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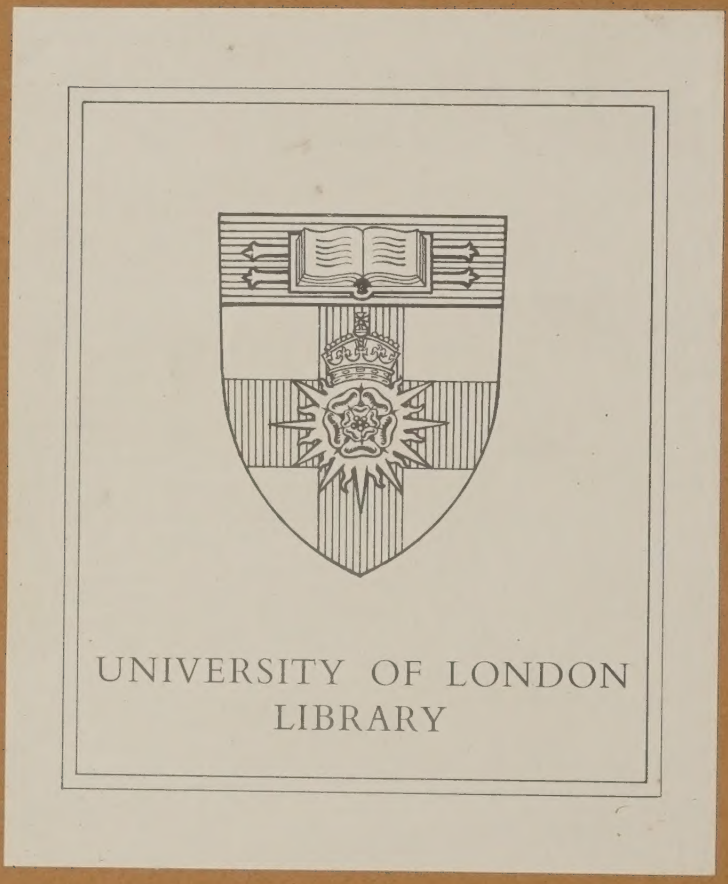

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—(42.)—

PRISONS (ENGLAND AND WALES);
MILITARY PRISONS; PRISONS (IRELAND);
PRISONS (SCOTLAND):

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

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1908.

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AND OTHERS:

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[Cd. 3738.] Report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons; with Appendices (for the Year ended 31st March 1907). p. 1

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[Cd. 4044.] Annual Report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland for the Year 1907. 933

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

WITH

APPENDICES.

(For the Year ended 31st March, 1907.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
1907.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR THE

YEAR 1906–1907.

Prison Commission,
Home Office, July, 1907.

SIR,

WE have the honour to present our Report for the year ended 31st March, 1907, as required by statute, together with the statistical and other information respecting the Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, and the State Inebriate Reformatories established under the Inebriates Act, 1898.

Number of receptions during the year (Local prisons).

2. The number of prisoners received into local prisons during the past year under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment by the ordinary courts was 178,343, besides 545 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 19,230 persons imprisoned as debtors, or on civil process, and 1,164 in default of sureties, making a total of 199,282.

Number of receptions during previous year.

3. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were, respectively, convicted by the ordinary courts, 195,056; by courts-martial, 648; debtors and civil process, 20,414; in default of sureties, 1,208; total, 217,326. There was, therefore, during the past year, a diminution of 18,044 in the total number of prisoners, as compared with the previous year.

Population and daily average in Local prisons.

4. The population of the local prisons on the 31st March, 1907, was 16,888, having been 17,929 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1906–7 was 17,911, viz. 15,161 males and 2,750 females. In the previous year it was 18,288, viz., 15,377 males and 2,911 females.

Population and daily average in Convict prisons.

5. The population of the convict prisons on the 31st March, 1907, was 3,038, having been 3,048 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1906–7 was 3,032,

viz., 2,898 males and 134 females. In the previous year it was 3,135, viz., 2,994 males and 141 females.

Number of convicts received during the year.

6. The number of convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 1,035, of whom 344 had served previous sentences of penal servitude, a proportion of 33·2 per cent., as compared with a proportion of 34·4 per cent. during the previous year, when the number received was 1,035, of whom 356 had served previous sentences of penal servitude.

Yearly average number of sentences to penal servitude.

7. The following table shows the yearly average number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, and their proportion to the population of the country, since the year 1859 :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons Sentenced to Penal Servitude in England and Wales.		Estimated Average Population of England and Wales.	Number of Persons Sentenced per 100,000 of Population.
During	5 years ended 31st December 1859 ..	2,589	19,257,000	13·4
„	5 years ended 31st December 1864 ..	2,800	20,370,000	13·7
„	5 years ended 31st December 1869 ..	1,978	21,681,000	9·1
„	5 years ended 31st December 1874 ..	1,622	23,088,000	7·0
„	5 years ended 31st December 1879 ..	1,633	24,700,000	6·6
„	5 years ended 31st December 1884 ..	1,427	26,313,000	5·4
„	5 years ended 31st December 1889 ..	945	27,830,000	3·3
„	5 years ended 31st December 1894 ..	858	29,392,000	2·9
„	5 years ended 31st December 1899 ..	770	31,061,000	2·5
„	5 years ended 31st December 1904 ..	944	32,984,028	2·9
„	the year ended 31st December 1905 ..	977	34,152,977	2·9
„	the year ended 31st December 1906 ..	1,042	34,547,016	3·0

Average length of sentences of imprisonment.

8. The average length of sentences to imprisonment during the year, including both indictable and summary cases, was 35·9 days in the case of male prisoners and 24·3 in the case of female prisoners, as compared with 34·7 days for males and 23·7 days for females in the previous year.

9. Thirty-nine per cent. of the males and 41 per cent. of the females were sentenced to one week or less; 63 per cent. of the males and 68 per cent. of the females to two weeks or less; 94 per cent. of the males and 97 per cent. of the females to three months or less. Only 5·07 per cent. of the males and 1·62 per cent. of the females were sentenced to six months and over, and ·88 per cent. of the males and ·10 per cent. of the females to over a year.

Average length of sentences of penal servitude.

10. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 4·38 years for males and 4·99 for females. During the previous year it was 4·67 years for males and 5·15 years for females.

11. *Prison Population.*—The following table will show the proportion which the number of prisoners received into prison from ordinary courts, and convicted, on indictment and summarily, of offences against the law, bears to the general population of the country since the year 1880–1. It will give a better idea of the volume of crime than the daily average population, which might be the result of longer sentences, and not necessarily of a larger number of prisoners convicted of offences against the law :— Prison Population.

	Total number of persons received on conviction from Ordinary Courts, sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment.	Number per 100,000 of population of England and Wales.
Year ended 31 March 1881 ...	149,074	579·8
" " 1882 ...	161,438	621·5
" " 1883 ...	163,714	621·6
" 1884 ...	160,836	604·0
" " 1885 ...	159,982	594·2
" " 1886 ...	147,632	542·3
" " 1887 ...	154,600	561·7
" " 1888 ...	147,779	531·0
" " 1889 ...	153,963	547·2
" " 1890 ...	145,268	510·6
" " 1891 ...	140,632	488·9
" " 1892 ...	137,260	473·2
" " 1893 ...	145,538	494·9
" " 1894 ...	156,466	526·2
" " 1895 ...	147,827	491·7
" " 1896 ...	153,952	506·5
" " 1897 ...	148,113	482·1
" " 1898 ...	153,965	495·7
" " 1899 ...	160,059	509·7
" " 1900 ...	153,460	483·4
" " 1901 ...	148,600	460·7
" " 1902 ...	166,996	513·4

	Total number of persons received on conviction from Ordinary Courts, sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment.	Number per 100 000 of population of England and Wales.
Year ended 31 March 1903 ...	176,557	535·0
„ „ 1904 ...	189,888	568·9
„ „ 1905 ...	197,941	586·2
„ „ 1906 ...	195,056	571·1
„ „ 1907 ...	178,343	516·2

12. It will be seen that the number of commitments per 100,000 of the population has been the subject of considerable fluctuation during the last quarter of a century, varying from the highest (621·6) in 1882–3, to the lowest (460·7) in 1900–1. Since 1900–1 there was a progressive rise, till 1904–5, when the number reached 586·2. In the year 1905–06 this annual increase received a check, a small decrease having occurred during that year. During the year under report, there has been a further considerable decrease, the number having been 516·2 per 100,000 of the population. This decrease was almost entirely in cases tried summarily, which were 16,707 fewer than in the preceding year.

13. For the last four years we have caused a table to be prepared at all prisons showing the actual offences which were the cause of imprisonment, with a view to making possible a comparison of the existing criminality of the country for any given year with that of previous years, so far as it can be measured by commitments to prison.

14. A summary of the results is as follows. The full details will be found in Appendix 16 A and B to our Annual Reports for the years named :—

	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions :—				
Offences against the Person.	1,495	1,340	1,364	1,442
Offences against Property	6,797	7,150	7,357	7,332
Other Offences... ...	348	271	251	192
Indictable Offences tried summarily.	21,730	21,784	21,890	20,272
Other offences tried summarily.	159,518	167,396	164,194	149,105
Totals	189,888	197,941	195,056	178,343

15. We called special attention last year to the decrease in the number of cases for drunkenness, offences against police regulations and county and borough bye-laws, misbehaviour by paupers, and assaults. It is gratifying to observe that there has been a further decrease of 5,202 for drunkenness, 682 for breach of police regulations and county and borough bye-laws, and 588 for assault. There has also been a decrease of 1,572 for larceny; 678 for offences against highway Acts, 325 for malicious damage, 1,847 for offences against the Poor Law (including 677 for misbehaviour by paupers), 1,835 for prostitution, and 2,379 for begging and sleeping-out.

16. The number of cases placed by the Courts in each division of offenders since the passing of the Act of 1898 are as follows:— Classification of prisoners

Year.	First Division.	Second Division.
1899–1900	32	2,070
1900–1	16	2,113
1901–2	22	1,987
1902–3	26	2,179
1903–4	50	2,163
1904–5	46	2,256
1905–6	32	2,455
1906–7	160	2,361

17. The disposition of the Courts to take advantage of the powers conferred upon them by Section 6 (2) of the Prison Act, 1898, shows no tendency to increase. On the contrary, we regret that the year shows a decrease in the total number of cases ordered to be placed in the Second Division. This particular provision of the law was framed in order to allow to the tribunals greater elasticity in dealing with the infinite variety of cases and circumstances brought before the Summary Courts, all of which, it can be assumed, could not, if a due sense of proportion were observed, be made subject to the uniform prison treatment following upon a sentence of imprisonment, with or without hard labour. Modern legislation and practice has considerably modified distinctions formerly existing between sentences of imprisonment with and without hard labour. Under the statutory rules made under the Prison Act of 1898, the principal difference between each form of sentence is that in the former case a prisoner is, during the first 28 days, dissociated from his fellows, in cellular

confinement, while in the latter, he is allowed, from the beginning of his sentence, to engage at once at labour in association in the workshops, or otherwise. It is admitted that the penal and deterrent element involved by a sentence which necessitates segregation for 28 days in cellular confinement is considerable, and there is a real difference between the two sentences, although not so great as the general public supposes. In any case, it is not so great as to constitute the real *differentia* in prison treatment, which it was the intention of the Act of 1898 to establish in the case of persons where there is a distinct difference in the character of the offence and of the offender, and the circumstances in which the offence was committed. The Secretary of State at that time (Sir Matthew Ridley), in a circular to the magistrates of the country, asked that where such a distinction existed, it might be marked for treatment in the Second Division, in the manner provided by the Act. It can only be regarded as a sorry response, both to the intention of the legislature, and to the circular of the Secretary of State, that out of 169,377 prisoners sentenced by the Summary Courts for an infinite variety of offences during 1906–7, only 1,822, representing 1·07 per cent., should have been ordered for special treatment in this division. If it can be assumed that there is present in every case to the minds of the Court such distinction as exists between a sentence with and without hard labour, it might be argued that the 58,380 cases whose commitment was without hard labour during the past year were cases where the character and antecedents were not such as to merit the full rigours of imprisonment. However, of that number only 3·12 per cent. were deemed worthy of inclusion in the Second Division. The result is, in practice, that a very large number of prisoners are committed, whom it becomes the duty of the prison authority to classify as "Star Class," under Standing Order 294, with a view to the actual separation while in prison of first offenders, not habitual criminals, from those who are versed in crime. About 7,000 a year are so classified by the prison authority. Side by side with this prison classification we have the small number of cases ordered by the Courts to be placed in the Second Division. It happens not infrequently, as the result of inquiry, that many of these cases would not be fitted by their antecedents for inclusion in the Star Class, yet under the law they occupy a privileged position, and cannot strictly be associated with Star Class prisoners. The position is not satisfactory, and will not become so, as we have so often contended, so long as the duty of discrimination is not fully exercised by the Courts before commitment. What should be a judicial decision is now an administrative act *after* commitment on the part of the prison authorities, who make every effort, by inquiry through the police, and otherwise, to prevent the association in prison of first offenders, and prisoners guilty of trivial offences only, with the habitual offender, and thus avoid the contamination which might otherwise result.

18. It will be observed that many Governors advert to this sparing exercise by magistrates of their powers of classification. In the large district committing to Birmingham Prison only six prisoners were placed in Division II. throughout the year ; to Wakefield Prison, only 31 ; whereas the number of Star Class prisoners so classified after commitment by the Governor of the latter prison was 260, most of whom, in the opinion of the Governor, might have been classified by the Court as offenders of the Second Division.

19. The large increase in the number of First Division cases during the year was due to the numerous cases committed to Holloway Prison in connection with what is known as the "Sufftagette" movement.

Juvenile offenders.

20. So far as prison statistics may be taken as an index of social progress, it is a most hopeful and encouraging sign that juvenile delinquency, as measured by commitment to prison, is diminishing year by year. The diminution of juvenile crime strictly so-called, *i.e.*, offences *by persons under 16* years of age, has, indeed, during the last ten years shown a decrease which is almost marvellous ; the numbers for the last year being less than half of those for the year 1897. Only four under 12 years of age were sent to prison, and 724 between the ages of 12 and 16. The figures since 1897 are as follows :—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1897	57	1	1,541	89
1898-9	42	1	1,586	93
1899-1900	18	1	1,193	60
1900-1	17	3	1,315	49
1901-2	17	2	1,235	41
1902-3	10	—	1,024	29
1903-4	9	—	1,030	42
1904-5	7	—	1,141	43
1905-6	3	—	999	30
1906-7	4	—	704	20

21. 2,115 of the prisoners over 16 were also treated under the Rules for juveniles, as provided by the Rule 266 (3), which directs that "any prisoner who declares himself to be more than

16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall be classed as a juvenile offender."

22. We called attention last year to the remarkable decrease in the number of juveniles received into Birmingham Prison, where the numbers were formerly large. This year again there is a further decrease—20 as compared with 50 last year. Only five were committed from the city of Birmingham, a result which the Governor attributes to the new system of dealing with children's cases established two years ago. Mr. Courtenay Lord, Chairman of the Visiting Committee, has been conspicuous and pre-eminent in the efforts made by that city to introduce wise preventive measures whereby many children and young persons have probably been saved from a life of crime.

23. At Newcastle the number of juveniles committed was 120, as compared with 159 last year, and of these 60 were convicted of breach of bye-laws, and 48 of gambling. No less than 88 out of the number were sentenced to three days or less, and of these, 58 were received on a Friday, generally late in the evening, and, as prisoners whose sentences expire on Sunday are, by law, released on the previous Saturday, *these lads merely slept in prison for one night.* It is difficult to conceive a system of punishment less calculated to deter or reform. The only result must be to rob the prison of its terrors, and the boy of his self-respect. The complex and costly machinery of imprisonment was never intended for such a purpose, and such a method of dealing with juvenile delinquency can only stimulate, and not abate, the criminal tendency in the young.

24. Of the total number of cases in the country, not less than 61 per cent. were sentenced to 7 days or less. It is much to be hoped that, should the Probation Bill now before Parliament become law, the alternatives offered to the Court for dealing, at least with trivial cases, will operate in reducing still further the number of juveniles committed to prison.

25. We strongly endorse the opinion expressed by Governors and Chaplains throughout the service, that in the case of the young, and impressionable, and imaginative, a sentence which only familiarizes with what ought to be the great mystery and dread of the interior of a prison, and which does not admit of sufficient time for the application of any useful reformatory influence, must do more harm than good.

Juvenile-Adult prisoners.

26. The other category of juvenile offenders are what are known technically as "Juvenile-Adults," and it is towards this class, *i.e.*, 16–21, that so much attention has been directed by the administration during the last few years. Here again, as in the case of juveniles, the figures show a gratifying decrease compared with last year. More than 2,000 fewer prisoners of this

age were received into prison than in 1905–06. While the decrease in the total number of males of all ages convicted in 1906–07 was 8·2 per cent., the decrease in the number of Juvenile-Adult prisoners was equal to 14·7 per cent. Time may perhaps prove this to be only a casual diminution; but we are sanguine enough to believe that the concentration of individual attention on young prisoners of this age, from the application of the Borstal system in its full sense at Borstal and Lincoln, and in its modified sense at all other local prisons in the country, has already begun to bear good fruit. The "modified" Borstal system was formally introduced into English prisons on the 1st June, 1906. The special Rules for applying this special system for the treatment of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 in a prison set apart for the purpose, so far as length of sentence permits, to any prisoners between those ages, in whatever prison confined, were made by the Secretary of State on the 13th of July, 1906. We think it well to give *in extenso* the Standing Orders giving effect to this Rule. It marks a new departure in prison treatment for a large body of prisoners, *i.e.*, those being of an age at which it is considered that a special effort should be made so long as they remain in custody, if only for a short period, to reclaim them from a life of crime, without prejudice to, or impairment of, the necessary rigour of a sentence of imprisonment. It will be seen that, in the longer sentences, the object is to reclaim by means directed to their physical improvement, by drill; and to mental improvement by training, scholastic and industrial, by lectures, calculated to impress youthful minds, and to evoke the higher moral qualities; and lastly, by special measures taken for their supervision and shepherding on discharge. Such a task, difficult in all cases, would be impossible but for the generous and most commendable zeal manifested, not only by Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers, and the whole staff of prisons, but by the Magistrates forming Visiting Committees, and Members of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and other benevolent persons not necessarily attached to the prison administration, but who come forward to assist in the great work which must appeal to all public spirited and patriotic persons, of endeavouring to cut off the supply of crime at its source, and at a time when a sentence imposed in early life gives to the State the opportunity of bringing to bear all the moral influence at its disposal, to deflect from a course of crime a young nature which may have, and in many cases does have, a potentiality for good. The reports of Governors, Chaplains and Medical Officers from nearly all prisons cannot fail to encourage the hope that by the means which are being employed, many young criminals are being, at least, offered the opportunity of better things, and that in an encouraging number of cases these opportunities will be seized, and made use of by those to whom they are offered. If this be so, there must, in the course of time, though the progress be slow and almost unobserved, from year to year, be a gradual lessening

of that number of reckless, wayward, and uncontrollable lads, who, unless means are taken to pull them up sharply at a critical moment in their lives, when the State has them in its custody, must inevitably continue to swell the ever rolling wave of habitual, and hopeless, and incurable crime.

27. The following Table shows the number of Juvenile-Adults, *i.e.*, prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, who were received into prison on conviction during each year since 1893 :—

Year.	Number.		Year.	Number.	
	M.	F.		M.	F
1893... ...	17,940	3,645	1900–1 ...	11,758	2,269
1894... ...	18,475	3,568	1901–2 ...	13,342	2,200
1895... ...	16,225	3,273	1902–3 ...	13,767	2,421
1896... ...	13,443	2,924	1903–4 ...	14,924	2,452
1897... ...	14,809	2,697	1904–5 ...	16,081	2,326
1898–9 ...	15,302	2,667	1905–6 ...	15,878	2,24
1899–1900 ...	12,178	2,310	1906–7 ...	13,539	1,641

28. The following are the Standing Orders to which we have referred :—

(1) All prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 will, if practicable, be specially located on reception, and will be classified as the Juvenile-Adult Class, unless, in the opinion of the Governor, having regard to their character and antecedents, they are manifestly unfit for special treatment in that class. Those in the Star Class will, as far as practicable, be kept apart from other prisoners. It will be for the discretion of the Governor and Chaplain, having regard to age and character, to decide as to treatment under Juvenile-Adult, or ordinary adult, Rules of prisoners known to have previously been subject to the Juvenile-Adult system under a former sentence. *Primâ facie*, where good influences brought to bear under a former sentence have had no result, it would hardly seem worth while again to allow such a case to benefit by such preferential treatment as the Scheme admits; but there may be circumstances which would justify another chance being given, and as to this, the authorities on the spot must be the judge.

(2) Juvenile-Adults may, subject to the discretion of the Governor in each case, be employed in association from the beginning of their sentence, provided that means exist for their employment in some useful trade or occupation *under strict supervision.*

(3) A prisoner in the Juvenile-Adult Class will not be entitled to earn remission of sentence, but the prison character and conduct of any prisoner whose sentence exceeds six calendar months may be considered by the Committee referred to in paragraph (9), and if they are satisfied that he would be likely to benefit by release before the expiration of his sentence, they may recommend him to the Commissioners for such remission, not exceeding one-fourth of his sentence, exclusive of the first six months, as they may think suitable.

(4) Special provision shall be made, if possible, for the discharge of each prisoner by arrangement with benevolent societies or persons who might be willing to assist the case by finding employment or otherwise. In the majority of the cases, where the sentences are short or where the lads have homes or employment to return to, it is not supposed that much more than a few words of kindly admonition will be required, or would be possible ; but in the case of the longer sentenced prisoners, it is probable that there might be some, who, their desire to reform having been tested to a certain point by the System, might profitably be made the subject of special care and supervision on discharge. For both these purposes of admonition and of supervision on discharge every encouragement will be given to cellular visitation, and it would be an advantage to establish in the Prison a small Committee, which, being concerned only with lads subject to Borstal Rules, might be known as the "Borstal Committee." In addition to the Superior Officers of the Prison, it might consist of representatives of the Visiting Committee and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who might be willing to give their services to the attempt to reclaim these cases, or other philanthropic persons living in the neighbourhood and who may be interested in the work, might by consent be co-opted and made members of such Committee. It would be an advantage if such Committee were affiliated to the Central Borstal Association in London, which would be willing to give help or advice in any case which might be referred to it. It would be an advantage also if the Borstal Committee at each Prison would furnish the Commissioners with an Annual Report on 1st April of each year giving a record of the year's work in the Prison, with any observations or suggestions as to the general working of the System. The Governor will submit to the Borstal Committee at his Prison the particulars of prisoners prior to discharge, in order to facilitate their work in dealing with the cases.

(5) Juvenile-Adults will not be included in any recommendation for transfer to prevent overcrowding. Under no circumstances must Juvenile-Adult prisoners be removed in company with adult prisoners.

(6) In addition to the ordinary prison dietary, a Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage may be allowed 8 oz. of suet pudding with 2 oz. of golden syrup at dinner on Sunday.

(7) A Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage will wear a red cuff and collar, and those in other stages a blue cuff and collar. For each three months passed in the Special Stage he will be allowed to wear, on the left arm above the elbow, a good conduct badge of red cloth, and for every such badge he will be allowed a special gratuity of 2*s.* 6*d.*, provided that the limit of £2 be not exceeded.

(8) A Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage may be allowed to have his cell furnished with an iron bedstead, a strip of carpet, and a looking-glass.

(9) In addition to the marks to be earned by steady hard labour under the Progressive Stage System, Juvenile-Adults may, after passing the Second Stage, be awarded by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, with the assistance, if practicable, of the Deputy Governor, and the Chaplain, sitting on or about the first of each month, special merit marks not exceeding six per week; in the assigning of which regard will be had to the prisoner's general behaviour, his amenability to discipline, his attention to instruction, both literary and industrial, and, so far as can be judged, his endeavour to profit by the reformatory influences by which he is surrounded; regard also being had to reports made by the Schoolmaster, Trade Instructor, and other Superintending Officers. Special merit marks will not count for stage.

(10) For every special merit mark one penny will be added to the gratuity earned under the Progressive Stage System, provided that the total amount of gratuity shall not exceed £2 in any case.

(11) When a Juvenile-Adult has earned 224 marks in the Fourth Stage he will be eligible, in the discretion of the Committee referred to in paragraph (9), to be promoted to the Special Stage. The gratuity to be earned in the Special Stage will be the same as that earned in the Fourth Stage.

(12) Juvenile-Adults passed as fit by the Medical Officer will, when there is a sufficient number eligible, be daily exercised in physical drill according to the prescribed manual, during such period as the Governor may determine.

(13) The Medical Officer will keep a separate Register of each case in a prescribed Book, with the object of supplying such specific information as may be required by the

Medical Inspector. It will be unnecessary to give the weight and the chest measurement on discharge in the cases of Juvenile-Adults sentenced to less than three months.

(14) The Chaplain will have a discretion as to the instruction of any Juvenile-Adults, if he thinks that such instruction is likely to have beneficial results.

(15) The Juvenile-Adults will, irrespective of length of sentence, be placed under the direction of the Schoolmaster as soon after their reception as the Chaplain may appoint.

(16) The Juvenile-Adults will be taught in association for an hour daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, in a room, or other place, suitable for the purpose, and will, subject to the discretion of the Chaplain, be kept under instruction until they have attained the Fifth Standard.

(17) Short addresses in class on secular subjects, such as temperance, courage, industry, &c., will, if possible, be given by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Chaplain, Medical Officer, or Member of the Visiting Committee, or Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, or other person approved by the Governor. Juvenile-Adults may be associated in the evening from 5.45 to 6.45 for this purpose, or for classes of instruction, or choir practice, either in the Chapel or other suitable place. When, for any reason, it is impracticable to give an address to Juvenile-Adults, a reading from some good book should be substituted.

(18) Great care will be taken in the selection of books of instruction and library books, such as are most calculated to assist in the moral improvement of young prisoners; and, subject to the discretion of the Chaplain in each case, such books may be placed in the prisoner's cell as from the beginning of his sentence.

(19) Classes may, if practicable, and if numbers permit, be organized for Choir practice in the Chapel at such hours as may be arranged.

29. The result of the application of these Orders can be gathered from a study of the reports from Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of each individual prison. There is a unanimous testimony as to the value and prospects of the new departure. Although prisoners coming under this category are eligible from the beginning of their sentence for class instruction and trade employment; although an attempt is made by drill to improve their physique; and by kindly admonition and supervision on discharge by the Borstal Committee, to guard, as far as possible, against their relapse; yet the full operation of the system is only possible to lads who shall have passed the Second Stage, *i.e.*, who shall have completed two months of their sentence. Such a case becomes eligible for the extra gratuity

earned by "special merit" marks, and to the benefits of the Special Stage, as detailed in the Standing Orders. But owing to the prevailing system of short sentences, those who qualify for these privileges are a very small minority.

30. Out of 8,680 treated under the new Orders, 6,195, or over 70 per cent., were sentenced to not more than one month. Out of a total of 546 at Leeds prison, 200 were for a week or less. However, even in the case of short sentences, we are encouraged by the evidence already obtained to believe that the "individualization" of these lads is having a good effect. Thus, the Governor of Preston Prison reports that, though the shortness of the sentence precludes in most cases the teaching of a trade, yet the fact of being placed in the Juvenile-Adult Class ensures an inquiry into the case; and a helping hand may prevent the relapse into crime. The Chaplain of Preston Prison reports "that the offence has been in itself of no great gravity, and not of a criminal nature, but it is just these sort of boys who, if not taken in hand, may eventually develop into vicious criminals, as the early record of a large number of habitual criminals would show, and there is no doubt that the Borstal Scheme provides for their being taken in hand, and puts an end to further progress in crime."

31. It is of course to the longer sentences that we must look for any real and lasting reformatory effect, *i.e.*, the operation of the Borstal system, strictly so-called, as established in 1902. The extension of that system to all cases irrespective of length of sentence, was due to the great success already obtained in dealing with the longer sentences, not less than 12 months. It is not expected that the same results would follow, or that the same impression could be made when the essential element of time was absent; none the less, we are satisfied that a considerable impression is being made.

32. The interest that has been enlisted in the movement from all parts of the country is very remarkable. Such success as may be attained will be due to the earnest way in which the new Standing Orders are being carried out by the prison authorities at each prison, and those co-operating with them. A bare mechanical compliance with the Orders would effect nothing. It is to the warm-hearted and humane desire to save these lads from a life of crime, which lies behind the obedience to the official rule, that the very gratifying reports as to the success of the Scheme are to be attributed.

33. We owe our thanks to those members of the Visiting Committees who come forward to serve on the Borstal Committees at the various prisons. In order to give uniformity to the general movement for the reclamation of young prisoners, the local Borstal Committees have been affiliated to the Central Borstal Association, and the reports of those Committees will be found in the Annual Report of that Association. In addition to this,

the following Visiting Committees, in their Annual Reports to the Secretary of State, have expressed their opinion on the scheme as follows :—

Visiting Committee, Bedford Prison :—

"In many cases, owing to the shortness of the sentences, very little can possibly be done. The Committee are of the same opinion as formerly, that short sentences, especially in the case of juveniles, are a grievous mistake ; and that other methods of punishment should be found where the offence is of such a trivial character as to demand a sentence of less than one month."

Birmingham Prison :—

"It is rather early yet to judge of permanent results, but as far as present experience goes, there seems to be hope of good results, but more especially among the cases sentenced to two months and upwards.

"The special physical drill has been carried out, as well as the scheme of lectures, under the direction of the Governor. Two lectures per month have been given (to a class varying from 30 to 40 boys), and they have had a tendency to inculcate self-respect and strengthen the moral nature of the lads."

Cardiff Prison :—

"A new feature in regard to the treatment of Juvenile-Adult prisoners, under what is known as the Borstal system, was introduced here in June, 1906, at the request of the authorities, and has received the support jointly of the Visiting Committee and the East Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who have duly formed a local Committee for dealing, as far as possible, with these cases at the expiration of sentence. It is hoped that, as the endeavour to prepare such prisoners for liberation progresses, the effort will attract increasing support for the attempt to establish means for helping them on after their discharge from prison."

Chelmsford Prison :—

"The Committee view with the most hopeful prospect the recently introduced system of prison treatment for Juvenile-Adult prisoners which originated at Borstal Prison. It should, they feel, be the means of developing any really good intentions which the young prisoners possess."

Knutsford Prison :—

"One more Agency for the reclamation of prisoners has been adopted in this gaol, as in many others, namely, the forming of a Sub-Committee to organize and carry out what is known as the Borstal system for dealing with Juvenile-Adults. The Visiting Committee believe that if the system can only be carried out as it ought to be, it will

prove the most effectual means yet adopted for the reformation of those who would otherwise form part of the criminal population of the country. The great, though not insuperable, difficulty is to get the right men on the Sub-Committee—gentlemen who can give the necessary time, and are possessed of the tact and good judgment which are so necessary for successful dealing with young prisoners. The Visiting Committee feel that they are to be congratulated on having, as one of the members of their Sub-Committee, Mr. Charles Russell of Manchester who has had much experience in dealing with Juvenile-Adults, and whose efforts on their behalf have met with most gratifying results."

Liverpool Prison :—

"The most important feature on which to report this year is the introduction into the prison of a modification of the Borstal system of treatment for Juvenile-Adult prisoners. The adoption of this system implies that all prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, shall, as far as possible, receive special treatment, and while being kept separate from the other prisoners, are educated and instructed in such a way as to fit them for earning an honest livelihood when their sentences have expired.

"To make this experiment a success it is desirable that the settled notions as to the punishment of juveniles should be modified, and that if any sentence of imprisonment is imposed, a period of sufficient length should be given so that the offender may receive the benefit of the special treatment.

"A Sub-Committee of the Visiting Committee has been formed to specially supervise the treatment and to interview the Juvenile-Adults before being liberated at the expiration of their sentence. This is work which takes both time and trouble, and necessarily implies that those who undertake it must be ready to make a considerable sacrifice in their efforts to further the objects of the new system."

Manchester Prison :—

"A Borstal Committee has been appointed—with Mr. S. Oppenheim as Chairman—for dealing with youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 before their discharge from prison. This Committee acting conjointly with some members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met weekly at the prison and the greatest thanks are due to Messrs. Chas. E. B. Russell and H. Wood for their efforts in trying to procure employment for these young persons, and to give them the means of earning an honest living on leaving prison."

Plymouth Prison :—

"The Committee express their great satisfaction at the introduction of the Borstal system for Juvenile-Adult prisoners, which has been carried out, as far as practicable, at

this Prison. A local Borstal Committee has been formed: the prisoners have been frequently visited, and lectures and addresses given to them when sufficient in number. This system is likely to produce good results which will be more apparent as the scheme develops. The Committee consider that the recent offer of the Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to co-operate in the scheme, might, with advantage, be accepted, especially after the discharge from prison of juvenile-adult prisoners. In the opinion of the Committee, some scheme of control and supervision after discharge from Prison should be instituted."

Preston Prison:—

"Lectures and addresses on secular and useful subjects have been delivered during the year to Male Juvenile-Adult prisoners, and have created great interest amongst them. The lectures, &c., have been given by the Chaplain of the prison and other local gentlemen interested in the work.

"The Committee, during the year, have had many opportunities of seeing the conditions under which the Juvenile-Adults are now treated, and believe that much good has resulted therefrom.

"Several members of the Committee have seen the Juvenile-Adults at drill, and were much struck with the smartness of the youths, and the manner in which they entered into the work. This, they feel sure, is attended with beneficial results.

"The Borstal Committee is now complete, and meets weekly. Cases of Juvenile-Adults about to be discharged are most carefully considered, and every effort made to assist the youths by finding them employment, and in other suitable ways to make a fresh start in life.

"The Committee are always willing and ready to assist in any matter which has for its object the ultimate reformation of the criminal, and they, therefore, gave their willing approval to the request recently made to the Commissioners of Prisons by the Young Men's Christian Association."

Stafford Prison:—

"The Borstal System for the treatment of Juvenile-Adult prisoners came into operation on the 1st June, 1906, and we desire to express our appreciation of the new departure, and our cordial sympathy with the Commissioners in this most laudable work. In our opinion, the Scheme, aiming as it does, at the reclamation of the young offender at the time when he is peculiarly susceptible to either good or bad influences, and before he has become confirmed in criminal tendencies, is a most notable advance in prison treatment, and must ultimately result in lessening the number of habitual criminals, and so diminishing the volume of crime. It has not yet been in operation sufficiently long

for full results to be apparent, but we are convinced of its reformative value, and the Governor, who has not only had previous experience in the working of the system at Borstal Prison, but has great personal influence with the lads, may be relied upon to give full effect to the spirit of the rules, and to obtain the best results from it. The lads are bright and cheerful in themselves, and evidently not only realise, but appreciate, and are grateful for, the efforts made for their welfare. They express themselves, with every appearance of sincerity, as ashamed of their misdeeds, and determined to lead a better life on release, and although it unfortunately seems inevitable that on returning to their old bad environment, the good resolutions of some of them will not be proof against temptation, it is something achieved to have awakened moral perceptions in them, and they cannot fail to be the better for their treatment under the system."

34. With regard to the longer sentences, 12 months or over, passed upon prisoners of this age, these are, as has been fully explained in former reports, principally dealt with under the statutory rules of 1902 and 1906, at Borstal Prison; which prison, being an old depôt for the detention of convicts employed on public works for the War Office, is being gradually transformed into an establishment for the special treatment of young prisoners. It is not pretended that this old prison, designed for other purposes, is an ideal place for carrying out the Scheme, but it has the advantage of a healthy situation in a country district, remote from human habitation, and affording opportunities for land cultivation and farm work—a most necessary adjunct for an establishment where young prisoners are detained. Excellent shops have also been constructed for teaching masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, &c., and by throwing two cubicles into one, the old convict bunks have been converted into decent-sized and comfortable cells. As time goes on, we hope it will be possible to build a new prison on this site by prison labour. This would take a considerable time, but will afford an excellent opportunity for the technical instruction of these lads. It is hoped that it may be possible to make a beginning in this direction in the following year.

35. Of the 13,539 Juvenile-Adult Male prisoners (16–21) received on conviction during the year, 298 were selected for special treatment at Borstal and Lincoln, particulars of whom are given in Appendix No. 8.

36. Readers of our Reports will be familiar with the admirable service rendered by the Borstal Association in the after care of lads trained at Borstal. We fully recognise that without the after-care of the Borstal Association, the Borstal Scheme during imprisonment would have little or no effect. The Governor of Borstal states "whatever good Borstal may effect would often be wasted, were it not for the strenuous efforts made by Mr. Grant-Wilson and his colleagues to launch the ships we build

into smooth waters, but this work is of such national importance that it is not for me to praise it." The Acting-Chaplain states: "I should like, from my own observation, to bear independent testimony to the splendid work carried on in this prison. No words could be too extravagant in praise of those gentlemen, who for love, map out the future of the Juvenile-Adult, and find employment for the unfortunate lads we try to train here."

37. The result of the year's work of the Association has been recently published in the Annual Report of the Association, to which we desire to draw the attention of all those who are interested in the reclamation of the criminal. The Association which is doing this admirable work is setting an excellent example to the whole country of what can be achieved by well conceived methods for placing prisoners on discharge in honourable employment. Although it is honoured by the fact that Mr. Secretary Gladstone is its President (who most generously contributed the sum of £50 to the funds of the Association), and has thus a quasi-official status, it yet depends almost entirely on the goodwill of the public for funds wherewith to propagate the good work, the Treasury subvention being contingent upon the amount of money that may be received from private sources. It is most earnestly to be desired that this good work may not be allowed to fail for want of funds.

38. In addition to cases from Borstal, this association also shepherds young prisoners of the same age sentenced to penal servitude, and now collected, as stated in previous reports, at Dartmoor Prison. The regulations for the treatment of this class will be found in Appendix No. 17A. The longer sentences passed upon these lads, most of whom are convicted of grave offences, render it proportionately easier for the prison authority, in co-operation with Mr. Grant-Wilson, to achieve most satisfactory results in the after disposal of these cases. Out of 41 cases discharged during the year only three, so far as is known, have been re-convicted, and the majority are reported to be doing well. We regard this concentration of effort on young prisoners sentenced to penal servitude as one of the most satisfactory features of the prison system, and amply repaying, by its results, all the trouble and expense involved in setting-up these cases again after the expiation in early youth of grave offences against the law.

39. It is our experience of the successful handling of these cases, taken in conjunction with our experience at Borstal and at Lincoln (where, under the auspices of the Visiting Committee and local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 40 selected cases are being specially dealt with, on lines similar to those at Borstal,—where the sentence is for 12 months and over) that has led us to form a very strong opinion that the problem of juvenile crime can only be satisfactorily solved by legislative action, giving effect to the proposals set forth, after much deliberation,

by the Prison Committee of 1894, viz. :—"That the experiment of establishing a Penal Reformatory under Government management should be tried, and that the courts should have power to commit to these establishments offenders under the age of 23, for periods of not less than one year and up to three years, with a free exercise of a system of licence."

40. Our desire for an amendment of the law in this direction has been duly represented to the Secretary of State, and we are hopeful that he may be pleased to introduce legislation for giving effect to a proposal which we consider to be of the first importance for the successful treatment of the crime of the country.

Discharges under First Offenders Act, &c.

41. It is satisfactory to note that there was a further increase during the year 1905 (the last figures available) of persons discharged under the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887, and Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, the total being 58,367 as against 56,314 the previous year. A table showing the number so dealt with each year since 1893 is given in Appendix No. 17.

Previous convictions

42. It will be observed from the following table that there has been a slight increase in the proportion both of male and female prisoners previously convicted. A Return showing the number of previous convictions incurred by each prisoner received in the year under report is given in Appendix 4.

Period.	Number of Prisoners received on Conviction.		Percentage of those who had been Previously Convicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Year ended 31st March, 1900 ...	107,724	45,118	54·7	73·4
" " " " 1901 ...	101,493	46,540	52·4	72·3
" " " " 1902 ...	118,027	48,253	51·9	70·6
" " " " 1903 ...	126,754	49,591	51·4	70·6
" " " " 1904 ...	139,236	50,689	50·7	71·4
" " " " 1905 ...	148,984	48,983	51·1	73·6
" " " " 1906 ...	147,686	47,408	52·5	75·1
" " " " 1907 ...	135,505	42,861	55·4	77·7

Segregation of first offenders in local prisons.

43. The complete separation of first offenders from habitual criminals, which commenced in 1897–98 by the establishment of the star class system in all local prisons, has been continued

during the past year. In the ten years in which the system has been in operation, 58,597 males and 10,728 females have been placed in the class, of whom 5,057 males, or 8·6 per cent., and 1,528 females, or 14·2 per cent., have been recommitted to prison under fresh sentences.

Segregation of first offenders in convict prisons.

44. Since the formation of the star class in convict prisons in 1879 up to the 31st March last, 3,631 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom only 45 or 1·56 per cent. of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 35 or 1·22 per cent., have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 157 females, only one has returned to penal servitude.

Classification of Convicts.

45. The new classification of convicts, to which we referred in our report for last year, continues to work satisfactorily. The Governor of Portland Prison refers to the value of the Intermediate Class, and of the power to promote to, or degrade from, the various classes—"Star," "Intermediate," and "Recidivist," after the original classification. The number of convicts who have been classified during the year is given in Appendix No. 9c.

46. 24 males and 4 females have been placed in the long-sentence division during the year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

47. Last year there was a decrease of 3,157 males and of 440 females punished for prison offences in local prisons. This year there is a further decrease of 5,224 males and 45 females. 91 per cent. of the males in custody and 98 per cent. of the females received no punishment, as compared with 89 per cent. of males and 98 per cent. of females during the preceding year.

48. The large decrease in the number of male prisoners punished during the past two years is equal to 32 per cent. This has been due almost entirely to the diminution in the number of prisoners reported for idleness.

49. The conduct of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude in convict prisons continues to be favourable. Out of 4,241 males, 2,569 received no punishment, and out of 188 females, 146 received no punishment. There were 10 corporal punishments in convict prisons and 16 in local prisons.

50. We hope that we are justified in believing that these satisfactory figures may be attributable, to some extent, to the policy adopted of late years by the Department of increasing the rewards and encouragements in the case of well-behaved and industrious prisoners. We believe that the introduction of the long-sentence division, under the penal servitude system, affording, as it does, hope and the prospect of less rigorous conditions to those under the longer sentences, has effectively contributed towards the maintenance of order in our great convict establishments. In Local Prisons the introduction of the remission of sentence under the Prison Act, 1898, has, by general consent, had a similar effect. Experience has satisfied us that these good

results might be still further realised by an extension of the power to earn a remission of sentence in local prisons, and the Secretary of State, having been placed in possession of our views, has been pleased to lay upon the Table of the House a new rule, the effect of which will be to extend this privilege to all well-behaved prisoners whose sentence exceeds a month. We anticipate that advantage will arise from this new rule in two ways: first, by increasing the encouragements to industry and good conduct, and, secondly, in the case of the recalcitrant, or the idle, by furnishing the judicial authority with the increased power of punishment, which will be placed at their disposal by the forfeiture of remission.

51. As an example of the improved conduct of prisoners, we may refer to the report of the Governor of Holloway Prison. He states that "the conduct of the prisoners has also been very satisfactory, and shows an improvement even on that of late years. Reports for misconduct have diminished both in quantity and quality. Serious offences against discipline, calling for the heavier penalties which it is beyond the powers of the Governor to inflict, have been few in number, while ordinary reports have been for the most part for trivial breaches of rules, often due to an impatience of discipline on the part of the inexperienced, to loss of temper, or to a desire for communication with other prisoners. Assaults on officers and wilful acts of destructiveness have happily been of rare occurrence. Window smashing, which used to be a very common manifestation of an insubordinate spirit, is seldom practised, while reports for idleness are almost wholly confined to the vagrant class who are sent to prison for workhouse offences."

Medical statistics.

52. The death rate in local prisons from natural causes was ·51 per 1,000 prisoners received, the average for the previous 26 years being ·60 per 1,000. The death rate from natural causes in convict prisons was 8·5 per 1,000 of the daily average population, as compared with 5·4 in the preceding year, the increase being, as stated by the Medical Inspector in his report, due chiefly to pneumonia, which was more prevalent, not only in prisons but among the general community, during the year 1906 than in the immediately preceding years.

53. The number of persons in local prisons found to be insane and certified as such after reception was 139, as compared with 129 last year; and in convict prisons, 39, as compared with 19. Of the 139 cases certified in local prisons, 89 were found to be insane on reception, and 15 exhibited symptoms of insanity within a month of reception. Many of those who were in prison for some time before the usual symptoms of insanity were observed were known to be of weak intellect or mentally impaired on reception, or to have been previously insane. Particulars of cases of insanity are given in Table D, Appendix 18.

54. The number of prisoners who were released from local prisons on medical grounds (exclusive of pregnancy) was 38; and from convict prisons, 9. There were 12 suicides in local prisons during the year, and two in convict prisons.

55. The amount of infectious disease would have been abnormally low, but for a small outbreak of enteric fever at Wandsworth, where nine prisoners were considered to have contracted the disease in the prison. With the assistance of Dr. Copeland, whose valuable assistance was lent to this department by the Local Government Board for the purpose, an exhaustive inquiry has been made into the condition of the drainage, and certain defects have been revealed, and work is now proceeding for the improvement of the sanitation of this prison.

56. The observations of the Medical Inspector on the subject of mental deficiency, implying limited responsibility among prisoners, illustrate the great value and importance of the inquiry now being prosecuted by the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded. If, as he surmises, the recognised cases of mental defect amount to no less than 3 per cent. of the total receptions, *i.e.*, some 6,000 prisoners, any recommendation that may be made by this Commission, and any legislative enactment that may follow upon it, must closely affect the prison administration, in the direction of relieving them of the great burden and responsibility of adapting the penal system to numerous cases of men and women, who, from their mental state, are not fit subjects for penal discipline.

57. It is satisfactory to note the opinion of the Medical Inspector that the improved system that has been adopted for the treatment of prisoners suffering from tubercular affections, taken in conjunction with the introduction of a new dietary, with an increased proportion of fatty elements, has been conducive to a diminution of prison tuberculosis within recent years. A comparison of the figures of mortality from this cause with those of the principal European countries goes to show that the good repute of our prison establishments in matters of hygiene is not undeserved.

58. The anthropological investigations on convicts, to which allusion was made in our report last year, have been steadily continued. We agree with the Inspector that great credit is due to individual members of the medical staff who have been engaged in this laborious work. An enormous amount of valuable material has been collected, and is in process of being tabulated. As stated by Dr. Smalley, "An enquiry of this kind, should it lead only to negativing or qualifying some of the crude theories advanced as to the characteristics of the criminal class, cannot be other than of great importance. At any rate it will remove the insinuation sometimes made, that in England the study of social pathology of 'detrimentals' is entirely ignored."

Prison labour.

59. Considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in finding useful industrial employment for prisoners. We depend principally, as is known, for our supply of orders from other Government Departments, and we desire to recognize the assistance given to us in this respect principally by the General Post Office and the Admiralty. The orders from the latter Department were, however, considerably reduced, their requirements not being the same as in previous years. We hope that, in future, it may be possible to meet the requirements of the War Office to a greater extent than hitherto. It has been agreed, after conference with the War Office, that the list of articles purchased from this Department might be considerably enlarged, and we confidently anticipate that it may be possible for that Department to assist us in the important task of finding employment for the daily average of nearly 13,000 prisoners in the civil prisons of England and Wales. In the absence of our usual orders from the Public Departments, it has been necessary to resort, in some cases, to less suitable forms of labour, but every effort is made, both by the Head Office and at the individual prisons, to obtain means of employment, which shall not only be remunerative, but shall furnish in its execution the occasion of teaching some sort of industry to a prisoner which, if it may not directly conduce to his employment in that particular trade on discharge, will, at least, give him the habit of applied labour, the absence of which quality is the principal predisposing cause to a life of crime. That we should be obliged to rely entirely on the good-will and consideration of other Public Departments for the furnishing of industrial employment for prisoners is, of course, a very precarious position upon which to rely for the performance of what theoretically is regarded as the first duty of a prison authority. The difficulty of finding labour for prisoners exists in nearly all civilized countries, and its existence here has only been concealed by the fact that we have hitherto been able to rely upon the sympathetic Departments like the Admiralty and the General Post Office. Should orders from these Government Departments be reduced, as the experience of this year seems to suggest that they may be in the future, we shall be confronted with a very serious problem, and it may become our duty to address a representation to the Secretary of State on this subject.

Chaplains' Department.

60. (*a*) Education.—9,972 prisoners passed through the schools. Of this number 4,083 passed one standard, 2,677 passed two standards, 1,002 passed three standards, and 161 passed four. We endorse the opinion expressed by the Chaplain-Inspector that as, in many cases, the sentences were short, these attainments reflect much credit upon the patience, zeal, and general capacity of the teaching staff.

61. Until recently the cellular system of instruction has been in force in prisons, *i.e.*, the schoolmaster passed from cell to cell, devoting so much time to each prisoner. Experience has,

however, satisfied us that class teaching is most likely to be productive of good results. We have accordingly decided to adopt the principle of teaching in association, leaving in the hands of the Governor, Chaplain, and Schoolmaster a discretion as to the number of prisoners that can be taught at one time, and the place where the teaching may be given, regard being had to the facilities for effective teaching and the maintenance of strict order and discipline.

62. (*b*) Libraries.—The fact that no less than 20,000 volumes are exchanged every week illustrates the extent to which carefully selected books, religious and secular, educational and technical, can become a valuable supplement to the schoolmaster's work outside the cell. Special care is taken in the selection of books for the younger prisoners, and there is no doubt that the prison libraries, owing to the great care that has been given to this department of the prison, are playing a great part in the moral and mental improvement of prisoners. One book in particular which has been introduced during the year, "A Healthy Home and How to Keep it," has achieved a most remarkable popularity, both among men and among women, who are allowed to retain it in their cells. The book gives simple advice on matters of simple domestic concern, and many prisoners on discharge ask to be allowed to take away a copy with them.

63. (*c*) Lectures.—Lectures now form a part of the regular educational curriculum, and we desire to give our best thanks to the many earnest men and women who come forward to help in this work. It is a labour of love, but we have no doubt that its moral results are far-reaching, and it must be a gratification to our lecturers to feel that the good seed which they cast abroad does not fall on barren ground. Experience shows that much is taken to heart and pondered over by their audiences, many of whom perhaps have never had a previous opportunity of receiving such instruction, be it on moral subjects relating to "Thrift," "Temperance," &c., or on elementary scientific subjects—"The Moon," "The Earth," "Tides," "Animals," &c. One of our own schoolmasters, Mr. O'Donohoe of Leeds, has rendered valuable service in this respect. Colonel Coulson, J.P., a member of the Visiting Committee of Newcastle Prison, has most generously placed his services as a lecturer at our disposal, and has, during the year, visited most of the prisons in the country, convict and local, addressing both men and women. There is a general testimony as to the deep and good impression created by his lectures. Valuable lectures have also been given by many ladies, working in connection with different prisons. Our thanks are due to them all for their co-operation with the prison authorities, in the attempt to raise these unfortunate women to a better knowledge.

64. (*d*) Lady Visitors.—The Lady Visitors, to whose admirable work in prisons we have testified on former occasions, continue to

discharge their duties of visitation with great zeal and regularity, the number of visits paid to prisons during the past year exceeding those of any previous year. At the important prison at Holloway, the Chaplain reports that "the lady visitors have spent much time, money, and energy in their earnest efforts to reform and raise those placed under their influence; in many cases their efforts have been crowned with success," and similar testimony is forthcoming from most of the prisons in the country.

65. (*e*) Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The number of cases aided during the year was 57,242. Of this number more than 7,000 have had employment secured for them. The number assisted exceeds all previous records. The newly created Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Holloway is doing admirable work, and supplies a great public need. The authorities speak hopefully of their success in the after-care of the very difficult cases which the female population of the Metropolis presents. The Church Army, the Salvation Army, and the St. Giles's Christian Mission continue to render generous and unstinted assistance towards the aid and reclamation of prisoners. The Chaplains' reports testify to the invaluable help afforded by the Church Army Labour Homes throughout the country. No appeal is made in vain, and it is gratifying to note the enthusiastic appreciation of many Chaplains of the assistance they have received, both in the way of mission work and of aid-on-discharge, from the authorities of the Church Army. The St. Giles's Christian Mission is doing splendid work in connection with the discharge of juvenile and juvenile-adult prisoners from Bedford Prison, and the Chaplain of Brixton Prison refers to the good work done by Mr. Wheatley at that prison, and states that he is always ready to do what he can to assist lads by receiving them into his home, to help men to help themselves, and to relieve deserving and necessitous cases. The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners is very conspicuous for the zeal and energy with which it has co-operated with the prison authority in the scheme we introduced during the year for collecting at Wormwood Scrubs all the young criminals of the Metropolis, between the age of 16 and 21, whose sentences exceed three months. The large number of cases, representing a daily average of 228, while furnishing admirable material for reformatory effort, must, of course, constitute a great burden, both on the funds, and on the patience of the society dealing with their cases, and the Royal Society deserve our recognition of their willingness to do all that is in their power. The Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has also shown a commendable zeal. Sir Alfred Wills, the President of this Society, in submitting their annual report (published in the annual report of the Borstal Association for 1907) remarks as follows:—

"One conclusion which has been forced upon the Committee, and which they desire to emphasize in pre-

senting their report, is the grave mischief wrought by frequently recurring short sentences. They harden instead of doing anything towards reforming the young persons who are subject to them. Their deterrent effect we believe to be absolutely *nil*. They are not long enough for the prisoner to be taught any useful handicraft or trade, or to produce any beneficial effect upon a wayward and undisciplined youth, chiefly taken up with the thought of how many or how few days it will be before he is again at large. If the efforts of the society succeed, it is in spite, and not in consequence, of the short imprisonment. We know that this is no discovery of ours. It has often been said before. We believe, on the contrary, that there is not a single judge on the bench who would not confirm the views we have been urging, or a single magistrate who has come to a contrary conclusion. Until some system has been adopted by which young persons convicted of repeated offences shall be dealt with in some other way than by repeated short sentences of the ordinary character, the efforts of societies like ours will, we fear, in the case of such persons as this report is concerned with, meet with but very moderate success. It would, in our opinion, be reasonable, and of service alike to offenders as to the community, if young persons, the number and character of whose misdeeds show that they have deliberately withdrawn themselves from the ranks of honest industry and resolved to lead an idle and predatory life could, whatever the nature of the particular offence which has involved the inquiry, be sentenced to terms and subjected to conditions of detention such as to afford a reasonable hope of reclamation."

66. With regard to the character and work of the societies in general we endorse the opinion of the Chaplain of Lewes Prison—"To my mind the function of a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is twofold, *i.e.*, to give the helping hand and to offer the sheltering arm. Most of our societies are equipped for the first, I question whether their resources are adequate for the second. Yet this business of the sheltering arm, *i.e.*, putting up a youth and keeping in touch with him, it may be for weeks, is frequently vitally necessary. The fact is, our societies are confronted with a big task, in which half measures and false economy must prove futile. I feel sure we shall need in the near future large additions to our incomes if the noble work begun in prison is to be effectively carried through."

67. The Chaplains' Department has sustained a great loss by the retirement, under the age clause, during the year of the Revd. G. P. Merrick. Mr. Merrick, who was for many years Chaplain of Holloway Prison, was the first to hold the Office of Chaplain Inspector, created in 1902. He brought great zeal and experience to the discharge of his important duties, and

under his influence, a fresh stimulus has undoubtedly been given to all those important matters which fall within the sphere of a Chaplain's duties, *e.g.*, the religious services of prisons, missions, education, moral instruction, prison libraries, and the operation of Aid Societies. He has been succeeded in this important office by the Revd. C. B. Simpson, late Chaplain of Pentonville Prison.

State Inebriate Reformatories.

68. The State Reformatories at Aylesbury and Warwick continue to discharge their difficult and unrecompensing functions of holding in safe custody the refractory cases transferred from Certified Reformatories, whose removal thence is an essential condition of the smooth working of those institutions. It is a compensation to all those engaged in this difficult and uncongenial work that Dr. Branthwaite records the opinion that "the existence of the State Inebriate Reformatories has proved of inestimable value to all work under the Inebriates Act of 1898." The experience of succeeding years seems to show that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the persons dealt with under that Act are a hopeless and irreclaimable class, and, in the words of the Inspector, "probably the worst characters to be found in the Kingdom, and often the most dangerous." We referred in our report last year to the relation existing between the craving for drink, which brings these persons under the Act, and their impaired mental state. Among 46 cases transferred to Aylesbury this year, three were found to be insane on reception, 11 definitely defective, 17 abnormally excitable, and subject to attacks of uncontrollable temper, *i.e.*, 31 cases were found to have some mental disability, which probably caused their drunkenness in the first place, and which, of course, is an almost insuperable obstacle to any reasonable hope of permanent benefit from detention under the Act.

69. The Regulations originally prescribed for State Reformatories which, in the first instance, allowed considerable privileges and liberty of action to inmates, have been already modified to a certain extent to meet the policy of detaining in State Reformatories only those cases with which, from their uncontrollable character, certified reformatories are unable to deal, and which obviously hold out little hope of any prospect of reformation by kindly and lenient treatment. It is probable that, as experience confirms the opinion already formed as to the character of these cases, it will become necessary to advise a still further modification in the direction of securing a firmer control and restraint. Although we fully endorse the opinion of the Inspector as to the admirable manner in which the staff carry out their extremely difficult duties, the great strain that is thereby induced is giving us serious cause for anxiety, and it may become necessary for us to advise the Secretary of State so to modify the system that this strain shall be, as far as practicable, lessened. The question of accommodation also, and of means of employment

is likely to arise in the near future, especially at Warwick, where considerable trouble has arisen among the inmates, due partly to the fact that we have not a separate reformatory, detached from the prison, as at Aylesbury, and partly to the absence of a sufficient means of labour, by which only can this unruly class be kept in decent order and discipline.

70. The Board of Visitors has been re-constituted at Aylesbury, and we have been fortunate in securing the services of two distinguished medical men, experts in mental disease, Dr. Mercier and Dr. Percy Smith; also the services of two well-known lady doctors, Dr. Jane Walker and Dr. Mary Gordon, the latter having a special knowledge of the Inebriate Class. In addition to these, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, continues her invaluable services as a lady visitor, and the Chairman of the new Board is Sir Alfred Reynolds, whose experience and interest in all matters appertaining to the criminal classes is well known. We agree with the opinion of the Inspector that "it would be difficult to conceive a more useful combination for the protection of inmates, the maintenance of public confidence, and for the interests of science."

71. The reconstruction of cells at Portland and Dartmoor Convict Prisons has been continued. The Female Prison at Shepton Mallet, which was damaged by fire, has been reconstructed and occupied. A new Roman Catholic Chapel has been built at Birmingham. Accommodation for 100 additional juvenile-adult prisoners has been provided at Borstal. Fifty-four new cells have been added to the accommodation at Wandsworth, by the utilization of spaces in the basement. The Hospitals at Manchester and Wakefield have been reconstructed. Officers' quarters and workshop accommodation at various prisons have been provided, so far as funds would permit. Improvements in the drainage have been carried out at numerous prisons. Buildings.

72. Progress continues to be made with the better lighting and ventilation of cells. Naked gas lights in cells are being removed, and gas boxes substituted. Windows of clear glass are taking the place of the old glazed windows. The superficial area of cell windows is also, where possible, being increased and made uniform; and a new cold inlet ventilator is being adopted. There is still much work to be done in this direction, and it will be proceeded with as funds allow. The improvement of cell lighting is most desirable, not only on medical and humane grounds, but to improve the facilities both for work and for reading, especially during the winter months, during which, under the old system, sufficient lighting was not provided for either of these purposes.

73. We greatly regret the retirement, under the age clause, of Mr. Wright, the surveyor of this department. Entering the

office as clerk and draughtsman in 1875, he became assistant-surveyor in 1890, and surveyor, in succession to Colonel Beamish, R.E., in 1902. His long experience, added to his technical capacity, and his faithful devotion to duty, render his retirement a very serious loss. He has been succeeded in this office by Captain H. S. Rogers, R.E.

Staff.

74. During the year 91 male and 33 female subordinate officers have passed through a course of instruction at the training schools in the ordinary duties of prison officers and have been taken on the permanent strength of the establishment. Two newly appointed deputy-governors have also undergone a course of instruction. Twelve subordinates have undergone a special course of training in hospital duties and have been appointed to the hospital staff of the various prisons. Twelve officers have passed through a period of instruction in cooking and baking at the cookery school, Wormwood Scrubs, and have qualified themselves for the post of cook and baker.

75. The reports received from the governors of the training schools continue to be of a satisfactory nature. They give evidence of the thoroughness of the instruction imparted, and of its value in qualifying the probationers for their future duties.

76. It is satisfactory to note that Governors, almost without exception, speak highly of the conduct of the prison staff. Generally speaking, while exacting a high standard of discipline, they treat prisoners with humanity and tact; and, as a consequence, acts of serious insubordination are exceedingly rare. Such serious trouble as has occurred during the year, notably the escape of convicts from Gloucester, and some discontent at Maidstone, were due to local and peculiar causes, in no way related to the tone and demeanour of the Superintending staff. The Governor of Portland Prison refers to the tactful and conscientious way in which officers perform their arduous and responsible duties. He attributes the high state of discipline obtaining at that prison to this cause. The continued diminution of appeals and complaints at that prison is very remarkable. The number of applications on all subjects to Directors, Inspectors, and the Board of Visitors, for the entire year amounts only to 158, as against 445 five years ago. Such success as we have been able to attain under the Borstal system is due very largely to the keen and zealous co-operation of the staff. Schoolmaster Warders, Trade and Drill Instructors, as well as the discipline staff, vie with each other in giving more than a mechanical attention to their prescribed duties, and cordially enter into the spirit of the scheme.

Reports of Inspectors, &c.

77. Reports by the Inspectors of Prisons, the Medical Inspector, the Chaplain Inspector, the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, and the Inspector of State Inebriate Reformatories,

are appended hereto, also a report on the operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

78. Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of Local and Convict Prisons and of the Juvenile-Adult Prisons at Borstal and Lincoln, are given in Appendices Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and of the officers of State Inebriate Reformatories in Appendix 22. Reports by Governors, &c.

79. A return of the meetings and visits of the Visiting Committees of Local Prisons and of the Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons and of Visitors of State Inebriate Reformatories during the year is given in Appendix No. 15. Meetings of Visiting Committees, &c.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

E. Ruggles-Brise, *Chairman.*
R. S. Mitford.
H. B. Donkin.
F. J. Dryhurst.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Report of Inspectors of Prisons.

We have to report that we have regularly inspected the Local prisons mentioned below :—

Bedford.	Gloucester.	Oxford.
Birmingham.	Hereford.	Pentonville.
Bodmin.	Holloway.	Plymouth.
Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Brecon.	Ipswich.	Preston.
Bristol.	Knutsford.	Reading.
Brixton.	Lancaster.	Ruthin.
Cambridge.	Leeds.	St. Albans.
Canterbury.	Leicester.	Shepton Mallet.
Cardiff.	Lewes.	Shrewsbury.
Carlisle.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Liverpool.	Swansea.
Carnarvon.	Maidstone.	Usk.
Chelmsford.	Manchester.	Wakefield.
Derby.	Newcastle.	Wandsworth.
Devizes.	Northallerton.	Warwick.
Dorchester.	Northampton.	Winchester.
Durham.	Norwich.	Worcester.
Exeter.	Nottingham.	Wormwood Scrubs.

The following Convict prisons have also been visited from time to time :—

Aylesbury,
Dartmoor,
Maidstone,
Parkhurst,
Portland,

and we beg to forward, herewith, our Annual Report thereon.

At each of our visits to the above-named prisons we have satisfied ourselves that buildings are in a satisfactory condition, that accommodation is sufficient, and that all reasonable measures have been taken for the security of prisoners.

The rules laid down for the extinction of fire have been duly carried out, and we have frequently tested the arrangements by ordering a "fire-alarm" without any warning. On these occasions a very short time has elapsed before a volume of water was brought to bear upon that part of the prison which was supposed to be in danger.

We have found that the Statutes, Rules, and Standing Orders are properly observed, and that, in the administration of the prisons, care and common-sense are exercised.

At each visit it is our practice to inspect the officers on parade, besides observing them at their duties. It is satisfactory to be able to put on record our approval of their turn-out generally, and our recognition of the manner in which their various and trying duties are performed. On these occasions every officer has the opportunity of putting forward any application that he may wish to make. Such applications are infrequent, and when made have reference, as a rule, to matters of detail.

Every prisoner has an opportunity of making application, or complaint, to the Inspector, and it is satisfactory that so few take advantage of their right in this matter.

During the past year Borstal Prison has been entirely devoted to juvenile-adults, and accommodation has been provided at Lincoln for about 40 from the Northern Counties.

Instructions for the treatment of juvenile-adults under Borstal rules, so far as length of sentence permits, have been issued to all prisons. We have found that an intelligent interest in this subject is shown by all ranks, and we feel sure that this interest is a guarantee of the success of the system. These regulations, coupled with increased care as regards classification and separation, have increased the work of the superior officers very considerably; and we are glad to be able to report that they have responded admirably to the additional calls made upon them.

We have paid special attention to the employment of prisoners, reporting regularly as to the numbers employed in association. Where the necessary workshop accommodation is not yet available, it is the practice to allow prisoners to work on landings, or with their doors open.

The cultivation of prison land gives good results, both as a form of labour and as a profitable industry.

We find that medical officers give adequate time to their duties, and that they carry out these duties in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

The routine as to bathing, hair-cutting, exercise, &c., has been regularly observed.

No fault can be found with the food issued to prisoners, and complaints on this subject are very rare. We find that supplies are up to sample, and we can safely say that all stores to be found in prisons are of excellent quality.

A periodical examination of the books kept in the respective offices shows that they are up to date; and we note with satisfaction the zeal and intelligence put into the work of their department by members of the clerical staff.

Amongst the female prisoners excellent work is being done by the lady visitors, who give much time and take a great deal of pains in carrying out their voluntary duties.

L. P. Pennethorne.
W. N. Darnell.
C. Eardley-Wilmot.

Report by the Medical Inspector.

I have to report that my usual visits have been paid to the various convict and local prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1907.

All prisoners who have desired to see me have been duly interviewed. Complaints made have been investigated and dealt with as occasion demanded. Cases presenting difficulty have been discussed with the Medical Officer of the prison. Attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the various prisons, and sundry improvements in the buildings have been from time to time reported. Many improvements have been made in various hospital buildings during the year, and the structural alterations in the hospital at Wakefield, and in that for females at Manchester, amounting practically in both cases to an entire reconstruction of these buildings, are now approaching completion.

With a view to bringing the drainage system in all prisons up to modern ideas, work has in this connection been going on in sundry prisons, notably at Holloway, Lewes, Manchester and Wandsworth. Enlargement of the cell windows in some of our older prisons, together with improved ventilation, is still much wanted, but progress during the year has been made in this direction, and it is hoped to continue it in the coming twelve months. The reception ward for males at Manchester has been enlarged and reconstructed, and a new reception block has been erected at Wandsworth.

During the year, 212,546 prisoners—165,586 males and 46,960 females—were received into the local prisons of England and Wales, and the daily average population was 17,911, or 15,161 male prisoners and 2,750 females. These figures are somewhat lower than the corresponding numbers for the preceding year. The number of prisoners treated in hospital during some part of their sentence last year was 9,081, of whom 6,118 were males and 2,963 females—a slight excess on the numbers for 1905–06, but this does not seem to have been due to any increase in the actual amount of illness, for it is more than counterbalanced by a fall in the number of cases of sickness under medical treatment out of hospital for periods of seven days and over, which amounted last year to 15,239—12,224 males and 3,015 females. The total number of cases under these two categories, which together are the true measure of the sickness during the year—came to 11·4 per cent. of the total receptions, as against 11·0 per cent. which was the ratio in the preceding twelve months.

Thirty-four cases of infectious disease were notified, comprising 14 of enteric fever, 12 of erysipelas, 3 of diphtheria, 2 of measles, 2 of scarlet fever and 1 of chicken-pox. Again this year the aggregate number is rather lower than usual, and, had it not been for a small outbreak of enteric fever at Wandsworth, would have been abnormally low. The decrease is chiefly owing to the fewer number of cases of erysipelas. In ten cases the prisoner was obviously infected before reception into prison. In two or three others it was doubtful. Of those who contracted their illness whilst in prison, all were solitary cases, with the exception of three cases of erysipelas at Manchester and nine cases of enteric fever at Wandsworth. At Manchester, two female prisoners were attacked with erysipelas in April and May, 1906, respectively, and one male prisoner in November, 1906. In each instance the prisoner had suffered previously from the disease, and was accordingly more or less liable to a recurrence; no local cause to which the infection could be attributed was discovered. At Wandsworth, nine prisoners were considered to have contracted enteric fever in the prison. Happily most of the cases were of a mild character. The cases occurred chiefly in the autumn of last year. In September it was considered advisable to ask the Local Government Board to allow one of their Medical Inspectors to confer with me on the outbreak. This request was readily responded to, and Dr. S. M. Copeman was asked to act. We made an exhaustive investigation, and my best thanks are due to Dr. Copeman for his valuable assistance in the matter, as also to the Local Government Board, and especially the Medical Department of the Board, for their courtesy in granting the services of Dr. Copeman. As a result of our enquiries it was obvious that there existed

abundant opportunity, owing to the condition of the drainage, for the fouling with excremental material of the sub-soil beneath a considerable portion of the site on which the prison stands. The drainage system, which was laid down about the year 1837, consists generally of brick barrel sewers, and these were shown by the usual water test to be very defective. Accordingly, bearing in view that during the last 20 years the excreta of a number of cases of enteric fever must have passed into the drainage system at different points, there having been sporadic cases of the disease in the prison, the possibility of the specific contagion having also found access to the sub-soil cannot be denied; and under existing circumstances it would doubtless there have found in the "soil rich in organic matter" conditions which, as the researches of Drs. Sidney Martin and Rutherford have demonstrated, are eminently favourable to its long continued existence and possible multiplication. This being so, in the event of such specifically contaminated sub-soil being opened up, it would not be extraordinary that cases of enteric fever should appear among a certain proportion of susceptible individuals confined for the greater portion of the 24 hours during a period of weeks or months in the immediate neighbourhood of such up-turned soil. As a matter of fact, the ground had been opened in connection with the provision of new "sanitary annexes" to certain of the prison halls, and for the purpose of placing boilers belonging to the heating apparatus. By a process of exclusion, therefore, the inference was arrived at that in all probability the two main factors operating as the cause of the infection were:—(i) The extensive up-turning of the sub-soil in the neighbourhood of the main drains which might be regarded as being contaminated with the specific contagion of enteric fever; and (ii) personal infection, either direct or through the medium of the latrines and w.c.'s. As has been mentioned, work has been going on for the improvement of sanitary matters in this prison, and progress will be hastened in the near future; an entirely new system of drainage is proposed, work on which will be commenced immediately, and meanwhile the building of "sanitary annexes" to contain the w.c.'s and sinks for the use of the halls is going on, and will shortly be completed.

The total number of deaths in the local prisons during the year was 132, of which 109 were due to natural causes, 12 to suicide, 2 to accident, and 9 to judicial execution. As in the preceding year the deaths under the last three headings were all amongst male prisoners.

Of the deaths due to accident, one occurred at Northallerton and the other at Wandsworth. At Northallerton a prisoner, sentenced to 14 days, received injuries before his reception into prison, which subsequently led to a rupture of the intestine, causing fatal peritonitis. The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"Died from abdominal injuries received prior to his admission during a drunken brawl, but there is not sufficient evidence before the jurors by which they can determine the culpability of any person." At Wandsworth a prisoner employed in the kitchen was so seriously scalded that he succumbed to his injuries. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned by the Coroner's jury.

Of the 12 prisoners who committed suicide, 3 were awaiting trial or on remand, 5 had completed 7 days or less in prison, and 2 others a month or less. The other two cases occurred after 6 and after 14 months' imprisonment respectively. In five cases the prisoners were accused or convicted of offences of acquisitiveness, in 2 of crimes of violence, in 3 of sexual offences, in one case of attempted suicide, and in one of wilful damage. The relative proportion of offences other than those of acquisitiveness, and the generally brief interval between the commencement of imprisonment and the suicidal act, indicate very clearly the dependence of the impulse on the mental instability of the individuals rather than on any influence connected with the conditions incident to prison life.

Of the deaths due to natural causes, 86 were of males and 23 of females, the corresponding figure for 1905–06 being 69 and 16, and for 1904–05, 74 and 22. Expressed in terms of the total number of prisoners received, the death-rate in the local prisons for the year amounted to ·51 per thousand, the average for the previous 26 years being ·60 per thousand. The disease

chiefly responsible for the higher mortality this year, as compared with the preceding twelve months, was pneumonia, of which there were 16 fatal cases amongst males and 10 amongst females, as against 9 and 4 respectively in 1905-06. This malady contributed also an unusually large share to the mortality in the convict prisons; and it appears likewise to have been specially prevalent in the general population, for, in the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General, giving the vital statistics of London for 1906, it is one of the very few causes of death showing an excess as compared with the average figures for the preceding decennial period.

The fact that there was only one death from delirium tremens is significant in view of the statements recently made as to the dire effects of prison treatment on the habitually intemperate. It is alleged that the shock of repeated imprisonments, supplemented by attacks of delirium tremens and epileptiform convulsions, which are assumed to result from untreated stoppage of liquor, are mainly to blame for the physical and mental degradation found in a large proportion of "habitual drunkards." Whilst freely admitting that many habitual drunkards are physically and mentally defective to start with, and that, as time goes on, the defects increase in intensity, and further that repeated imprisonment for short periods has no curative or deterrent effect—owing, perhaps, partly to its lack of continuity—exception must be taken to the inference that this deterioration is due to the influence of imprisonment. Putting aside for the moment the statement that the repeated sudden cessation of alcohol in habitual drunkards produces such shock to the system as to lead eventually to permanent injury to brain and nervous organisation, let us see from a brief survey of a year's experience what justification there is for the criticism that drunkards, when suddenly deprived of their supply of drink, commonly suffer from delirium tremens. With this object in view inquiries were made as to the cases of delirium tremens dealt with during the past twelve months in all the local prisons of England and Wales. The information so obtained is of sufficient interest, not only in reference to the particular point at issue, but also in its wider bearing, to be worth placing on record. During the year 41,986 males and 21,005 females were sent to prison for drunkenness, apart from the very large number of drunken persons committed for other offences. In the same period 246 cases of delirium tremens were treated, 180 males and 66 females. Of this number one patient (male), as mentioned above, died; 5 (4 males and 1 female) were certified insane, and removed to asylums; 218 (159 males and 59 females) recovered completely; and the remaining 22 (16 males and 6 females) who, owing to the shortness of their sentences, were not sufficiently restored to health to allow of their unconditional discharge, were sent to workhouse infirmaries or handed over to their friends on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. The inquiry also elicited that epileptiform convulsions are rarely observed amongst alcoholics in prison.

It cannot be maintained that the occurrence of 246 cases among over 212,000 prisoners, of whom no less than 62,991 were convicted of actual drunkenness, lends much support to the theory that those who are suddenly deprived of drink are likely to develop either delirium tremens or epileptiform convulsions. Nay, more, it is the general experience of medical officers that, in a large number of cases where prisoners apparently on the verge of an outbreak of delirium tremens, are sent to prison, the enforced abstinence, together with the bland and easily assimilable diet and the administration of eliminating medicine, so far from precipitating the threatening attack, will frequently abort it. It is, I would submit, equally improbable that the frequent stoppages of drink, to which chronic alcoholics are subjected under short sentences of imprisonment, cause any disastrous effects to these "moral incompetents" either in the way of shock, mental impairment, or moral degradation. On the contrary, the benefits they derive from even brief periods of enforced abstinence cannot be denied. The improvement which takes place in their mental and physical condition even after 7 or 14 days' abstinence is well known to all medical officers of prisons.

The number of convicted, debtor, and surety prisoners certified insane in the local prisons was 139—119 males and 20 females. This is an increase of 15 males and a decrease of 5 females on the number certified last year. These figures give a ratio per thousand prisoners received of ·77 males and ·46 females, or a total of ·70 for the two sexes, as against ·61 males and ·51 females, and for the two sexes ·59 last year. For the year ended March 31st, 1905, the rate per thousand prisoners received was ·63. Of the total 139 certified, 89 were found to be insane on reception—16 more than were so found the previous year. This is quite sufficient to account for the somewhat higher rate of insanity during the twelve months under consideration. Of the remaining 50, the symptoms of insanity appeared in 4 cases within a week, in 11 more within a month, in 21 within three months, in 5 within six months, and in 9 at a later period than six months of reception. Particulars of each case certified are given in Table D. of Appendix 18.

In addition to the cases referred to above, there were 216 other cases of insanity dealt with during the year in remanded and other unconvicted prisoners.

Again, as in previous years, I would call attention to the large number of persons sent to prison who display varying degrees of mental and bodily defect, necessitating either detention in hospital during the whole of their imprisonment or a mitigation of the ordinary penal discipline. As regards physical disease, a reference to Table C. in Appendix 18, giving particulars of each death in the local prisons, will sufficiently indicate by the short time many of these fatal cases were in prison, and by the condition of their general health on reception, that prison was not the proper place for them. As to mental deficiency, the testimony of the medical officers of the various prisons is incontrovertible that large numbers of offenders are annually sent to prison who are of such a low order of intelligence as to justify their being regarded as feeble-minded. The cases recognised amount to some 3 per cent. of the total number received, and it is certain that large numbers of other cases are unrecognised, owing to the shortness of their sentences and the consequent lack of time for making accurate observation of their mental condition. Of the more pronounced degrees of mental defect, requiring treatment under the special rules for feeble-minded prisoners, there were 355 cases reported this year. Some of these were received more than once, a few as often as three, four, or six times, and in one instance nine times in the year under consideration. Many were recidivists with numerous sentences. In the case of J. W., who was received nine times this year, no less than 113 known convictions, chiefly for petty offences such as begging and vagrancy, are recorded; he is congenitally feeble minded, not certifiably insane under the existing lunacy laws. During the year he has been in prison seven and a-half months out of the twelve, and he is at present serving a three months' sentence. With such cases before us, is it any wonder that the prison authorities are looking out anxiously for the Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, in the hope that it may offer some remedy for dealing with this and similar cases, and, in the event of such recommendation being made, that legislation may quickly follow?

One hundred and twelve prisoners were released on medical grounds during the year, 36 males and 76 females. Of the latter advanced pregnancy was the reason in 74 cases, leaving 36 males and 2 females released on account of ill-health, as against 20 males and 5 females the previous year. The numbers released have not varied to any great extent during the last few years. The particulars of each case are given as usual in Table B of Appendix 18.

One of the chief features of the year has been the steady progress made in organising the special treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners throughout the prisons on the now well-known Borstal lines. Medical officers are unanimous in praise of this system, and many of them take a keen personal interest in these young prisoners, assisting in the courses of lectures and in the efforts at reformation. It is hoped to refer more extensively to this subject next year when it is anticipated that a considerable mass of valuable

data will have accumulated concerning the physical and mental characteristics of these offenders.

The daily average population in the convict prisons was 3,032—2,898 males and 134 females, being a decrease of 96 males and 7 females as compared with the previous year.

The number admitted to hospital was 1,808—1,743 males and 65 females. 750 males and 313 females were under continued treatment out of hospital for periods of seven or more days.

The only infectious illness notified is one case of enteric fever at Portland, for which it was somewhat difficult to account. The prisoner was received in apparently good health at Portland on 4th April, 1906. No case of enteric fever was known of at the time in the Isle of Portland or in the vicinity ; and, though the date of attack did not preclude the supposition that he might have been infected before his reception, yet inquiry at Lewes prison, from which he had come, showed that there was no case of a suspicious character in that prison, and the neighbourhood was believed to have been free from the disease for some months. Later, however, viz., early in May, the medical officer of Lewes reported a case, the prisoner being located in a cell in the same wing as that occupied by the Portland case. Accordingly, it is reasonable to conjecture that the latter case was infected at Lewes. No very direct evidence was forthcoming at Lewes as to the source of the infection. With one exception there has been no case of enteric in the prison for ten years—the exception was a case notified in the autumn of 1905. Investigation revealed sundry defects in the drainage, and, as already mentioned, steps are being taken to remedy these and to put the drainage system at this prison into a thoroughly good sanitary condition. Fortunately, neither at Lewes nor at Portland has there been any recurrence.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred, all males. With the exception of two cases of suicide, all were due to natural causes. This gives a death-rate from natural causes of 8·2 per thousand of the daily average population, which is higher than in 1904–05 and in 1905–06, when it was 7·2 and 5·4 respectively, but well below the average of the last 27 years, viz., 9·5 per thousand. As noticed in commenting on the unusually low death-rate in 1905–06, the figures necessarily fluctuate a good deal from year to year in such a comparatively small population as exists in the convict prisons.

In reviewing the causes of death, it will be noticed that four fatal cases of pneumonia were recorded ; as in the local prisons this disease was unusually prevalent during the year. Five deaths occurred from heart disease—the same number as the year before. It will be seen on reference to Table C of Appendix 18, giving the particulars of each death, that the advanced age on decease, and the numerous letters of their registers, indicating several terms of penal servitude, are noticeable features.

Of the two convicts who committed suicide during the year, one was a weak-minded recidivist, who hanged himself on the eve of his discharge after completing a sentence of four years' penal servitude ; he had not shown any signs of suicidal tendency during his imprisonment, and no probable motive could be suggested for his act other than a dread of again facing the struggle for life out of prison. The other case of suicide, also by hanging, was that of a murderer undergoing a life sentence, of which he had served only 3½ months. He, also, had not been deemed suicidal.

During the year there were 9 convicts released on medical grounds, 8 males and 1 female—4 on account of their mental condition, 3 for lung, and 2 for heart, disease.

Thirty-nine convicts, 38 males and 1 female were certified insane during the year, this number being rather more than the average for the last few years, which is accounted for by the fact that the opening of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Parkhurst provided accommodation not only for those convicts previously certified who had been retained in the hospital, but also for a few others from among the "weak-minded" category whom it was deemed advisable to certify. The certified insane convicts are dealt with elsewhere. Their removal from the hospital at Parkhurst has afforded accommodation for the ordinary sick prisoners which was much wanted.

At the close of the year there remained 107 "weak-minded" prisoners, of whom 18 were classed as in an imperfectly developed stage of insanity, all potential lunatics who will probably have to be certified sooner or later. The great success which has resulted from the treatment of the certified insane on purely asylum lines, suggests the question whether it would not be beneficial to extend this treatment, combined with good hard work during the day, to a certain portion of those now classed and treated as "weak-minded," but at the present moment this is not possible, owing chiefly to want of accommodation, for the new asylum is already almost full, and as time goes on an accumulation of those with long sentences will gradually take place. The medical officer of Parkhurst in his report on page 432 calls attention to the number of previous convictions recorded against those classed as "weak-minded" and to the early age at which many commenced their criminal career. It is earnestly hoped that the great efforts which are being taken with the young criminal by such means as the Borstal system, together with all the machinery for his after-care on discharge from prison will, as time goes on, eliminate a number of these cases, and that a more rational system than sending these feeble-minded persons time after time to prison may ere long be devised.

It has been found possible this year to introduce the special rules for the treatment of the "weak-minded" amongst the female convicts at Aylesbury, and this step has been attended with beneficial results.

The regulations introduced with a view to limit, as far as possible, the risks of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis transmitting their disease to the healthy have now been in force for some years, and it may be of interest to consider whether the measures adopted, together with the many improvements which have been effected in the hygienic conditions of our prisons, have been productive of any good result. In trying from the statistical data at our disposal to form some idea of the degree of success, if any, which has so far attended our efforts, we have to bear in mind that it is to the convict, and not to the local prisons, that we must go for our evidence. In the local prisons, where the sojourn of the individual prisoner averages only a few days, the figures will afford us no information one way or the other as to the frequency or fatality of tuberculosis in relation to the conditions of prison life. In the convict prisons it is quite different; here the conditions incident to imprisonment are operative over a sufficiently long period to enable their influence to be clearly manifested, so that the statistics in the convict population are the best measure of the influence of prison life on the development of this affection. In using them for this purpose we may confine our attention to the male population, for in this country the number of female convicts is too insignificant, and deaths from phthisis are too rare amongst them—there has been none for the last six years—to afford any material for statistical inferences. During the past year, then, two male convicts died of phthisis, and two others were released suffering from the disease. We may remark in passing that convicts are very rarely released on account of this malady; no other instance indeed occurred in the last five years. If, now, we assume, in order to take the least favourable view, that the prisoners released would otherwise have died during the year, we have a total of four deaths from phthisis, which, calculated in terms of the daily average population, gives a death-rate of 1·38 per thousand. The figure for the preceding year was 1·67 per thousand, and the average rate for the five years 1903–07 was 1·17. During the preceding five-year period, 1898–1902, the mortality from this disease (cases released, of which there were two in all, being added as before to the deaths) was very much higher, amounting to 2·00 per thousand—a difference of over 40 per cent. Of course, in a relatively small population, as is that of the convict prisons, merely fortuitous oscillations have an exaggerated influence, and it would be unsafe to conclude that the considerable fall in the tubercular death-rate, which these figures show, is a direct and proportionate result of improved hygienic conditions. It is, however, a remarkable fact that its occurrence should have coincided with a change which, more than almost any other, is calculated to diminish the liability to tubercular infection, namely, the

introduction, towards the end of 1901, of a more generous scale of dietary with an increase in the proportion of fatty elements. Knowing, as we do, how important is the state of nutrition in protecting the organism against the attacks of the bacillus, it is hard to resist the impression that the more liberal dietary now in use must be credited with some share in bringing about a decline in the amount of tubercular disease, and secondarily in the death-rate therefrom. In this connection reference should also be made to the improved system which has been adopted for the treatment of convicts suffering from tubercular affections. Such prisoners are sent to the convict station at Parkhurst, where they are segregated and kept out of doors as much as possible; they are individually dieted on a generous scale, and receive such medical treatment as is considered best for them. Due care is, of course, taken as regards disinfection of bedding and clothing and destruction of sputum.

On the whole then, the evidence points to a distinct diminution of prison tuberculosis within recent years. This is a very satisfactory result; and it will appear still more gratifying when we compare the death-rate from this disease in our convict prisons with that in corresponding institutions abroad. The accompanying figures, collated from papers read by foreign contributors to the International Penitentiary Congress held in 1905 at Buda-Pesth, show for the convict populations in a number of the chief European States the incidence of tubercular mortality; the figures are calculated on the same basis as above, viz., in terms of the daily average population :—

Belgium (1894–98)	2·7	per thousand	(males).
Prussia (1901–2)	5·3	„	„	„
Saxony (1901–2)	9·0	„	„	„
Bavaria (1901–2)	10·0	„	„	(both sexes).
France (1902)	12·0	„	„	(males).
Austria (1898–99)	16·0	„	„	„
Hungary (1894–1903) ...	19·1	„	„	„

A comparison of these figures with the death-rate in English convict prisons, even during the less favourable period 1898–1902, will suffice to show that the good repute of our penal establishments in matters of hygiene is not undeserved.

So much for the comparison with the prison population in other countries. We have next to inquire how our figures compare with those relating to the free population at home. To this question I have been able, through the courtesy of Dr Tatham, to furnish a more complete answer than has hitherto been practicable. With the figures which he has kindly placed at my disposal I have worked out the comparative mortality figure for phthisis in male convicts. By this term, it may be well to explain, is meant the number of deaths from the disease that would occur in a population of convicts identical in numbers and in age-constitution with what is known as the "standard population," the latter being that number of males aged between 25 and 65 in the general population which would give a thousand deaths from all causes in a year. In making the calculations for this purpose I have thought it advisable, with a view to minimising the risk of fallacy arising from the smallness of the numbers, to take the average of the deaths from phthisis over the period 1902–07, and, further, to ascertain the exact age-constitution of the convict population by a special census. The comparative mortality figure so obtained was found to be 106. The corresponding figures for this disease in the male population between the same limits of age in the country as a whole, in London, and in the industrial districts—for which I am also indebted to Dr. Tatham—are as follow :—

All males	186
Occupied males (London)	262
„ „ (industrial districts)	202

These figures bring out very clearly the favourable environment of the convict population, and are strong evidence that tubercular disease is not fostered by the conditions of imprisonment actually existing in this country.

And this inference, it may be added, is borne out by the fact that in the large majority of cases of phthisis occurring in convicts, the presence of the disease is demonstrable on the individual's admission to prison. This was the case, for instance, in no less than 12 of the 15 fatal cases of this affection in the period 1903–07.

In the local prisons, as was pointed out above, the statistical data are of little use for estimating the influence of imprisonment on the development of tuberculosis; and their main value lies in what they indicate regarding the frequency of tubercular disease in the classes of the community from which the prison population is chiefly drawn. Approaching the question from this point of view we should expect on *a priori* grounds to find a general resemblance between the state of things in local prisons and in the population at large; and, so far as the available figures go, they support this anticipation. Taking as the best test the ratio of deaths from phthisis to the total mortality from natural causes, we find that during the five years 1903–07, this ratio amongst the male inmates of local prisons was 18·9 per cent., being thus intermediate between the ratio amongst occupied males aged 15 years and upwards in London, where it amounted to 22·8 per cent., and in the industrial districts, where it stood at 17·3 per cent. (1890–92). In the male convict population, on the other hand, in the quinquennial period 1903–07, deaths from phthisis amounted only to 14·8 per cent. of the total deaths from natural causes.

To sum up, then, we may say that the evidence warrants us in asserting that in the convict prisons, where alone the influence of prison conditions is ascertainable, the incidence of tuberculosis, as measured by the mortality due to it, is less than in the free population and less than in the local prisons, and that therefore the protection of the convict from tubercular infection is comparatively satisfactory. And we may add that, as the hygienic conditions in the local prisons are in this respect very similar to those existing in convict prisons, we are justified in the belief that in the former institutions also the measures taken to prevent the transmission of infection from the sick to the healthy attain a fair degree of success.

I cannot conclude my report without mentioning that the anthropological investigations on convicts, to which allusion was made last year, have been steadily continued this year at the various convict prisons. Great credit is due to the individual members of the medical staff who have been engaged in this laborious work. An enormous amount of what is believed to be most valuable material has been collected and is in process of being tabulated. Necessarily the calculation and reduction of the material involves even more strenuous effort and industry than the actual collection of the data themselves, and it is earnestly to be desired that means may be found to make fully available, what cannot but be looked upon as likely to provide some answer to many of the important questions regarding the nature of criminality. An enquiry of this kind, should it lead only to negativing or qualifying some of the crude theories advanced as to the characteristics of the criminal class, cannot be other than of great importance. At any rate it will remove the insinuation sometimes made, that, in England, the study of social pathology of "detrimentals" is entirely ignored.

HERBERT SMALLEY.

Report by the Chaplain Inspector.

All the prisons have been visited once or more frequently during the year. Interviews have taken place between myself and the clergy, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, lady visitors, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society authorities, and others connected with the Chaplain's department, and in all cases I have received the greatest courtesy, consideration, and assistance in the performance of those duties which have been assigned to me. Inquiries have been made relative to the chapel services, fabrics and furniture, the libraries, the schools, and the general moral work of the prison economy, and reports of the same have been duly submitted to the Commissioners—reports which, I trust, have on the whole indicated that in all sections of the department a highly satisfactory level has been obtained.

Structural alterations and other improvements have been made in those prison chapels which have needed them and the effect has been pronounced not only in securing an ecclesiastically decent appearance of the buildings but also in promoting a greater reverence for the home and adjuncts of religious worship on the part of the prisoners. Under your direction every chapel has been furnished with all that tends to "decency and order." The prisoners greatly appreciate this consideration of their religious needs, and their letters and remarks indicate their satisfaction with and their interest in the sanctuary and its services.

At Birmingham prison a new Roman Catholic chapel has been built and dedicated, which, in the words of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, "has contributed to the extra good discipline and devotion of the prisoners."

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has very kindly made grants to several prisons of cartoons on scriptural subjects for use in the chapels. The pictures have added to the pleasant appearance of the chapels, and have been the means of useful religious instruction.

Lady visitors and other generous donors have contributed flowers for the decoration of the altars at the great festivals of the church, and in many instances for use regularly every Sunday. Presents of flowers for altar purposes are frequently received from ex-prisoners who in this manner desire to testify to the benefits which they have derived from attending the chapel services.

The visiting committee of Chelmsford prison have kindly given a set of hangings for the altar and a piece of oak for conversion into a prayer desk. In different parts of the country gifts of one kind or another have been presented, under your sanction, for sacred uses.

A fair amount of chapel furniture is now being made by prison labour, and that which has been produced in the shape of altars, pulpits, lecterns, prayer desks, credences, and chairs exhibits highly creditable workmanship. Wherever it has been supplied, it has received a warm welcome as being worthy in every sense of its sacred uses.

In all the prisons there have been two services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and a service otherwise on every day of the week. Sermons are preached on Sundays, and short addresses are given in the chapels and infirmaries two or three times, and often more, during the week. The short pithy addresses which are given on the week-days seem to be very acceptable and to appeal to the prisoners in a very desirable way.

The bishop of the diocese and a large number of local clergy have most kindly taken part in many of the services, and during the seasons of Advent and Lent have given special courses of sermons or addresses, which have in many cases greatly impressed the prisoners, and, it is hoped, produced permanent effect.

In several of the Chapels the services are fully choral.

The visiting clergy and other strangers attending the services remark upon the heartiness and correctness of the singing and the reverent demeanour of the prisoners.

At the services on Christmas Day and Easter special carols and anthems are generally sung, and in two or three instances the accompaniments have

been played by a contingent of the local band. These efforts have tended to direct the minds of the prisoners to holy things and worthy life, and to a better apprehension of the facts and teaching of these two great festivals of the church's year.

In several prisons the choirs of the neighbouring parish churches have lent their hearty and invaluable help to mark off the church's seasons, and the prisoners have expressed their gratitude to those who have thus attempted to brighten their religious services. In one prison a choir and an orchestra had the conduct of all the musical portion of the service, and the general effect was most impressive and dignified.

Choir practices are held in all the prison chapels, and the services are as correctly and efficiently rendered as they are in ordinary places of worship.

The general tone and conduct of the prisoners at the services has invariably been all that could be desired. They are devout in manner, hearty in their responses, and fixed in their attention to the lessons and sermons, and apparently deeply interested in the religious worship provided for them.

The Holy Communion has been administered at stated times in all the prison chapels, and the devout demeanour of the communicants has been a notable feature. All candidates for the rite have had previous preparation in communicants' classes and in one or two prisons in a special service.

Confirmation classes also have been held in several instances, and the bishops of the respective dioceses have ever been ready to render the invaluable help of a confirmation service to a prison congregation. A Chaplain of an important prison says that there is no question "as to the sincerity and good character of the convicts who have been admitted to the rite of confirmation." He adds that "rarely, if ever, does it occur that a regular communicant is reported for misconduct."

Bible classes are held in many prisons and are the source of much good. These classes are in some cases very large, for instance, that at Dartmoor has an average attendance of eighty-six members.

The ignorance of the average prisoner of the simplest elementary religious truths is very great. The Chaplain of Liverpool prison states that in his experience it is "appalling." In numerous instances the most sacred names and events are absolutely unknown, and the instructions of the Chaplain on the most simple spiritual matters are little less than a revelation to some of their untaught listeners.

A lantern service was held in one of the chapels, and appeared to be productive of good results.

The Church Army has again been in the forefront with its generous missions help. It has sent able and earnest evangelists to a large number of the prisons, and in all cases the testimony is that the missioners have given excellent practical addresses which have impressed the prisoners, and that the special services and exhortations have paved the way for many an amended life.

The practice of sending commendatory letters to clergymen, voluntary agents, and others of the parish in which the prisoner has his home has been greatly extended. In many instances most valuable help in the form of after care has been forthcoming, and has stayed up those whose moral weakness might have led them to slip away from better resolutions and efforts. The Chaplain of Bodmin prison mentions that out of 54 released prisoners only one had relapsed, owing, he thinks, to the sympathetic, tactful, and zealous labours of those to whom they have been consigned. Some of the clergy who have kindly lent themselves to this great service have expressed not only satisfaction, but also gratitude for their employment in this highly useful act of "shepherding."

Temperance pledges have been given very extensively, and there is reason to believe that the obligation has, in a majority of cases, been faithfully observed. One Chaplain reports that to "the best of his knowledge no single case of those who during the year have signed the pledge has returned to prison. With these somewhat simple people *the putting of their hand to paper* is a solemn and binding act."

The inebriate prisoners in the State reformatories have considerable privileges with reference to books and instruction, but they do not regard them with that appreciation which they merit. They behave properly at the chapel services and cordially receive the visits of the Chaplains, but they are very restless and discontented, and often resent the fact of their imprisonment for their particular offence. Every effort is made to induce them to sensible conduct in the prison and to creditable self-control outside, and it is hoped that the labour is not always without success.

Lectures on secular subjects have more or less frequently been given to prisoners and more especially to juvenile-adult offenders in nearly all the prisons, in fact, wherever it has been possible. The lectures have been instructive and interesting, and have met with universal appreciation.

The school returns for the year show that the prison schools are admirably fulfilling their purpose. Not only has progress been made, but also a level of attainment higher than before has been reached. An independent authority thought that some of the work done at Borstal was "neater than that seen in elementary schools."

The number of prisoners who have received instruction in the prison schools is 9,972 that is, 23 less than was recorded last year. The efficiency of the teaching and the progress of the scholars show a considerable improvement. Of the 9,972 under the schoolmasters' care, 4,083 passed one standard, 2,677 passed two standards, 1,002, passed three standards, and 161 passed four. As in many cases the sentences are short and the intellects of the taught are exceedingly dull, these attainments reflect much credit upon the patience, zeal, and general capacity of the teaching staff.

In general achievements, Dartmoor, Hull, Lincoln, and Wormwood Scrubs schools take in order of merit the best position, and Canterbury, Bodmin, Nottingham, and Shrewsbury come next.

It is satisfactory to record that the progress which many prisoners have made in the schools has given them an interest in the subjects which they have studied, and has caused them to continue their efforts in night and technical schools after they have left the prison.

It is found that in some districts the number of imperfectly educated or illiterate prisoners is very considerable. Though there are stringent educational Acts in force, yet there are many young men and women whose educational attainments do not go much beyond a knowledge of the alphabet. Many prisoners have expressed in grateful terms their obligations to the Commissioners for the acquisition of a power to read a book and to write a letter.

The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses have, I venture to submit, proved themselves to be zealous and tactful officials, valuable auxiliaries in the moral work of the prison, and teachers capable of producing educational results of a highly satisfactory character.

The new order relative to the teaching of scholars in association rather than in their cells has been set in motion, and has so far met with nothing but approbation on the part of the Chaplains and school staff. The prisoners, it is found, work with "greater spirit," "attention is never absent," "behaviour is very quiet and seemly," "prisoners like it," and "improvement is already manifested, and in some cases notably so."

The libraries are esteemed a great privilege by the prisoners, and are used to the extent of their limits which are adequate to the needs and tastes of all kinds of readers. The demands upon the library resources may be estimated from the fact that not less than 20,000 volumes are exchanged every week. All kinds of literature, religious and secular, instructive and entertaining, are found on the library shelves, and the interests of the blind and even of foreigners have received thoughtful consideration. The educational and technical books are in much request, and afford the prisoners an opportunity of self-improvement for both present and future purposes.

When the repeated exchange of books and the wear and tear naturally

involved are taken into consideration, the care which the prisoners take of their books is generally commendable.

The Commissioners have in several instances allowed the friends of prisoners to send in books and magazines for the use of their incarcerated relatives. As the books have been mostly of an excellent character, the gifts have been acceptable and indirectly a valuable addition to the library.

A new book of moral instruction, "A Healthy Home and How to Keep it," has been issued. Arrangements have been made that within a few weeks every prisoner who is able to read will have a copy of the book in his cell. The prisoners generally speak in terms of praise of the little book, which they think meets their wants, and for which many of them have made request.

The lady visitors have been assiduous in their visits to the prisons, in their attention to the female prisoners, and in their after-care of many who have left the prison.

During the year they have paid 3,595 visits to the prisons and have interviewed some 16,279 female prisoners. These figures show a greatly increased labour, and are of a record character.

Expressing the opinion of many other lady visitors, one lady says: "The best chance of obtaining influence over any woman is in the case of a fairly long sentence where interviews can be multiplied. The interviews with women sentenced to a few days imprisonment are very unsatisfactory."

When the number of female prisoners has made it feasible, the lady visitors, or other ladies, have kindly given lectures on useful subjects. The lectures have been listened to with much attention and have in not a few instances been productive of happy results.

In a few prisons the Chaplain and lady visitors meet periodically for discussion on matters connected with their prison work. The meetings have met a want, and tended to mutual help and encouragement. They have afforded an opportunity of reviewing the work which has been accomplished and of concerting for its greater efficiency.

The general testimony is that the juvenile-adult prisoners yield readily to the disciplinary, moral, and other influences of the Borstal methods, and that when the treatment has had time to work the result is often very remarkable. Chaplains state that it has frequently been so effectual that the boy seems hardly to be identified with the rough, ignorant, and untamed savage that he was when he entered the prison. It appears to bring out the best points and possibilities of the boy's character, and to send him out into life a new and not unworthy being.

Work among juvenile-adult prisoners under suitable conditions is attractive, and is likely to lead to the best results. They are very impressionable, and are easily influenced if time is afforded sufficient for the purpose. They appreciate efforts made for their reclamation, and when they have regained their liberty and have been placed out in life, they write letters in grateful terms to those who have been interested in them.

The boys are apt and diligent pupils in all the prison schools. It is rare to find one who does not like his work or try, keenly too, to make progress in it. As an example of their educational zeal and achievements, I may state that out of 210 youths who were eligible for instruction 55 progressed one standard, 75 passed two standards, 34 passed three standards, 33 passed four standards, and eight passed out altogether. Of the youths in the relatively higher standards, 124 made such satisfactory progress that they were in a very short time exempted from further attendance at school. This is, I venture to submit, a highly creditable record for all concerned.

The Chaplains have frequently to comment upon the ignorance of the juvenile-adult prisoner in religious matters. "In most cases they know nothing." "Their crass ignorance of everything," says one Chaplain, "that is elevating makes lecturing a difficult task. Allusions are useless. They know nothing about prominent persons in any class of life, or stirring popular events of any kind." The Chaplain of a northern prison affirms that "the majority of juvenile-adults coming under his notice are of a low

type, without any trade, of idle habits, and of a low educational standard," He mentions that of 47 whom he visited one day recently, 11 were absolutely ignorant, and that the remaining 36 could do little more than read and write imperfectly.

The Borstal methods find great favour amongst the prison clergy, who think that when they have fair play they will be effective in a very satisfactory manner. Even under modified conditions the results have been encouraging. As a Chaplain of experience remarks, "The offences for which the youths have been sent to prison are frequently of no great gravity or criminal nature. It is, however, this sort of boy who, if not rescued, develops into the vicious criminal, as the early records of a large number of habitual criminals show."

The Borstal Association is boldly attempting, with the assistance of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, to provide an adequate after-care of the juvenile-adult prisoners on their release, and their efforts are being crowned with a gratifying success. Supervision over these lads after they have regained their liberty is essential if the Borstal methods are to attain their consummation. Case after case occurs in which the prisoner appears well disposed, but falls back into temptation from weakness of will and poverty of resource.

The establishment of children's courts and the enlightened action of magistrates have considerably reduced the number of commitments of juveniles to prisons. The courts bear witness to the fact that the absence of home control and discipline, of a proper sense of parental authority, of religious training of any kind are the causes of the vast proportion of the child degradation which unhappily is one of the features of the present time.

A proposal is now under the consideration of the Commissioners which has for its object the teaching of the juvenile-adult prisoners marching and patriotic songs in order to aid their drill and to give to them national sentiments.

Special services and a Sunday school for the families of the officers at Parkhurst have been established, and the Chaplain's efforts in this direction are worthy of commendation.

In concluding my last report, as I am retiring from the service, I desire to express my great obligations to my brother clergy for their invariably kind and agreeable reception of me, and for the help which they have readily and generously afforded me in the performance of my duties. My memory is charged with their pleasant offices, and I thank them sincerely for it.

I have also found the governors and other officers of the prisons most willing to render me all the assistance in their power, and I am much indebted to them. Of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses I have already spoken. To them also I owe my grateful thanks.

G. P. MERRICK.

Report of the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores on Prison Industries.

During the year 1906–07 great difficulties have been experienced in finding suitable and sufficient employment for all the inmates of our prisons owing to a serious scarcity of Government work adapted to the capacity of our workers, who are mostly unskilled.

The orders from the Admiralty for hammocks, seamen's bags, &c., have been reduced to such an extent as to cause considerable anxiety to all concerned in the important task of finding employment for between 12,000 and 13,000 prisoners in the Civil prisons of England and Wales. The *reduced* requirements of the Admiralty have, however, found employment for a daily average of over 1,000 prisoners.

Work of a less suitable and less remunerative character has, in some cases, been necessarily resorted to, such as cotton picking, &c., but every effort is being made to replace these industries by others which will be more helpful to the prisoners on discharge.

It is hoped, however, that the difficulty above referred to may be to some extent overcome by an increase in the orders received from the Military Authorities as the result of a conference held at the War Office in November last. It was then practically agreed that the list of articles purchased from this Department might be considerably enlarged; and although this arrangement has not, as yet, produced any great increase in the War Office demands, it is anticipated that better results will follow in succeeding years.

I have again the pleasant duty of acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to the Commissioners by the heads of the large Government Departments, and would especially mention the General Post Office, which alone found constant work for a daily average of about 1,500 prisoners in the manufacturing department.

The value of the labour performed in Prisons and State Inebriate Reformatories amounted to £229,502, as compared with £240,362 in 1905–06. This includes all branches of industry, *i.e.*, manufacturing department, farms, building department, and service of the prison.

Of this sum the manufacturing department, with an average of 12,273 prisoners employed, was responsible for £102,525, as against an average of 12,675 prisoners with earnings valued at £117,364 in 1905–06.

Employment was found for about 84 per cent. of the prison population. The remaining 16 per cent. represented invalids, prisoners under remand, awaiting trial, or under punishment; also those not told off to labour at unlocking owing to various disciplinary causes in connection with reception or discharge.

Trial prisoners were encouraged to perform voluntary work, for which they were duly remunerated, but, speaking generally, these prisoners do not seem anxious for employment, although it is calculated to lessen the tedium of imprisonment and to provide them with money available for purposes of defence, or for the relief of their wives and families.

The technical training of juvenile-adults in basketmaking, blacksmithing, bookbinding, carpentry, farming, gardening, net-making, shoemaking, tailoring, twinemaking, &c., has continued to receive most careful attention. The various workshops, &c., have been provided with all the necessary appliances, and no efforts have been spared to make the instruction thoroughly effective, and to fit these lads for a life of honest industry on their discharge.

An average of 7,355 local prisoners, who had passed the 1st stage, were employed at associated labour, on landings, in corridors, in workshops, in their cells with doors open, and on building operations or other open-air work, as compared with 7,547 in the previous financial year. 529 prisoners in the 1st stage also worked in association under special rules dealing with

juvenile offenders and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour.

Some additions have been made to the workshop accommodation of the prisons, and further extensions are anticipated in this direction as money becomes available.

Farming operations have been carried on with successful results and have realised a sum of over £1,500 by the sale of the products, as well as furnishing healthy employment for nearly 400 convicts and 46 juvenile-adults.

Arrangements have been made for farm work at Borstal Prison to be considerably extended, by the establishment of a new branch, so that, in addition to the cultivation of the soil, the juvenile-adult prisoners may be taught the management and care of cattle, pigs, &c., which knowledge, it is hoped, may prove useful to them in after life.

At many prisons also there are vegetable gardens, cultivated by the prisoners, and a large portion of the vegetables used in the prison dietary is derived from these gardens.

The financial results of the substitution of annual for triennial contracts for materials, &c., purchased by the manufacturing department, have been closely watched, and I am able to report that the alteration has led to increased competition and to reduced prices. As the expenditure on raw materials, tools, &c., connected with the various prison industries amounted to over £130,000 in 1906–07, the matter is one of considerable importance.

The auditors called attention to the increase in the value of the stocks of materials, &c. in prisons, and suggested that a definite sum should be voted by Parliament for expenditure on account of the manufacturing department. Their view, however, was not supported by the Treasury, by whom it was considered that an annual statement showing the value of the stocks in hand as compared with that in the three preceding years, would meet all the requirements of the case. Such a statement will, therefore, be furnished in future with the estimates for the next ensuing year.

Constant care has been bestowed upon the quality of the provisions supplied by contractors, with the result that few complaints have been received of the food issued to the prisoners.

I have again to express my appreciation of the manner in which the governors, storekeepers, instructing officers and other officials have helped forward the important work of the manufacturing department, the successful working of which is largely dependent upon the willing aid rendered, and the keen interest displayed by them.

Members of my staff have visited a large number of prisons and examined the industrial work carried on therein. They have also made surprise inspections of the cash, store and manufacturing accounts on 55 occasions.

I have also personally visited many prisons during the year, so as to keep in close touch with the various local aspects of the work problem.

WM. HOSKINS

Report by the Chaplain-Inspector on the Operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

It is pleasant to record that the achievements of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have surpassed all that has been mentioned before. The number of cases aided during the year is 57,242, of whom some 824 were convicts. This shows the great increase of 4,557 beyond the figures of last year.

So far as particulars are forthcoming 7,379 cases (including 316 convicts) have had employment secured for them, and where necessary have been supplied with clothing, &c. to enable them to take up their work and positions.

Though the number of prisoners assisted during the year exceeds previous records, yet it represents only a part of the area of assistance over which a reformatory influence is exercised by the Aid Societies.

The total income of the societies for the year is £23,766 5*s.* 11*d.*, being £521 17*s.* 5½*d.* higher than the record figures of last year. Forty societies show an increased income, and 23 have less than they had. Forty-two have increased while 21 societies have decreased their expenditure.

The total expenditure of the societies during the year was £23,706 2*s.* 5½*d.*, being an increase of £461 14*s.* on the returns of last year.

There has been a considerable decrease in the monies kept in reserve, the balances last year amounting to £9,202 [illegible]2*s.* 1½*d.*, but this year to £7,346 6*s.* 6*d.* There are four societies which have no balance at the bank, and three which are in debt, the amounts however being small.

The number of cases for whom employment has been found is 7,513, irrespective of the convicts who are mentioned above.

The recently formed Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is carrying on its operations with vigour and success. During the year it dealt with 2,731 cases, spent upon them £965, and opened at Islington a "House of Help." It is able to report that it has received much encouragement in the reformation of many women whose criminal tendencies have been of long duration.

The newly established society at Ruthin has acquitted itself very creditably in the amount of money it has raised, and in the number of cases aided. In three years it has increased its income from £11 11*s.* 3*d.* to £92 6*s.* 4*d.*, which may be suggested as an excellent achievement.

The societies express their great obligations to bodies, notably the Church Army, for the assistance which in their vast organisation and machinery they generously afford, and for which otherwise in numberless cases they would not be able to make suitable provision. When the Church Army meets every application for its co-operation with the request "send the man to us, and we will do what we can for him," the path of the Prisoners' Aid Society is smoothed and straightened in a manner the value of which can hardly be over-estimated. They testify also to the ready and generous response of the St. Giles's Christian Mission and the Salvation Army to their appeals for help whenever it is wanted, and the provision for the case has been as liberal as suitable. "The Church Army, Salvation Army, the St. Giles's Christian Mission, and other societies have been very generous in opening their helpful doors to the cases that have been sent to them, and have given liberal shelter, encouragement, or employment to those who have in the least been worthy of assistance. Many of the prisoners have humbly and sincerely expressed their great indebtedness to these societies for their kind reception, treatment, and disposal of them."

In every direction there is indication that the societies generally maintain the zeal which has distinguished them in their beneficent and voluntary work. They appear to spare no pains or to limit any expense, provided that they can secure the reclamation and resettlement of the prisoners who apply to them for help.

Many employers of labour are generous in giving ex-prisoners work in order to show their sympathy with the objects of the Aid Society, even though the cases are not promising. One says: "I will give these two men another trial, to show you that I am anxious to assist you in your work." Watch is kept in the labour market, and the advertising columns in the newspapers are conned over in the hope that help may be forthcoming for the deserving prisoner. Every form of charity comes under the notice of the societies and makes them active in every direction where openings can be found for their cases.

But the difficulties attending the provision of work for men, especially in the London district, seem to increase rather than to lessen. They are great with reference to the Star-class offenders, but in the case of old offenders they are often found to be insuperable. There is a scarcity of work generally, masters frequently are indisposed to give the discharged prisoner a chance of rehabilitating himself, and many workmen positively refuse to have an ex-prisoner at their side.

In several districts the societies have received valuable auxiliaries in the Police Court missionaries in their efforts to find employment for their cases, and one society speaks in warm terms of "the willingness and spontaneous manner in which prison officials come forward to help poor prisoners when discharged," and adds that "it was something that very few believed unless they came in contact with them. No one outside of the Committee knew of their general display of the spirit of kindliness and good feeling to those concerned."

Very many aid societies think that measures more drastic than those which have hitherto prevailed should be taken to reduce the herds of vagrants that infest the country. One society points out that of 147 offenders who came under its notice no less than 72 were sent to prison for vagrancy. In one prison 20 per cent. of the inmates were offenders under the vagrancy acts. These parasites on an industrial community are the sources of numerous evils, and their extermination is asked for in every direction.

An after-care of this class of offender is hopeless. One society records that 43 per cent. of the cases appealing to it for help were strangers to the locality and were in no settled place of abode.

A similar cry is raised against the inebriate class, and measures are advocated which shall deal with the offender before he reaches the practically hopeless state of degeneracy. The futility of sending a man, who has had several previous convictions, to prison for a month for the purposes of correction and reformation does not require demonstration. A list of 30 habitual offenders in this direction is given by one society, from which it appears that the lowest number of previous convictions was 9 and the highest 79. There were 12 who had been in prison upwards of 10 times, 4 of 20, 7 of 30, 2 of 40, 2 of 50, 2 of 60, and 1 of 70.

Experience of all the societies which have attempted to deal satisfactorily with the youthful offender is that successful efforts for his reclamation depend largely upon the length of his sentence. Short sentences have been, and always will be, ineffective for this purpose; and there is no doubt that in many cases short sentences have been productive of harm rather than of good.

The opinion is frequently expressed that a boy whose training and surroundings have been bad requires at least a year's imprisonment before he can be shaped for better things. A very experienced society thinks that short sentences in the case of youthful offenders is a great mistake, and that "other methods of punishment should be found where the offence is of such a trivial character as to demand a sentence of less than a month."

Judging from results the boys with longer sentences turn out the best, the boys "with shorter sentences being hardened but not reformed."

Complaints are made that it is difficult in many places to find employment for youthful offenders not because possible employers lack sympathy for them, but because the labour market is at present overstocked.

Again boys belonging to towns soon grow weary of country life and will not settle down, and those who have been used to selling newspapers in the streets can seldom be induced to retain regular employment. The "quiet and respectable routine of farm life is often found to be too dull and monotonous for the young criminal who has passed his life in a large town amid dissolute companions and corrupt surroundings."

Several societies have had their attention drawn to the frequency of youths being brought before the magistrates for such minor offences as trespassing at the railway stations. They regard as futile the sending of these offenders to prison for a few days, because after their discharge they go back to the stations to sell newspapers as before and again sooner or later to return to the prison for that which becomes an oft-repeated offence.

As the number of offenders of this class was on the increase one society instituted a special inquiry in the matter. One hundred and fourteen of these youths were interviewed, and the information which they furnished was very interesting. A large proportion lived in lodging houses, many had no parents, some had lost one or other of their parents, &c. Several reasons were assigned why they were not in regular employment, but the general impression produced was that the youths preferred the idle life of the streets to anything more settled or reputable.

One society has placed itself in communication with the different school, college, and University missions in order to obtain their most valuable help in exercising an after-care of the youths discharged from prisons. It records with much satisfaction that its appeal for this kind of help has met with no less than 53 responses.

Of the 824 cases taken in hand by the different societies from the convict prisons it may be mentioned that employment was found for at least 316; that the gratuities were paid in full in 155 instances, that 269 are known to be doing well; that 457 have for various reasons been lost sight of; and that 98 have again relapsed into crime and been convicted.

A conference of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies took place at Cardiff on October 22nd and 23rd, 1906. Interesting and valuable papers were contributed, and were followed by much helpful discussion. The conference was remarkable for its earnest and practical character, and for the promise it held out of being attended with excellent results.

G. P. Merrick.

Report by the Inspector under the Inebriates Acts on State Inebriate Reformatories.

It has been found impossible to deal with all persons who have been committed for detention under the Inebriates Acts as members of one class; indeed, the general mass of inmates are divisible into many different types, each having more or less definite characteristics. Some are drunkards without other obvious complications, good in conduct when sober, and of average mental capacity; others, on the contrary, are mentally defective, and drunken as the result of an ill-balanced mind. There are many examples amongst them of a feeble-minded "criminal" type, some persons who are certifiably insane, a fair percentage of epileptics, a large number who started life handicapped by mental incapacity as the result of abnormal brain development, and many subjects who, with or without congenital defect, have become mentally degenerate as the result of long continued neglect and bad treatment. All are drunkards it is true; but the drunken habit, in a large number of cases, is merely one of many symptoms which jointly indicate the existence of a graver condition than simple habitual drunkenness. Very nearly all these persons are committed in the first instance to Certified Inebriate Reformatories, which are classified with a view to suitable treatment being applied to each of these varied types. About 82 per cent. of all cases admitted to Certified Inebriate Reformatories, whether mentally sound or not, are well behaved, or comparatively so, and are, consequently, amenable to discipline under comparatively light restriction; the remainder are exceedingly troublesome—possibly the worst characters to be found in the kingdom, and often the most dangerous. Any attempt to detain refractory cases in Certified Inebriate Reformatories would render the smooth working of such institutions impossible, and would also impose upon the managers thereof the performance of work for which they are unfitted. The removal of troublesome cases from Certified to State Inebriate Reformatories, which has been possible for some years past, has solved many difficulties, and has proved of inestimable value to all work under the Inebriates Act of 1898. Therefore, three main reasons justify the existence of State Inebriate Reformatories—(1) the safe custody of refractory persons who require strong means for control, which should only be exercised by the State; (2) the reception of bad cases, which are thereby removed from association with good, to enable the proper application of reforming influences to the latter; and (3) the chance of improvement which is afforded, even to the worst cases, by a long period of enforced abstinence, strict discipline, and medical treatment.

Concerning cases admitted.

Seeing that all cases selected for admission to State Reformatories are chosen for their troublesome character, it is obvious that the material, collected by such method, cannot be other than unsatisfactory; and it is also to be anticipated that a large proportion of cases so selected will prove, on close examination, to be the subjects of mental defect. The experience at Aylesbury, so clearly defined in the medical report of that institution, fully confirms these expectations. Forty-seven women were admitted during last year, of which number 46 were transferred from Certified Reformatories for refractory conduct, and only one committed direct under Section 1 of the Act. Of the total number, 3 cases were found to be insane on reception, and 11 definitely defective (high grade imbeciles for the most part) and lunatic in all but actual delusion. Seventeen others were found abnormally excitable, subject to attacks of uncontrollable temper, perverted morally, of feeble reasoning power, and unable to acquire knowledge beyond the most rudimentary principles; in fact, so mentally unstable as to be incapable of earning their livelihood on equal terms with their normal fellows. In other words, 31 cases out of the total of 47 (nearly 70 per cent.) were found to

have some mental disability which probably caused their drunkenness in the first place, and certainly the refractory conduct for which they were subsequently transferred to State care. The remaining 16 persons were classed as sane, but several, even of these, give a considerable amount of trouble and are described as possessing a "rather low type of intellect." This rough classification of Aylesbury women, may, in my opinion, be extended with equal truth to male admissions to Warwick, and therefore to all inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories. If full credit be given to this mental aspect of the case there can be no doubt whatever as to the unsatisfactory nature of the material, especially when considered from a standpoint of reformability; only in a very few instances can any reasonable hope of permanent benefit be entertained. Notwithstanding this, the very hopelessness of these persons, their danger to the community when at large, the nuisance they cause, and the constant public expenditure resulting from their arrests, police court hearings, and prison detention, renders necessary some effort directed towards their continuous detention. In short, the majority of persons who have needed transfer from Certified Reformatories to State care are mentally incapable of reform, likely to be a constant menace to society when not under control, and fit subjects for the nearest possible approach to permanent detention.

The conditions of control in State Reformatories.

Whilst every effort is made to render the detention of amenable inmates in Certified Reformatories as free from objectionable restriction as the nature of the work will permit, it has been found impossible to adopt any similar course in regard to the refractory section transferred to State care. When State Reformatories were first established, regulations were prescribed for their management which were practically analogous to those now governing the conduct of Certified institutions; but, experience has shown the necessity for the removal of many privileges permitted by those original regulations, and the closer approximation of the conditions of detention to those which prove necessary for the safe custody of similar cases in Prisons. For instance, free association has needed curtailment, owing to the disorder and danger to inmates and staff, resulting from the violence and passionate character of some quasi-insane committals. Notwithstanding this, every effort is still made to accord to inmates, whenever possible, advantages which will continue to mark the difference between State Reformatories and Prisons, enable the better behaved to be treated under better conditions than others, and induce reform in any case showing signs of improvement. These arrangements, together with the possibility of re-transferring to Certified Reformatories cases which become suitable, are proving satisfactory; sufficient to ensure the humane control of refractory inmates, and the removal elsewhere of those likely to benefit from such a course.

Concerning Buildings, &c.

Some additional beds were provided at Warwick to meet an urgent demand for further accommodation. With this exception, the space available was sufficient to enable the reception of all who required admission during the year under review. But, at the close of the year, on March 31st, 1907, both Warwick and Aylesbury were practically full, and there is consequently a probability that the question of further provision will become one for serious consideration in the near future. So far as actual buildings are concerned, Aylesbury is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, so also is the special building at Warwick, but there is some doubt whether the temporary addition to the latter will prove satisfactory enough for permanent use. This point, however, requires further experience before a definite opinion is warranted.

All buildings have been maintained in perfect sanitary condition and good repair. The land in connection with both Aylesbury and Warwick has been worked by the labour of inmates and the produce therefrom utilised in each

institution. There is every reason to believe that great advantage would follow the increase of market gardening facilities at both Reformatories; judging from past experience, the yearly return can easily be made to cover expenditure, and the occupation for inmates, which more land would supply, is much to be desired.

Concerning Staff.

More trouble may probably be expected in dealing with men than with women, and it is not surprising, therefore, as regards Warwick, that some difficulties are encountered from time to time. Although nothing has occurred of sufficient importance for detailed notice, many small difficulties have arisen which temporarily interfered with the smooth working of that institution. These, however, are now matters of history, and there is every reason to anticipate a continuance of a condition which is at present satisfactory. The staff has an exceedingly difficult duty to perform, and the fact that only one compulsory change has been necessary, during some years, says much for its efficiency. So far as Aylesbury is concerned, the management of the Reformatory by the Superintendent has been exceedingly efficient, the conduct of subordinate officers has been excellent, and the work of the staff generally throughout the year has been performed to my entire satisfaction.

The new Board of Visitors for Aylesbury.

The mental and physical aspect of cases admitted to State Inebriate Reformatories has led to the appointment of a new Board of Visitors for Aylesbury. In forming such a Board a successful attempt has been made to obtain the assistance of some persons specially experienced in the detention of prisoners, others familiar with the treatment of lunatics, and others with special knowledge concerning the medical and general requirements of women of the class in question. Sir Alfred Reynolds, who has been appointed Chairman, and Her Grace Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, have both served for many years as prison visitors, Dr. Mercier and Dr. Percy Smith are well known experts in all that appertains to mental disease, and Dr. Jane Walker and Dr. Mary Gordon have both attained distinction in other public work. For the protection of inmates, the maintenance of public confidence, and for scientific value, it would be difficult to conceive a more useful combination.

R. Welsh Branthwaite.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of all Prisoners received into Local and Convict Prisons

—			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year ..	In local prisons * ..		14,680	2,649	17,329			
	Out on bail †		90	9	99			
	In convict prisons ..		2,912	136	3,048			
						17,682	2,794	20,476
RECEIVED :								
Under commitment, not having been in the custody of other governors, viz. :								
Remanded and discharged			7,885	2,910	10,795			
For trial at assizes and sessions, and in the result		Males.	Females.	Total.				
	Tried and convicted.	7,674	531	8,205				
	Tried and acquitted.	1,257	250	1,507				
	Remaining untried at end of the year.	824	82	906				
	Otherwise disposed of.	89	89	178	9,844	952	10,796	
Convicted at assizes and sessions (not previously in prison).					564	69	633	
Convicted summarily					‡127,144	42,235	169,379	
Want of sureties					887	277	1,164	
Debtors and civil process					18,714	516	19,230	
Naval and military offenders					545	—	545	
From Channel Islands					3	1	4	
From lunatic asylums (into convict prisons)					1	1	2	
						165,587	46,961	212,548
					Total	183,269	49,755	233,024

* Exclusive of 481 male and 119 female prisoners in prison on remand.
† These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial. Inclusive of prisoners received after conviction pending removal to an Inebriate Reformatory, and Juveniles pending removal to a Reformatory.

Appendix No. 1.

and of those disposed of, during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

	Local Prisons.			Convict Prisons.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISPOSED OF:									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment.	150,781	43,113	193,894	26	4	30			
Discharged on licence	31	—	31	1,059	51	1,110			
Discharged on remission of sentence.*	3,934	277	4,211	—	—	—			
Discharged on special grounds.†	145	94	239	34	—	34			
Discharged on payment of fine, &c., in full.	3,393	888	4,281	—	—	—			
Discharged on part payment of fine.‡	6,610	2,735	9,345	—	—	—			
Discharged to refuges	—	—	—	—	8	8			
Removed to schools and reformatories.	34	3	37	—	—	—			
Removed to lunatic asylums.	165	32	197	63	1	64			
Removed to inebriate reformatories.	4	13	17	—	—	—			
Committed suicide ..	12	—	12	2	—	2			
Died	88	23	111	26	—	26			
Executed	9	—	9	—	—	—			
Escaped	1	—	1	—	—	—			
	165,207	47,178	212,385	1,210	64	1,274	166,417	47,242	213,659
Remaining in custody at the end of the year.§	13,855	2,387	16,242	2,914	124	3,038	16,769	2,511	19,280
Out on bail‖	83	2	85	—	—	—	83	2	85
						Total	183,269	49,755	233,024

* Under Section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898.
† Including naval and military prisoners (19 local and 18 convict) discharged by order of the naval or military authorities
‡ Under Section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898.
§ Exclusive of 525 male and 121 female prisoners in prison on remand.
‖ These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Bedford	155	—	155	6	—	6	99	—	99	132	—	76	—
Birmingham	498	121	619	5	5	10	411	52	463	467	74	364	34
Bodmin	107	13	120	3	1	4	73	4	77	89	8	55	1
Borstal (Juvenile-Adults)	230	—	230	1	—	1	172	—	172	213	—	109	—
Brecon	59	†—	59	2	—	2	27	1	28	41	3	14	—
Bristol	192	60	252	4	3	7	160	37	197	188	57	120	27
Brixton	692	—	692	5	—	5	559	—	559	707	—	319	—
Cambridge	113	12	125	2	1	3	81	5	86	109	10	61	1
Canterbury	186	19	205	4	1	5	157	12	169	193	22	125	4
Cardiff	286	95	381	4	1	5	203	47	250	252	76	169	27
Carlisle	115	52	167	3	1	4	78	17	95	97	34	55	6
Carmarthen	65	14	79	2	1	3	49	3	52	74	7	30	—
Carnarvon	49	13	62	1	1	2	31	3	34	49	10	18	—
Chelmsford	312	3	315	3	—	3	267	—	267	299	—	230	—
Derby	312	50	362	5	1	6	210	40	250	283	56	132	28
Devizes	162	30	192	2	1	3	92	6	98	135	14	57	1
Dorchester	145	20	165	3	1	4	120	9	129	142	14	100	3
Durham	566	164	730	7	3	10	507	127	634	566	168	441	93
Exeter	261	41	302	5	2	7	219	12	231	258	23	180	5
Gloucester	229	—	229	7	—	7	124	—	124	174	—	84	—
Hereford	104	—	104	4	—	4	39	—	39	82	—	16	—
Holloway	—	949	949	—	6	6	—	720	720	—	834	—	614
Hull	320	123	443	7	4	11	302	70	372	356	99	245	51

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APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Aylesbury	16	253	269	—	2	2	—	134	134	—	138	—	124
Dartmoor	1,212	—	1,212	2	—	2	1,163	—	1,163	1,199	—	1,112	—
Maidstone	128	—	128	—	—	—	100	—	100	126	—	60	—
Parkhurst	817	—	817	8	—	8	770	—	770	795	—	739	—
Portland	802	—	802	2	—	2	754	—	754	805	—	714	—
Total in Convict Prisons..	2,975	253	3,228	12	2	14	*2,787	134	2,921	—	—	—	—
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.													
Aylesbury	—	116	116	—	6	6	—	88	88	—	100	—	79
Warwick	52	—	52	5	—	5	43	—	43	48	—	32	—
Total in State Inebriate Reformatories ..	52	116	168	5	6	11	43	88	131	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	21,255	4,496	25,751	232	97	329	18,102	2,972	21,074	—	—	—	—

* The Daily Average in Local Prisons includes 111 Penal Servitude (Public Works) Convicts, viz.: 3 in Dorchester Prison, 10 in Gloucester Prison, and 98 in Wakefield Prison.

† The Female Prison at Brecon was closed in November, 1906.

Appendix No. 3.

RETURN showing the SENTENCES of PRISONERS committed to LOCAL PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
PENAL SERVITUDE.				
Life	12	—	3	15
29 years	—	—	—	—
25 „	—	—	—	—
24 „	—	—	—	—
23 „	—	—	—	—
22 „	—	—	—	—
21 „	—	—	—	—
20 „	1	—	—	1
19 „	—	—	—	—
18 „	—	—	—	—
17 „	—	—	—	—
16 „	—	—	—	—
15 „	2	—	—	2
14 „	3	—	—	3
13 „	—	—	—	—
12 „	4	—	—	4
11 „	—	—	—	—
10 „	20	—	1	21
9 „	2	—	—	2
8 „	8	—	—	8
7 „	65	—	—	65
6½ „	—	—	—	—
6 „	13	—	—	13
5½ „	—	—	—	—
5¼ „	—	—	—	—
5 „	221	6	5	232
4½ „	—	—	—	—
4¼ „	—	—	—	—
4 „	94	—	2	96
3¾ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	—	—	—	—
3½ „	37	—	3	40
3¼ „	—	—	—	—
3¼ „	—	—	—	—
3 „	—	—	—	—
3 „	503	8	22	533
Total	985	14	36	1,035

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Return showing the Sentences of Prisoners committed to all Local Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1907—*continued.*

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
IMPRISONMENT.				
Over 2 years	8	—	—	8
24 months and over 23 months	109	35	4	148
23 „ „ 22 „	19	—	—	19
22 „ „ 21 „	4	—	—	4
21 „ „ 20 „	63	—	—	63
20 „ „ 19 „	40	—	2	42
19 „ „ 18 „	—	12	—	12
18 „ „ 17 „	573	19	27	619
17 „ „ 16 „	—	—	—	—
16 „ „ 15 „	23	—	1	24
15 „ „ 14 „	302	—	8	310
14 „ „ 13 „	17	—	—	17
13 „ „ 12 „	31	—	—	31
12 „ „ 11 „	1,423	35	82	1,540
11 „ „ 10 „	25	—	1	26
10 „ „ 9 „	78	3	4	85
9 „ „ 8 „	965	11	69	1,045
8 „ „ 7 „	239	1	15	255
7 „ „ 6 „	128	—	44	172
6 „ „ 5 „	2,775	30	437	3,242
5 „ „ 4 „	264	3	56	323
4 „ „ 3 „	1,412	51	400	1,863
3 „ „ 11 weeks	7,190	123	1,631	8,944
11 weeks and over 10 weeks	158	1	30	189
10 „ „ 9 „	107	3	8	118
9 „ „ 8 „	5,247	28	1,072	6,347
8 „ „ 7 „	228	53	26	307
7 „ „ 6 „	369	18	89	476
6 „ „ 5 „	2,815	34	581	3,430
5 „ „ 4 „	17,175	13	7,405	24,593
4 „ „ 3 „	2,142	41	485	2,668
3 „ „ 2 „	5,550	16	1,425	6,991
2 „ „ 1 week	32,620	1	11,497	44,118
1 week	40,035	—	12,446	52,481
6 days	171	—	68	239
5 „	7,327	—	3,289	10,616
4 „	1,187	—	422	1,609
3 „	3,378	—	1,165	4,543
2 „	192	—	20	212
1 day	28	—	2	30
No term specified	94	—	14	108
Total	134,511	531	42,825	177,867
Grand Total	135,496	545	42,861	178,902

NOTE.—This Return includes 11 Males and 3 Females whose capital sentences were commuted to Penal Servitude.

Appendix No. 4.

28558

Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons, under sentences of Imprisonment and Penal Servitude respectively, during the Year ended 31st March 1907, and the Number of previous Convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the Number who had not been previously Convicted—Court-martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

Sentence under present Conviction.	Total Number received on Conviction.		Number who had been previously Convicted.																		Number who had not been Previously Convicted.		Number who, when previously convicted, had received a Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
			Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.		Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment ..	134,520	42,825	22,775	5,860	10,746	5,026	6,876	2,984	4,979	2,369	3,985	1,751	11,581	5,376	7,996	4,559	5,320	5,354	74,258	33,279	60,262	9,546	1,199	119
Penal servitude ..	985	36	54	1	56	—	52	—	56	2	63	2	251	8	220	6	73	6	825	25	160	11	329	15
Total	135,505	42,861	22,829	5,861	10,802	5,026	6,928	2,984	5,035	2,371	4,048	1,753	11,832	5,384	8,216	4,565	5,393	5,360	75,083	33,304	60,422	9,557	1,528	134

Notes.—The same prisoner convicted more than once in the year appears in a separate column for each time convicted.
This Return includes 20 males and 3 females sentenced to death, of whom 9 males were executed, and in the case of 11 males and 3 females, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

Appendix No. 5.

RETURN of Convicted Criminal Prisoners within each of the following Periods of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended 31st March 1907. Court-Martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

	Total Number received on Conviction.	Under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 16.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.
Males	135,505	4	704	13,539	36,433	36,669	25,153	11,563	11,380	40
Females	42,861	—	20	1,641	9,749	14,756	10,613	4,141	1,931	10
Total	178,366	4	724	15,180	46,182	51,425	35,766	15,724	13,311	50

NOTE.—This return includes 20 males and 3 females sentenced to death, of whom 9 males were executed, and in the case of 11 males and 3 females, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

Appendix No. 6.

Return showing the Population of England and Wales, with the Number of Prisoners sentenced to Death, to Penal Servitude for Life, to Penal Servitude for a Term of Years, to Imprisonment on Indictment and on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties in each Year from 1877.

Year.	Population of England and Wales.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to					
		Death.	Penal Servitude for Life.	Penal Servitude for a Term of Years.		Imprisonment on Indictment.	Imprisonment on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties.
				By Ordinary Courts.	By Courts-Martial.		
1877	24,695,894	34	11	1,628	9	9,793	147,941
1878	25,028,973	20	14	1,620	11	10,218	*76,087
1879	25,366,544	34	10	1,492	9	10,440	146,450
1880	25,708,666	28	8	1,515	13	9,663	152,347
1881	25,974,439	23	17	1,508	9	9,266	141,913
1882	26,334,776	22	7	1,357	50	9,715	153,267
1883	26,626,639	23	10	1,368	31	9,455	156,215
1884	26,921,737	38	13	1,336	2	9,135	152,628
1885	27,220,105	25	8	1,019	—	8,891	140,213
1886	27,521,780	35	8	902	2	9,199	147,068
1887	27,826,798	35	10	938	—	9,355	140,717
1888	28,135,197	36	4	920	2	9,014	146,925
1889	28,447,014	20	3	915	3	7,857	139,214
1890	28,762,287	24	3	726	1	7,775	134,722
1891	29,002,525	19	4	747	—	7,548	130,803
1892	29,403,346	22	1	893	2	7,780	138,931
1893	29,731,100	28	—	960	—	7,775	149,763
1894	30,060,763	29	—	956	—	7,671	141,673
1895	30,394,078	19	1†	803	3	7,448	148,010
1896	30,717,355	33	6	781	4	7,064	142,397
1897	31,055,355	14	4	731	—	7,168	147,737
1898	31,397 078	27	6	785	4	7,498	153,417
1899	31,742,588	29	1	735	3	6,865	148,068
1900	32,254,667	20	—	728	—	6,429	143,048
1901	32,526,075	28	1	868	—	6,801	160,647
1902	32,997,626	33	5	1,092	4	7,037	169,989
1903	33,378,338	41	1	1,055	4	7,543	182,929
1904	33,763,434	28	2	968	4	7,900	190,574
1905	34,152,977	32	1	976	2	8,039	187,292
1906	34,547,016	27	1	1,041	4	8,253	170,541

* For six months only. † Sentenced by court-martial.

APPENDIX No. 7A

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1906-7, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.									Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	58	—	8	—	58	—	753	—	811	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	53	—	58	—		
Birmingham ..	6	—	11	—	—	901	42	901	42	198	5	615	38	5,464	1,128	6,079	1,166	14	—	—	—	122	—	796	45	932	45		
Bodmin	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	29	—	10	—	26	—	843	61	869	61	6	—	—	—	7	—	36	—	49	—		
Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).	—	—	1	—	—	180	—	180	—	154	—	120	—	218	—	338	—	20	—	2	—	9	—	204	—	235	—		
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	31	—	4	—	23	—	358	17	381	17	3	—	—	—	5	—	27	—	35	—		
Bristol	5	1	7	2	—	472	12	384	9	87	1	277	7	2,178	744	2,455	751	22	1	—	—	277	3	267	14	566	18		
Brixton	2	—	—	—	—	260	—	180	—	49	—	213	—	16,482	—	16,695	—	3	—	1	—	10	—	340	—	354	—		
Cambridge	—	—	1	—	—	84	—	81	—	1	—	85	—	914	71	999	71	—	—	—	—	14	—	71	—	85	—		
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	1	249	—	248	3	65	—	259	3	1,250	245	1,509	248	1	—	—	—	104	—	169	3	274	3		
Cardiff	—	—	1	—	—	199	23	213	23	52	2	182	24	2,489	866	2,671	890	—	—	—	—	35	1	189	23	224	24		
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	—	65	1	65	1	—	—	64	1	1,028	266	1,092	267	—	—	—	—	52	1	32	2	84	3		
Carmarthen	—	—	—	—	—	40	2	45	2	17	—	48	2	612	52	660	54	—	—	—	—	37	1	18	1	55	2		
Carnarvon	—	—	2	—	—	38	—	39	—	8	1	22	1	485	51	507	52	1	—	—	—	31	—	23	2	55	2		
Chelmsford	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	161	—	61	—	135	—	1,426	—	1,561	—	10	—	1	—	65	—	119	—	195	—		
Derby	—	—	3	—	—	289	27	294	27	26	—	254	22	3,215	814	3,469	836	—	—	—	—	200	5	273	27	473	32		
Devizes	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	16	—	69	—	710	74	779	74	2	—	—	—	8	—	81	—	91	—		
Dorchester	—	—	4	—	—	33	2	33	1	22	2	24	2	754	76	778	78	1	—	1	—	7	1	27	1	36	2		
Durham	2	1	5	5	1	145	24	123	28	62	6	154	36	7,090	2,251	7,244	2,287	19	2	1	—	46	2	235	56	301	60		
Exeter	5	—	—	—	—	156	—	156	—	52	—	114	—	1,620	190	1,734	190	17	—	1	—	74	—	86	—	178	—		

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1906-7, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gloucester	—	—	2	—	2	85	—	88	—	31	—	70	—	1,135	—	1,205	—	6	—	10	—	21	—	65	—	102	—
Hereford	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	62	—	—	—	57	—	416	—	473	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	38	—	87	—
Holloway	—	10	—	43	—	—	260	—	289	—	59	—	325	—	14,822	—	15,147	—	23	—	—	—	39	—	304	—	366
Hull	4	—	—	—	—	490	11	459	10	29	—	348	10	4,434	1,439	4,782	1,449	5	—	—	—	316	—	289	15	610	15
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	332	—	332	—	34	—	222	—	897	85	1,119	85	—	—	—	—	234	—	118	—	352	—
Knutsford	—	—	—	—	—	189	8	189	8	42	7	201	11	4,923	611	5,124	622	8	—	—	—	27	—	197	13	232	13
Lancaster	2	—	2	—	2	298	6	311	4	46	3	207	4	1,354	236	1,561	240	2	1	—	—	254	—	249	13	505	14
Leeds	12	2	1	—	—	346	51	417	63	114	10	271	47	5,533	2,376	5,804	2,323	1	—	—	—	170	8	293	56	464	64
Leicester	—	—	2	—	—	199	3	206	1	96	3	170	3	2,174	291	2,344	294	1	—	—	—	76	—	168	4	245	4
Lewes.. .. .	2	1	—	1	—	1,303	14	1,295	12	26	1	553	6	1,588	334	2,141	340	8	1	—	—	1,142	—	356	12	1,506	13
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	551	—	463	—	87	—	451	—	3,563	—	4,014	—	1	—	—	—	606	—	235	—	842	—
Liverpool	4	17	7	232	2	2,257	376	2,291	396	109	72	1,198	270	10,981	7,088	12,179	7,358	11	9	—	—	2,466	43	962	626	3,439	678
Maidstone	2	—	—	—	—	462	23	457	23	48	1	471	23	1,537	692	2,068	715	—	—	—	—	206	8	266	15	472	23
Manchester	—	—	2	—	—	1,694	218	1,620	192	290	29	1,261	210	11,337	5,930	12,598	6,140	32	19	—	—	1,536	1	519	238	2,087	258
Newcastle .. .	2	—	3	2	—	397	22	330	20	119	4	311	21	4,160	1,610	4,471	1 631	32	1	—	—	114	4	395	20	541	25
Northallerton ..	5	—	7	—	—	315	—	300	—	75	—	239	—	1,439	—	1,678	—	6	—	—	—	234	—	228	—	468	—
Northampton ..	4	—	10	—	—	98	3	109	3	43	—	89	6	1,507	163	1,596	169	8	—	—	—	26	—	116	3	150	3
Norwich	—	—	—	—	—	197	2	192	2	34	—	161	2	1,325	129	1,486	131	4	—	—	—	168	—	66	2	238	2
Nottingham.. ..	2	—	—	—	—	203	1	196	—	113	1	166	1	2,349	632	2,515	633	—	—	—	—	180	1	208	2	388	3

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1906-7, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued*.

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		[2]Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	1	—	—	—	—	—	111	5	112	5	35	—	99	6	1,018	85	1,117	91	3	—	—	—	50	3	101	5	154	8
Pentonville	2	—	—	—	1	2,911	—	2,187	—	440	—	1,628	—	15,710	—	17,338	—	20	—	—	—	1,312	—	1,292	—	2,624	—
Plymouth	—	—	—	1	—	55	5	55	6	13	5	45	10	725	307	770	317	—	1	—	—	38	—	34	14	72	15
Portsmouth	3	1	—	2	—	133	7	127	8	12	2	93	8	1,895	567	1,988	575	3	1	—	—	63	2	93	8	159	11
Preston	3	1	2	—	1	512	36	615	38	39	7	395	24	4,490	1,200	4,885	1,224	28	3	—	—	533	11	343	36	904	50
Reading	5	1	2	—	—	534	26	534	27	49	5	386	24	1,234	123	1,620	147	4	—	1	—	399	12	228	24	632	36
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	—	9	—	20	1	660	68	680	69	—	—	—	—	3	—	22	1	25	1
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—	88	3	91	3	13	—	61	3	970	125	1,031	128	—	1	—	—	30	—	88	3	118	4
Shepton Mallet ..	—	—	—	—	—	63	1	59	1	27	—	48	1	647	87	695	88	—	—	—	—	21	1	66	1	87	2
Shrewsbury ..	1	—	—	—	—	222	5	221	4	46	—	181	4	1,664	206	1,845	210	1	—	—	—	163	1	108	7	272	8
Stafford	11	—	47	—	—	360	14	350	14	169	2	210	12	5,767	1,133	5,977	1,145	8	—	1	—	57	2	468	26	534	28
Swansea	1	—	3	—	—	271	9	247	7	58	2	245	10	2,019	492	2,264	502	1	1	—	—	209	—	130	9	340	10
Usk	—	—	—	—	—	116	2	117	2	7	—	94	2	1,308	320	1,402	322	—	—	—	—	70	—	49	2	119	2
Wakefield	4	—	3	—	1	1,957	—	1,956	—	335	—	2,177	—	8,779	—	10,956	—	43	—	3	—	1,179	—	1,184	—	2,409	—
Wandsworth ..	—	—	28	—	—	127	—	1,798	—	903	—	1,559	—	12,906	—	14,465	—	8	—	—	—	1,582	—	1,410	—	3,000	—
Warwick	—	—	—	—	1	134	—	135	—	57	—	162	—	1,755	253	1,917	253	2	—	—	—	15	—	145	—	162	—
Winchester	—	—	2	—	—	242	3	185	—	75	—	214	3	3,096	458	3,310	461	1	—	—	—	57	—	255	5	313	5
Worcester	—	—	—	—	1	623	9	623	9	61	1	310	7	1,668	389	1,978	396	1	—	—	—	384	1	388	10	773	11
Wormwood Scrubs	35	—	—	—	3	1,231	—	1,136	—	471	—	783	—	5,769	—	6,552	—	96	—	—	—	29	—	1,521	—	1,646	—
Total in Local Prisons ..	125	35	163	288	16	22613	1257	23,159	1,283	5,047	231	17,898	1,190	180,681	49,057	198,579	50,247	465	64	22	—	15,125	151	15,739	1,648	31,351	1,863

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1906-7, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued*.

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.									Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
CONVICT PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aylesbury	—	—	—	2	—	—	80	—	77	—	74	—	42	—	146	—	188	—	20	—	—	—	2	—	76	—	98
Dartmoor	26	—	38	—	3	974	—	977	—	1,404	—	586	—	1,167	—	1,753	—	240	—	2	—	131	—	1,337	—	1,710	—
Maidstone	5	—	4	—	1	162	—	163	—	195	—	111	—	114	—	225	—	26	—	—	—	9	—	213	—	248	—
Parkhurst	31	—	10	—	2	463	—	326	—	481	—	533	—	608	—	1,141	—	195	—	3	—	61	—	421	—	680	—
Portland	6	—	—	—	4	587	—	582	—	889	—	442	—	680	—	1,122	—	146	—	1	—	107	—	785	—	1,039	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	68	—	52	2	10	2186	80	2,048	77	2,969	74	1,672	42	2,569	146	4,241	188	607	20	6	—	308	2	2,756	76	3,677	98
Grand Total ..	193	35	215	290	26	24799	1337	25,207	1,360	8,016	305	19,570	1,232	183,250	49,203	202,820	50,435	1072	84	28	—	15,433	153	18,495	1,724	35,028	1,961

NOTES.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

* In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total actual prison population.

APPENDIX No. 7B.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
LOCAL PRISONS.									
Canterbury ..	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline. The maximum sentence was not given owing to the youth and previous good conduct of the prisoner.	Confirmed ..	—	24	—
Durham ..	R. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	12	—
Gloucester ..	M. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	20	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	20	—
	W. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	20	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	20	—
Lancaster ..	H. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	24	—
	J. G. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	18	—

Liverpool ..	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	12	—
	W. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	7	Medical officer.
Pentonville ..	T. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	12	—
Preston ..	J. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	24	—
Wakefield ..	R. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	24	—	—
	C. W. ..	Incitement to mutiny, and attempting to assault an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Not Confirmed.	—	—	—
Warwick ..	C. W. ..	Gross personal violence to officers.	15	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	15	—	—
Worcester ..	A. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	18	—
Wormwood Scrubs.	F. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	12	—
	H. A. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	20	—	—
	F. M. ..	Gross personal violence to officers.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	12	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
CONVICT PRISONS.									
Dartmoor ..	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	12	—	—
	G. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	30	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 24.	24	—	—
	A. E. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	18	—	—
Maidstone ..	W. O'D...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 18.	18	—	—
Parkhurst ..	C. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	24	—
	E. N. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	36	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	36	—
Portland ..	B. E. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, also that this is the second offence of the kind committed by the prisoner, and that the assault was a brutal one and with intent to inflict grievous bodily injury. The prisoner's record is a very bad one.	Confirmed ..	18	—	—

Portland—*cont.*	H. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed ..	—	18	1
	G. G. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline; and the evidence showed that these prisoners acted with premeditation and probably in concert with one another—both have bad records.	Confirmed ..	18	1	1
	G. V. M.	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—		Confirmed ..	18	—	1

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to MALE JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS (16–21) in BORSTAL and LINCOLN PRISONS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

In custody at the beginning of the year	109	
Receptions—On transfer from other prisons	298	407
Disposals—Discharged on remission of sentence ...	108	
„ „ licence	2	
„ „ expiration of sentence ...	39	
„ „ medical grounds	—	
„ „ special grounds	2	
Removed to other prisons	20	171
Remaining in custody at the end of the year		236

AGES on CONVICTION of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Under 16 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	Total.
—	31	46	71	84	66	298

SENTENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.					Total.
3 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 12 months.	12 months and over 9 months.	9 months and over 6 months.	6 months.	
—	27	95	120	32	24	298

OFFENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Offence.	Number of Prisoners.
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	109
Larceny, stealing, &c.	132
Wounding, assault, &c.	26
Indecent assault, &c.	31
Total	298

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Nil.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	More than Six.	Total.
66	50	43	46	30	14	16	33	298

EDUCATION, on CONVICTION, of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Illiterate.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.
26	66	78	53	54	1	15	5	298

APPENDIX No. 9A.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS in CONVICT PRISONS on the 31st March, 1907.

(1.) AGES ON CONVICTION.

Sex.	Under 16 years.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
Males	1	151	1,044	786	495	235	202	—	2,914
Females	—	4	20	45	27	14	14	—	124

(2.) SENTENCES, IN YEARS.

Sex.	3	3½	3⅔	3¾	4	4¼	4½	4 7/12	4⅔	5	5½	6	6½	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	29	Life.	Total.
Males	810	75	4	1	215	—	9	1	2	822	—	73	3	321	50	8	201	1	44	1	21	76	3	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	1	127	2,914
Females	40	4	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	7	1	—	8	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	15	124

Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

(3.) CLASSIFICATION.

Sex.	Ordinary Division.			Long Sentence Division.			Juvenile-Adults.		Unclassified.	Total.
	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.		
Males	560	299	1,877	30	18	28	34	48	20	2,914
Females	17	26	76	1	2	2	—	—	—	124

Particulars relating to Penal Servitude Prisoners in Convict Prisons on the 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

(4.) NUMBER of PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

(*a.*) *Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six and over.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	554	268	136	66	19	6	1,049	1,865	2,914
Females	23	9	7	3	1	—	43	81	124

(*b.*) *Previous Sentences of Imprisonment.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	234	246	216	190	177	665	425	153	2,306	608	2,914
Females	4	3	6	3	5	16	18	21	76	48	124

(*c.*) *Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously Convicted.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously Convicted.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	212	201	190	178	164	724	520	168	2,357	557	2,914
Females	7	3	3	4	4	17	19	22	79	45	124

APPENDIX No. 9B.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS received and discharged during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1.) Number of prisoners received on conviction during the year ended 31st March 1907 under fresh sentences of penal servitude.	999	36	1,035
(2.) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously sentenced to penal servitude.	329	15	344
(3.) Percentage of those reconvicted to those sentenced.	32·9	41·7	33·2
(4.) Number of convicts discharged on licence during the year ended 31st March 1907.	1,090	51	1,141
(5.) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited during the year ended 31st March 1907.	250	8	258
(6.) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to licences granted during the year.	22·9	15·7	22·6
(7.) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence during the year ended 31st March 1907.	33	4	37

APPENDIX No. 9C.

CLASSIFICATION of PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS received into CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ending 31st March 1907.

Sex.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Juvenile-Adults.		Total.
				Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	
Males ...	129	153	836	9	35	1,212
Females ...	2	11	39	—	—	52

Number of Convicts placed in the Long-Sentence Division during the year ended 31st March, 1907 :—

Males	24
Females	4
Total ...	28

Appendix No. 10.

STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to all INMATES received into STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

	Males (at Warwick).	Females (at Aylesbury).	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
RECEPTIONS.				
In custody at beginning of year	32	80		
Received direct from committing courts	2	1		
Revoked Licences	—	—		
Received from Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Brentry	29	3		
Cattal (York)	2	—		
Eastern Counties (East Harling)	—	20		
Farmfield	—	1		
Lancashire (Langho)	—	1		
Newdigate	—	—		
North Midlands (Ackworth)	—	—		
Southern Counties (Lewes)	—	21		
Received from Hatton Lunatic Asylum	1	—	66	127
DISPOSALS.				
Discharged on expiration of sentence	14	25		
„ on medical grounds	—	—		
Died	—	2		
Removed to Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Brentry	4	—		
Duxhurst	—	1		
Farmfield	—	1		
Removed to Lunatic Asylums	2	—	20	29
Remaining in custody at end of the year			46	98

PERIOD of DETENTION in REFORMATORY (in addition to IMPRISONMENT where ordered).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	3 years.	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	6 months.	Total.
Warwick (Males.)	27	6	—	—	—	33
Aylesbury (Females.)	45	2	—	—	—	47

IMPRISONMENT (in addition to DETENTION in REFORMATORY).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	18 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under 1 month.	Total.
Warwick (Males)	—	—	—	1	3	4
Aylesbury (Females)	—	—	—	1	4	5

NUMBER of PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Nil.	2	3	4 or 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	Over 200	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	1	—	7	7	5	4	3	2	4	—	—	33
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	—	1	1	3	10	16	7	1	2	3	2	1	—	47

AGES on CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and over.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	1	9	13	6	2	2	33
Aylesbury .. (Females.)		11	19	12	3	—	47

OCCUPATION PRIOR to CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Domestic Servants.	Needlewomen, Charwomen, &c.	Factory Workers.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Skilled Workers.	Dealers, &c.	Seamen.	Prostitutes.	No occupation.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	—	21	11	1	—	—	—	33
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	7	15	10	—	—	10	—	—	5	47

EDUCATION on CONVICTION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.	Not Ascertained.	Total.
Warwick .. .. (Males.)	—	32	1	—	—	33
Aylesbury .. .. (Females.)	5	39	3	—	—	47

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.
Warwick (Males)	4	25	4	33
Aylesbury (Females) ..	19	23	5	47

NAMES of COURTS from which INMATES were COMMITTED.

Sex of Inmates.	Court.	No.
Males	Clerkenwell Sessions	5
	Newington Sessions	1
	Bow Street Police Court	4
	Greenwich Police Court	1
	Marlborough Street Police Court	2
	Thames Police Court	4
	Tower Bridge Police Court	1
	West London Police Court	1
	Westminster Police Court	2
	Wimbledon Police Court	1
	Birmingham Police Court	1
	Brighton Borough Police Court	1
	Bromley Police Court	1
	Eccles Police Court	1
	Hertford Police Court	1
	Leeds Police Court	1
	Liverpool City Police Court	2
	Oldbury Police Court...	2
	Scarborough Police Court	1
		33
Females	Clerkenwell Sessions	6
	Newington Sessions	2
	Clerkenwell Police Court	4
	Greenwich Police Court	3
	Marlborough Street Police Court	5
	Marylebone Police Court	1
	North London Police Court	1
	Southwark Police Court	2
	Thames Police Court	4
	West London Police Court	3
	Westminster Police Court	3
	Worship Street Police Court	5
	Birmingham Police Court	1
	Bristol Petty Sessions	2
	Chatham Police Court	1
	Durham Petty Sessions	1
	Manchester Petty Sessions	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne Petty Sessions	1
	Watton Petty Sessions	1
		47

DETAILS of CONVICTIONS under SECTION 1 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.
[Offences (in addition to that of being an Habitual Drunkard) in consequence of which the Inmates were sent to a Reformatory.]

Sex of Inmates.	Offence.	No.
Males	Larceny	1
	Assault	1
Female	Attempting Suicide	1

DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS under Section 2 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.
[Transferred from Certified Inebriate Reformatories.]

Found guilty of being an habitual drunkard, of having been three times convicted of drunkenness during the previous 12 months, and on the fourth offence of being

Found drunk in a street or public thoroughfare.		While drunk guilty of riotous or disorderly behaviour.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
—	8	31	38	31	46	77

STATEMENT of RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	No. of Cases of Restraint.		Punishments.								Offences.							
			Close Confinement.		Punishment Dietary.		Loss of Class or Privilege.		Total No. of Inmates Punished.		Violence.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warwick (Males).	—	—	43	—	43	—	21	—	46	—	3	—	—	—	57	—	60	—
Aylesbury (Females).	—	29	—	107	—	64	—	120	—	65	—	30	—	1	—	127	—	158

APPENDIX No. 10A.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED during the YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1907, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Prisons.	Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
Local	178,902	9,857	1,594	2,859	3,137	2,267
Convict	1,166	105	16	15	30	44
State Inebriate Reformatories ...	81	10	5	3	2	—

STATEMENT SHOWING the PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Prisons.	Illiterates.				Standard I.			Standard II.		Standard III.
	To Standard I.	To Standard II.	To Standard III.	Passed Standard III.	To Standard II.	To Standard III.	Passed Standard III.	To Standard III.	Passed Standard III.	Passed Standard III.
Local	506	339	155	151	760	723	830	1,002	1,564	1,757
Convict	6	5	6	10	15	14	11	18	30	13
State Inebriate Reformatories.	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

PRISONS.	Male Officers.																				Female Officers.					
	Governors.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron, Chief Warders, and Chief Attendants.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders, and Assistant Attendants.
LOCAL PRISONS.																										
Bedford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	6	9	1	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1
Birmingham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	5	11	24	1	1	-	-	-	3	7	1
Bodmin	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Borstal	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	10	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Brixton	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	-	1	-	8	22	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Canterbury	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cardiff	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Carlisle	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carmarthen	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carnarvon	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(a)	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chelmsford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Devizes	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dorchester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Durham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	5	12	26	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	8
Exeter	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Gloucester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) One of the Discipline Officers acts as Schoolmaster in addition to his other duties.

(b) In small prisons the Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Male Officers.																				Female Officers.					
	Governors.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron, Chief Warders, and Chief Attendants.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders, and Assistant Attendants.
Holloway	1(c)	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	4	–	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	6	–	1	–	3 (b)	1	5	25	55
Hull	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	8	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4
Ipswich	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Knutsford ..	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	4	1	–	1	–	3	13	24	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	5
Lancaster	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
Leeds	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	3	11	20	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	9
Leicester	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Lewes	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	9	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liverpool ..	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	5	1	6	1	–	1	1	9	18	30	1	1	–	2	1	4	11	29
Maidstone	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	8	13	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
Manchester	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	5	–	6	1	–	1	1	8	18	39	1	1	–	1	1	3	9	18
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	8	13	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	5
Northallerton	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Norwich	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Nottingham	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Oxford	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pentonville	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	5	–	9	1	–	1	1	10	25	52	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Plymouth	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Portsmouth	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Preston	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	10	18	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	8
Reading	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Rubhin	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
St. Albans ..	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Shepton Mallet ..	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2

(*b*) In small prisons the Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties

(*c*) Is also Medical Officer.

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued*.

PRISONS.	Male Officers.																			Female Officers.					
	Governors.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron, Chief Warders and Chief Attendants.	Principal Matrons, Principal Warders, and Principal Attendants.	Matrons (Convict), Warders, and Attendants.	Assistant Matrons, Assistant Warders and Assistant Attendants.
Shrewsbury	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	5	7	–	–	–	(b) –	–	–	–	–
Stafford	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	–	4	1	–	1	–	6	14	32	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Swansea	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	6	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usk	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Wakefield	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	4	–	6	2	–	1	–	12	25	58	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wandsworth	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	5	1	7	1	–	1	1	10	26	54	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Winchester	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	4	1	–	1	–	2	10	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Worcester	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wormwood Scrubs ..	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	6	2	11	1	–	1	1	12	33	75	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
CONVICT PRISONS.																											
Aylesbury (F.) ..	1(c)	–	1	–	1	–	–	(c)	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	2	1	4	5	12
Dartmoor	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	6	3	4	1	1	2	1	18	47	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maidstone*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parkhurst	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	4	1	–	1	1	14	35	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portland	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	–	2	1	13	35	114	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES (d).																											
Aylesbury (F.) ..	1(c)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	11
Warwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*b*) In small prisons the Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties. (*c*) Is also Medical Officer. (*d*) Superior officers in Prisons act in the same capacity in State Inebriate Reformatories. (*e*) The Superintendent of the Aylesbury State Inebriate Reformatory acts also as Deputy Medical Officer of the Prison. * The Superior and Clerical Officers of Maidstone Local Prison act in the same capacity in the Convict Prison.

APPENDIX 12 A AND B.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	TOTAL STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.	GRAND TOTAL.	BEDFORD.	BIRMINGHAM.	BODMIN.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 15,100; F. 2,750.	M. 2,859; F. 134.	M. 43; F. 88.	M. 18,102; F. 2,972.	M. 99.	M. 411; F. 52.	M. 73; F. 4.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	273,019 4 5	72,484 2 11	3,288 2 6	348,791 9 10	2,133 8 10	7,748 14 7	1,838 15 3
Average annual charge per prisoner	15 4 2	24 4 4	25 2 0	16 11 0	21 11 0	16 14 9	23 17 7
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	81,447 0 4	24,457 18 1	1,274 4 0	107,179 2 5	495 16 10	2,100 19 8	418 4 4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,799 11 9	711 14 2	44 15 10	2,556 1 9	7 1 3	54 2 0	11 15 7
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	27,768 12 0	4,098 17 0	459 17 8	32,327 6 8	132 16 9	601 8 4	133 4 5
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	29,890 6 0	9,868 11 1	566 1 7	40,324 18 8	154 15 7	823 12 7	111 17 6
Total expenses of maintenance	140,905 10 1	39,137 0 4	2,344 19 1	182,387 9 6	790 10 5	3,580 2 7	675 1 10
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 17 0	13 1 6	17 18 0	8 13 1	7 19 8	7 14 8	8 15 4

HEADS OF SERVICE.	BRECON.	BRISTOL.	BRIXTON.	CAMBRIDGE.	CANTERBURY.	CARDIFF.	CARLISLE.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 27; F. 1.	M. 160; F. 37.	M. 559.	M. 81; F. 5.	M. 157; F. 12.	M. 203; F. 47.	M. 78; F. 17.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,302 15 5	3,190 13 2	10,542 6 7	1,876 4 1	2,738 13 6	4,186 16 8	2,063 19 3
Average annual charge per prisoner	46 10 7	16 3 11	18 17 2	21 16 4	16 4 1	16 14 11	21 14 6
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	164 11 0	834 6 6	2,800 12 10	398 6 9	792 3 3	1,017 14 11	445 9 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	6 1 1	36 14 9	80 3 0	12 12 8	16 14 4	28 0 5	9 19 7
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	52 1 0	289 5 11	1,218 11 1	145 8 4	264 11 10	419 3 6	113 5 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	84 4 3	205 0 8	1,166 10 4	97 5 8	291 14 3	417 18 4	220 2 2
Total expenses of maintenance	306 17 4	1,365 7 10	5,265 17 3	653 13 5	1,365 3 8	1,882 17 2	788 16 10
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	10 19 2	6 18 7	9 8 5	7 12 0	8 1 7	7 10 8	8 6 1

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	CHELMSFORD.	DERBY.	DEVIZES.	*DORCHESTER.	DURHAM.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 49 ; F. 3.	M. 31 ; F. 3.	M. 267.	M. 210 ; F. 40.	M. 92 ; F. 6.	M. 120 ; F. 9.	M. 507 ; F. 127.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,784 14 9	1,563 3 4	5,429 1 3	4,073 12 10	2,241 14 11	2,360 1 8	7,331 3 0
Average annual charge per prisoner	34 6 5	45 19 6	20 6 8	16 5 11	22 17 6	18 5 11	11 11 3
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	264 12 9	188 5 0	1,508 5 7	1,077 3 8	576 14 3	638 8 7	2,705 2 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1 6 2	2 8 3	40 0 3	13 11 6	15 0 9	14 12 4	33 5 4
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	116 4 11	63 8 7	431 19 10	303 7 6	201 19 8	253 8 0	829 17 1
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	90 7 0	65 2 4	425 4 1	369 15 6	165 3 0	212 6 10	894 16 11
Total expenses of maintenance	472 10 10	319 4 2	2,405 9 9	1,763 18 2	958 17 8	1,118 15 9	4,463 1 7
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	9 1 9	9 7 9	9 0 2	7 1 1	9 15 8	8 13 5	7 0 9

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXETER.	†GLOUCESTER.	HEREFORD.	HOLLOWAY.	HULL.	IPSWICH.	KNUTSFORD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 219 ; F. 12.	M. 124.	M. 39.	F. 720.	M. 302 ; F. 70.	M. 105 ; F. 5.	M. 482 ; F. 42.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	3,921 7 7	2,600 6 2	1,450 0 1	10,500 13 6	5,732 3 6	2,130 12 1	6,035 12 2
Average annual charge per prisoner	16 19 6	20 19 5	37 3 7	14 11 8	15 8 2	19 7 5	11 10 4
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	1,176 13 9	641 0 6	184 5 9	3,445 19 10	1,465 1 4	534 9 1	2,325 19 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	28 12 11	11 3 8	7 17 6	156 5 2	22 0 9	6 0 6	32 9 7
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	310 3 1	172 0 2	50 8 7	1,965 6 4	411 2 9	134 1 9	888 19 6
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	240 8 2	156 18 11	57 5 7	1,751 17 11	566 5 11½	117 8 6	746 6 11
Total expenses of maintenance	1,755 17 11	981 3 3	299 17 5	7,319 9 3	2,464 10 9½	791 19 10	3,993 16 9
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 12 0	7 18 3	7 13 9	10 3 4	6 12 6	7 4 0	7 12 5

* Includes 3 Public Works convicts.

† Includes 10 Public Works convicts.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued*.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	LANCASTER.	LEEDS.	LEICESTER.	LEWES.	LINCOLN.	LIVERPOOL.	*MAIDSTONE.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 124; F. 16.	M. 407; F. 109.	M. 173; F. 12.	M. 258; F. 22.	M. 225.	M. 704; F. 548.	M. 294; F. 34.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,582 12 7	6,855 11 6	2,947 13 3	4,769 1 1	3,650 14 1	14,233 17 5	6,853 17 5
Average annual charge per prisoner	18 8 11	13 5 9	15 18 8	17 0 8	16 4 6	11 7 5	20 17 11
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	685 9 2	2,287 2 7	859 1 3	1,410 2 1	999 2 3	4,646 17 1	1,863 13 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	13 16 11	41 3 11	8 18 6	19 8 11	18 4 2	90 11 1	41 13 9
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	161 6 5	700 18 2	312 2 10	529 9 3	250 6 11	1,120 3 7	705 5 2
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	218 0 8	861 14 2	445 12 10	354 9 4	440 7 11	1,470 7 6	898 2 3
Total expenses of maintenance	1,058 13 2	3,890 18 10	1,625 15 5	2,313 9 7	1,708 1 3	7,327 19 3	3,508 14 8
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 11 3	7 10 10	8 15 9	8 5 3	7 11 10	5 17 1	10 13 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MANCHESTER.	NEWCASTLE.	NORTH-ALLERTON.	NORTH-AMPTON.	NORWICH.	NOTTING-HAM.	OXFORD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 758; F. 327.	M. 235; F. 72.	M. 153.	M. 162; F. 11.	M. 116; F. 9.	M. 163; F. 23.	M. 113; F. 5.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	14,050 14 4	4,970 14 10	2,723 13 9	2,736 17 5	2,371 8 3	2,926 12 8	2,197 1 11
Average annual charge per prisoner	12 19 0	16 3 10	17 16 0	15 16 5	18 19 5	15 14 8	18 12 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	4,553 17 7	1,333 17 11	794 2 2	863 15 11	555 3 1	893 14 5	559 10 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	102 18 0	37 9 9	17 6 5	15 6 4	14 2 1	21 9 5	17 1 0
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	1,280 13 4	398 6 8	188 12 11	204 14 8	193 3 2	274 9 9	147 5 10
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	1,520 6 6	530 13 7	259 19 5½	261 1 3	154 4 2	392 12 7	195 6 5
Total expenses of maintenance	7,457 15 5	2,300 7 11	1,260 0 11½	1,344 18 2	916 12 6	1,582 6 2	919 3 5
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 17 6	7 9 10	8 4 9	7 15 6	7 6 8	8 10 2	7 15 9

* Includes 100 Public Works convicts.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued*.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	PENTONVILLE.	PLYMOUTH.	PORTSMOUTH.	PRESTON.	READING.	RUTHIN.	ST. ALBANS.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,095.	M. 48; F. 14.	M. 124; F. 22.	M. 310; F. 84.	M. 166; F. 8.	M. 48; F. 3.	M. 92; F. 8.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund	12,987 5 6	1,700 5 2	2,730 17 4	6,011 9 9	3,025 18 5	1,418 11 1	1,857 3 3
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 17 3	27 8 6	18 14 1	14 3 7	17 7 10	27 16 4	18 11 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	4,561 7 2	282 19 10	594 3 9	1,772 15 7	883 14 2	251 11 2	454 4 0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	114 1 8	0 18 3	13 15 8	30 3 0	33 6 3	5 9 7	3 5 4
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	1,918 2 6	82 9 1	179 5 5	593 11 3	258 18 3	79 14 9	133 18 1
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	1,709 19 8	113 7 3	161 18 4	432 0 0	391 10 9	109 1 2	125 9 7
Total expenses of maintenance	8,303 11 0	479 14 5	949 3 2	2,828 9 10	1,517 9 5	445 16 8	716 17 0
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 11 8	7 14 9	6 10 0	6 13 5	8 14 5	8 14 10	7 3 4

HEADS OF SERVICE.	SHEPTON MALLET.	SHREWSBURY.	STAFFORD.	SWANSEA.	USK.	*WAKEFIELD.	WANDSWORTH.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 77; F. 5.	M. 122; F. 12.	M. 573; F. 68.	M. 142; F. 35.	M. 97; F. 17.	M. 820.	M. 1,159.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,263 10 8	2,872 2 8	8,844 18 8	2,957 17 0	2,284 2 1	12,425 11 10	13,692 8 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	27 12 1	19 18 10	13 16 0	16 14 3	20 0 9	15 3 1	11 16 3
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	319 10 1	650 8 7	3,008 15 10	693 16 2	490 1 8	4,158 3 2	4,895 16 11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	2 4 3	13 11 3	84 3 6	7 16 1	19 1 6	96 14 5	134 5 6
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	180 12 3	196 1 3	1,168 2 8	279 10 6	196 19 2	692 15 3	2,162 14 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	174 16 6	187 7 5	1,164 10 8	248 11 10	193 8 9	2,104 8 8	1,970 11 9
Total expenses of maintenance	677 3 1	1,047 8 6	5,409 12 8	1,229 14 7	899 11 1	7,052 1 6	9,163 8 9
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 5 2	7 16 4	8 8 9	6 18 11	7 17 10	8 12 0	7 18 2

* Includes 98 Public Works Convicts.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	WARWICK.	WINCHESTER.	WORCESTER.	WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	CONVICT PRISONS. AYLESBURY.	CONVICT PRISONS. BORSTAL
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 188; F. 20.	M. 274; F. 32.	M. 184; F. 22.	M. 1,371.	F. 134.	M. 172.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	3,442 11 9	5,598 2 2	3,557 18 10	16,901 4 10	4,369 4 7	5,491 10 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	16 11 0	18 5 11	17 5 5	12 6 7	32 12 1	31 18 7
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.						
Victualling of prisoners	1,102 2 7	1,494 0 6	993 17 0	6,403 15 4	1,033 13 8	1,204 16 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	10 6 8	31 14 11	16 19 8	90 4 8	51 16 6	30 5 6
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	222 13 9	720 4 5	306 2 8	2,427 13 0	627 14 4	503 2 2
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	321 4 0	520 0 1	293 1 9	2,233 10 3	519 5 11	625 0 9
Total expenses of maintenance	1,656 7 0	2,765 19 11	1,610 1 1	11,155 3 3	2,232 10 5	2,363 5 3
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 19 3	9 0 9	7 16 4	8 2 9	16 13 3	13 14 10

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CONVICT PRISONS. DARTMOOR.	CONVICT PRISONS. PARKHURST.	CONVICT PRISONS. PORTLAND.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. AYLESBURY.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. WARWICK.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,163.	M. 770.	M. 754.	F. 88.	M. 43.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	24,833 8 5	18,683 11 6	19,106 7 7	2,462 6 4	825 16 2
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 7 1	24 5 3	25 6 10	27 19 7	19 4 1
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.					
Victualling of prisoners	8,694 17 11	7,078 19 6	6,445 10 2	859 19 1	414 4 11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	183 1 2	313 1 4	133 9 8	37 7 5	7 8 5
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	868 17 11	1,365 7 0	733 15 7	415 1 1	44 16 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	3,789 8 3	2,477 15 8	2,457 0 6	392 1 1	174 0 6
Total expenses of maintenance	13,536 5 3	11,235 3 6	9,769 15 11	1,704 8 8	640 10 5
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	11 12 9	14 11 10	12 19 2	19 7 4	14 17 11

APPENDIX No. 12C.

EXPENSES of LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Heads of Service.	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.	State Inebriate Reformatories.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities on discharge (including subsidy to Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston).	11,124 16 11	2,675 7 10	102 18 10	13,903 3 8
Escort and conveyance	55,193 9 2	2,432 5 6	91 10 10	57,717 5 6
New buildings and alterations ..	53,183 9 11	8,353 15 2	25 3 4	61,562 8 5
Ordinary repairs of buildings ..	18,786 19 7	2,456 12 9	146 0 11	21,389 13 3
Rent, &c.	516 16 10	334 6 3	—	851 3 1
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	4,217 3 1	1,037 4 9	38 9 5	5,292 17 3
Incidental expenses	4,706 10 5	876 16 4	87 13 11	5,671 0 8
Maintenance of criminal lunatics..	4,757 13 6	36 10 0	129 11 2	4,923 14 8
Colonial.				
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	—	1,233 3 2	—	1,233 3 2
Total of other expenses	152,486 19 5	19,436 1 10	621 8 5	172,544 9 8
Ditto, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	99,303 9 6	9,849 3 6	596 5 1	109,748 18 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	5 10 8	3 5 10	4 11 0	5 4 2

APPENDIX No. 12D.

SUMMARY.

A. Total cost of staff	273,019 4 5	72,484 2 11	3,288 2 6	348,791 9 10
B. „ maintenance ..	140,905 10 1	39,137 0 4	2,344 19 1	182,387 9 6
C. „ other expenses, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	99,303 9 6	9,849 3 6	596 5 1	109,748 18 1
Total expenses for the year ..	513,228 4 0	121,470 6 9	6,229 6 8	640,927 17 5
Total annual charge per prisoner	28 11 10	40 11 8	47 11 0	30 8 3
Deductions.				
Value of labour (measured) exclusive of employment in the Service of the prison.*	109,420 15 9	56,332 11 0	397 10 8	166,159 17 5
Incidental receipts (sale of old stores, &c.).	3,035 15 10	1,039 2 5	11 13 5	4,086 11 8
Total deductions	112,465 11 7	57,371 13 5	409 4 1	170,246 9 1
Net cost (after above deductions)	400,762 12 5	64,098 13 4	5,820 2 7	470,681 8 4
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deductions).	22 6 6	21 8 4	44 8 7	22 6 8

* As the work on which prisoners are employed is principally for Government, only a small portion of the amount is actually received in cash.

APPENDIX 12E.

Statement of Expenses of Local Prisons in each year from 1897-98 to 1906-1907.

Appendix No. 12E.

Statement of Expenses of Local Prisons

Service.	Year 1897-8. Prisoners. Male 11,675 Female 2,550 14,225	Year 1898-9. Prisoners. Male 12,285 Female 2,672 14,957	Year 1899-1900. Prisoners. Male 11,795 Female 2,699 14,494	Year 1900-1. Prisoners. Male 11,887 Female 2,852 14,739
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	226,167 6 0	231,137 12 4	237,685 19 6	244,568 6 5
Victualling of prisoners ..	47,617 0 10	53,496 19 3	52,093 11 6	55,165 12 5
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	18,007 1 4	21,216 8 11	22,965 10 1	21,320 17 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,611 8 1	1,588 12 9	1,546 15 11	1,509 13 10
Gratuities to prisoners ..	5,96 4 4	6,400 4 5	7,565 12 9	7,855 5 7
Fuel, light, and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	35,32 9 11 7	36,156 14 2	39,122 8 9	47,704 19 4
Rent	211 15 2	261 5 10	265 14 1	332 13 5
Escort and conveyance of prisoners.	38,3 06 3 0	41,571 1 5	42,144 10 7	41,470 12 9
New buildings and alterations.	42,087 3 4	40,635 13 9	36,606 5 5	52,856 0 11
Ordinary repairs	18,624 0 3	17,555 14 4	19,968 12 10	17,231 8 7
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	4,425 15 2	4,028 14 10	3,929 10 0	3,838 0 7
Incidental expenses ..	3,167 0 8	3,639 15 3	3,842 9 0	3,920 10 10
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	3,890 14 8	4,106 9 5	4,454 4 8	4,085 7 8
	445,407 4 5	461,795 6 8	472,191 5 1	501,659 9 10
Totals exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	403,320 1 1	421,159 1 11	435,584 19 8	448,803 8 11

Note.—The cost of coal and coke is not

Appendix No. 12E.

in each year from 1897-98 to 1906-1907.

Year 1901-2. Prisoners. Male 13,290 Female 2,977 16,267	Year 1902-3. Prisoners. Male 13,534 Female 3,050 16,584	Year 1903-4. Prisoners. Male 14,434 Female 3,198 17,632	Year 1904-5. Prisoners. Male 15,106 Female 3,067 18,173	Year 1905-6. Prisoners. Male 15,380 Female 2,911 18,291	Year 1906-7. Prisoners. Male 15,200 Female 2,750 17,950
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
247,862 7 8	249,098 16 9	254,567 19 10	260,042 9 0	263,923 11 10	273,019 4 5
67,876 0 3	75,668 0 2	81,637 12 6	82,606 15 3	81,031 3 9	81,447 0 4
23,941 19 3	25,055 12 8	29,914 14 0	28,211 5 2	30,280 11 3	29,890 6 0
1,672 2 7	1,949 8 9	1,910 3 3	1,834 16 9	1,818 6 7	1,799 11 9
8,572 12 5	8,520 17 0	9,047 10 0	10,107 8 4	10,461 19 1	11,124 16 11
53,781 11 5	25,598 7 0	20,894 7 11	27,198 10 10	27,095 13 0	27,768 12 0
285 13 4	334 15 11	443 7 4	507 13 8	465 5 11	516 16 10
47,470 11 3	51,518 8 9	55,441 9 0	56,875 10 5	56,187 19 3	55,193 9 2
60,523 4 6	45,985 1 7	47,043 13 5	49,568 7 3	63,802 5 1	53,183 9 11
16,373 2 7	17,871 15 3	18,436 14 0	18,277 7 8	17,928 15 11	18,786 19 7
4,238 19 2	4,972 10 9	3,090 17 10	3,771 13 7	3,305 1 10	4,217 3 1
4,166 6 6	4,182 7 1	4,179 4 5	4,719 8 4	4,559 4 2	4,706 10 5
4,062 19 10	3,733 0 0	3,596 6 9	4,456 18 9	4,644 14 6	4,757 13 6
540,827 10 9	514,489 1 8	536,204 0 3	548,178 5 0	565,504 12 2	566,411 13 11
480,304 6 3	468,504 0 1	489,160 6 10	498,609 17 9	501,702 7 1	513,228 4 0

included in the Prison Vote after 1901-2.

APPENDIX No. 12F.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of CONVICT PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1897-8. Convicts. Males 2,660 Females 166 — 2,826	Year 1898-9. Convicts. Males 2,595 Females 135 — 2,730	Year 1899-1900. Convicts. Males 2,588 Females 128 — 2,716	Year 1900-1. Convicts. Males 2,572 Females 124 — 2,696
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	77,543 5 8	74,434 14 4	72,016 4 4	71,593 16 11
Victualling for convicts ..	20,282 13 3	20,194 2 1	21,283 7 10	22,769 16 8
Clothing, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	7,402 0 8	6,329 0 5	7,076 13 5	8,003 18 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	773 12 6	669 1 11	750 1 8	799 6 8
Gratuities to convicts ..	2,793 9 6	2,748 1 5	2,534 19 8	2,429 18 5
Fuel, light and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	8,629 13 9	7,601 0 8	8,416 2 9	10,693 5 5
Rent	283 13 2	270 13 10	269 7 8	268 7 2
Escort and conveyance of convicts.	2,086 5 4	2,211 18 6	1,842 13 7	1,959 0 4
New buildings and alterations.	8,124 15 6	8,810 3 5	8,040 5 5	8,687 1 10
Ordinary repairs of buildings.	2,321 10 8	1,844 19 4	2,310 11 3	2,172 5 5
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	811 18 4	865 4 8	893 2 3	933 8 5
Incidental expenses ..	785 19 3	1,437 13 7	853 12 0	981 2 4
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	141 17 2	464 6 0	219 0 0	80 4 0
Maintenance of Imperial convicts.	323 19 5	175 18 7	123 5 8	118 2 2
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	3,679 14 8	3,448 17 1	3,322 19 7	3,006 1 0
Gross Expenditure ..	135,984 8 10	131,505 15 10	129,952 7 1	134,495 15 7
Expenditure exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	123,855 19 3	119,070 16 9	118,465 16 5	122,684 10 7

NOTE.—The cost of Coal and Coke is not

Appendix No. 12F.

in each year from 1897–98 to 1906–1907.

Year 1901–2. Convicts.	Year 1902–3. Convicts.	Year 1903–4. Convicts.	Year 1904–5. Convicts.	Year 1905–6. Convicts.	Year 1906–7. Convicts.
Males 2,572	Males 2,699	Males 2,976	Males 3,041	Males 2,991	Males 2,859
Females 123	Females 130	Females 149	Females 146	Females 141	Females 134
2,695	2,829	3,125	3,187	3,132	2,993
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
73,559 14 0	71,470 13 2	73,032 12 2	74,965 17 3	75,262 13 6	72,484 2 11
22,948 2 5	23,315 17 2	27,235 17 11	28,389 2 5	26,597 4 5	24,457 18 1
8,205 8 0	8,795 6 10	10,701 10 5	10,891 17 7	11,299 19 5	9,868 11 1
729 4 1	754 18 8	809 12 5	773 4 2	850 4 10	711 14 2
2 373 13 11	2,291 7 11	2,369 7 4	1,911 18 11	2,311 1 10	2,675 7 11
11,598 8 0	3,129 18 5	3,575 15 5	3,662 13 9	3,869 13 0	4,098 17 0
288 10 5	293 0 0	325 10 0	324 11 1	308 6 6	334 6 3
2,369 3 1	2,684 13 9	2,802 13 2	2,792 3 0	2,514 3 2	2,432 5 6
8,593 11 1	7,119 5 5	8,271 17 8	18,268 2 8	20,166 8 10	8,353 15 2
2,759 15 6	2,372 12 5	2,533 1 9	3,040 10 3	2,970 8 6	2,456 12 9
1,199 10 7	1,000 1 6	1,083 8 11	746 17 11	504 11 2	1,037 4 9
962 6 6	1,243 3 2	974 7 0	927 2 6	980 8 4	876 16 4
55 7 11	36 10 0	52 14 0	74 6 4	34 0 0	36 10 0
55 14 6	—	—	—	—	—
2,602 16 4	2,018 0 10	2,505 13 9	1,174 18 10	1,536 0 1	1,233 3 2
138,301 6 4	126,525 9 3	136,274 1 11	147,943 6 8	149,205 3 7	131,057 5 1
127,049 4 5	117,388 3 0	125,496 10 6	128,500 5 2	127,502 14 8	121,470 6 9

included in the Prison Vote after 1901–2.

Appendix No. 12G.

Statement of Expenses of State Inebriate Reformatories in the Years 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, and 1906–7.

Service.	Year 1901–2. Inmates. Male 6 Female 12 — 18	Year 1902–3. Inmates. Male 7 Female 17 — 24	Year 1903–4. Inmates. Male 8 Female 30 — 38	Year 1904–5. Inmates. Male 20 Female 48 — 68	Year 1905–6. Inmates. Male 27 Female 75 — 102	Year 1906–7. Inmates. Male 43 Female 88 — 131
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	364 5 5	819 2 6	1,332 19 2	2,105 16 6	2,853 17 1	3,288 2 6
Victualling of prisoners..	53 17 2	241 10 4	398 13 5	645 5 10	985 3 3	1,274 4 0
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	332 2 11	132 18 1	745 14 0	795 18 7	739 9 0	566 1 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	—	4 3 11	95 12 9	44 13 3	28 19 8	44 15 10
Gratuities to prisoners ..	4 0 8	12 15 2	25 16 1	33 16 5	94 11 8	102 18 10
Lighting and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	12 18 5	61 16 4	196 12 0	285 17 6	463 7 11	459 17 8
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escort and conveyance of prisoners.	12 12 7	25 6 9	41 3 7	58 10 3	81 14 4	91 10 10
New buildings and alterations.	4,878 1 3	16,249 0 2	14,528 18 11	15,314 0 5	11 7 3	25 3 4
Ordinary repairs	—	—	27 2 3	47 5 0	247 9 2	146 0 11
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	15 6 6	3 13 10	62 4 0	8 11 0	35 2 9	38 9 5
Incidental expenses ..	5 9 3	19 1 6	78 14 3	87 6 0	76 16 7	87 13 11
Maintenance of criminal lunatics	—	9 2 0	133 1 2	98 11 5	41 17 0	129 11 2
Total	5,678 14 2	17,578 10 7	17,666 11 7	19,525 12 2	5,659 15 8	6,254 10 0
Total exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	800 12 11	1,329 10 5	3,137 12 8	4,211 11 9	5,648 8 5	6,229 6 8

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS at each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON, and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Total State Inebriate Reformatories.	Grand Total.	Bedford.	Birmingham.	Bodmin.	Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 12,793 F. 2,132	M. 2,498 F. 121	M. 41 F. 79	M. 15,332 F. 2,332	M. 90	M. 348 F. 39	M. 67 F. 4	M. 162
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	87,596 2 5	14,656 2 5	272 15 8	102,525 0 6	331 0 2	1,347 3 7	689 7 0	378 9 3
Farm	711 18 0	5,841 4 0	—	6,553 2 0	—	—	—	711 18 0
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	23,267 19 3	24,730 5 0	124 15 0	48,122 19 3	132 14 1	623 16 6	100 0 8	2,782 12 6
Admiralty	—	8,958 15 8	—	8,958 15 8	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	54,041 8 4	8,323 9 0	977 9 6	63,342 6 10	334 14 6	1,682 18 0	232 18 0	574 14 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	11 1 11	23 17 4	11 9 2	12 19 10	8 17 5	9 8 10	14 8 0	27 9 1

Description of Employment.	Brecon.	Bristol.	Brixton.	Cambridge.	Canterbury.	Cardiff.	Carlisle.	Carmarthen.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 25 F. 1	M. 114 F. 28	M. 213	M. 72 F. 5	M. 138 F. 8	M. 170 F. 35	M. 56 F. 14	M. 40 F. 2
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	201 11 10	908 19 3	479 15 7	688 8 10	849 17 4	1,202 17 2	365 4 8	308 12 1
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	57 9 0	220 0 3	538 7 2	111 5 11	213 0 6	350 1 2	111 8 4	50 18 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	211 2 0	663 19 6	1,086 18 0	268 1 2	534 6 0	1,189 1 6	453 6 0	206 9 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	18 1 8	12 12 6	9 17 8	13 17 4	10 18 10	13 7 6	13 5 8	13 9

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Carnarvon.	Chelmsford.	Derby.	Devizes.	Dorchester.	Durham.	Exeter.	Gloucester.	Hereford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 25 F. 3	M. 239	M. 177 F. 30	M. 84 F. 6	M. 111 F. 8	M. 417 F. 102	M. 194 F. 11	M. 110	M. 32
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	174 7 3	1,537 8 5	776 13 0	860 5 3	680 8 7	2,532 7 2	968 8 4	705 2 10	135 13 7
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	53 11 7	319 2 7	363 17 1	74 0 6	493 15 2	409 13 0	160 12 11	292 15 9	42 11 10
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	162 7 6	853 7 6	867 1 0	372 12 6	499 4 6	1,553 8 0	586 16 0	451 9 0	162 7 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	13 18 10	11 6 9	9 14 0	14 10 5	14 1 3	8 13 3	8 7 5	13 3 6	10 12 11

Description of Employment.	Holloway.	Hull.	Ipswich.	Knutsford.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Lewes.	Lincoln.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	F. 528	M. 254 F. 54	M. 93 F. 5	M. 439 F. 35	M. 110 F. 14	M. 326 F. 87	M. 154 F. 11	M. 219 F. 17	M. 194
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	4,012 0 11	2,534 15 3	437 11 2	1,173 13 1	928 7 7	2,323 7 4	1,004 7 1	1,571 19 6	578 12 5
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	30 9 6	544 15 10	61 3 6	311 18 0	185 6 6	430 7 1	179 17 0	255 11 4	505 15 7
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,423 4 0	1,372 4 6	312 12 0	1,221 5 6	475 19 0	1,636 16 0	584 13 6	694 10 0	1,260 1 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	12 4 11	14 9 1	8 5 7	5 14 3	12 16 5	10 12 7	10 14 5	10 13 9	12 1 8

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Liverpool.	Maidstone.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Northallerton.	Northampton.	Norwich.	Nottingham.	Oxford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 557 F. 414	M. 167 F. 26	M. 624 F. 262	M. 196 F. 57	M. 137	M. 132 F. 10	M. 99 F. 8	M. 130 F. 18	M. 95 F. 3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	4,814 2 9	916 18 8	3,448 9 8	1,141 12 6	440 19 5	576 14 7	536 14 4	852 6 7	923 12 3
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	924 19 6	396 13 10	1,610 9 4	285 16 4	271 3 0	143 9 4	164 18 0	202 7 6	280 18 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	3,154 12 0	853 0 6	2,157 18 0	1,140 3 6	476 8 8	459 13 6	578 0 6	610 15 6	421 1 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	9 3 2	11 4 6	8 2 11	10 3 9	8 13 6	8 6 2	12 8 6	11 5 1	16 11 9

Description of Employment.	Pentonville.	Plymouth.	Portsmouth.	Preston.	Reading.	Ruthin.	St. Albans.	Shepton Mallet.	Shrewsbury.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 824	M. 41 F. 12	M. 98 F. 18	M. 286 F. 69	M. 148 F. 6	M. 44 F. 3	M. 78 F. 7	M. 67 F. 3	M. 92 F 9
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	6,788 4 11	422 1 8	805 8 3	1,797 7 9	1,258 10 11	291 18 10	465 4 6	518 1 2	702 10 4
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	1,552 16 3	54 14 11	168 16 0	560 18 0	248 4 0	79 6 10	130 0 3	476 1 7	91 18 6
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,764 10 6	274 5 0	584 7 0	1,325 0 0	616 0 0	201 14 0	383 4 0	321 17 6	383 9 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	13 9 7	14 3 5	13 8 9	10 7 6	13 15 8	12 3 10	11 10 3	18 16 0	11 13 3

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Stafford.	Swansea.	Usk.	Wakefield.	Wandsworth.	Warwick.	Winchester.	Worcester.	Wormwood Scrubs.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 511 F. 54	M. 122 F. 32	M. 82 F. 15	M. 706	M. 1,033	M. 156 F. 18	M. 244 F. 22	M. 165 F. 19	M. 1,287
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	3,006 11 7	716 16 8	721 0 7	4,051 11 7	8,415 7 1	738 16 0	1,174 1 0	656 11 11	10,677 11 5
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	304 11 0	235 13 11	163 11 11	1,229 1 0	969 8 7	738 13 1	480 14 2	309 13 11	1,186 1 8
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	1,564 17 6	624 13 0	432 6 0	2,356 0 6	2,594 19 6	835 13 6	931 11 0	702 13 6	4,364 7 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	8 12 7	10 4 10	13 11 6	10 16 4	11 11 11	13 5 11	9 14 6	9 1 5	12 12 2

Description of Employment.	Convict Prisons.					State Inebriate Reformatories.	
	Aylesbury.	Dartmoor.	Maidstone.	Parkhurst.	Portland.	Aylesbury.	Warwick.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	F. 121	M. 1,090	M. 94	M. 602	M. 712	F. 79	M. 41
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	798 1 10	5,443 4 3	170 4 1	4,613 9 6	3,631 2 9	204 8 9	68 6 11
Farm	—	3,550 4 0	—	2,291 0 0	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—							
Prison Department	—	11,640 19 9	1,556 11 9	2,733 14 0	8,798 19 6	—	124 15 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	8,958 15 8	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	904 13 6	2,302 12 0	462 13 6	2,508 0 0	2,145 5 0	829 3 0	148 6 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	14 1 6	21 0 10	23 5 10	20 3 6	33 1 1	13 1 8	8 6 7

Appendix No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the NAMES of the various DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, and the Prisons with which they are connected.

Prison.	Name of Society.
	CONVICT PRISONS.
Aylesbury, Dartmoor, Maidstone, Parkhurst, Portland	*The Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W. *The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. The St. Giles's Christian Mission, 28, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, W.C. The Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. *The Catholic Aid Society, 86, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E.
	LOCAL PRISONS.
Bedford	*Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Birmingham	*Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bodmin	*Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brecon	*Brecknockshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bristol	*Bristol Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brixton	Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles's Christian Mission.
Cambridge	*County and Borough of Cambridge, County of Huntingdon, and Isle of Ely Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Canterbury	*East Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cardiff	*East Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carlisle	*Carlisle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carmarthen	*Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carnarvon	*Carnarvon District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Chelmsford	*Essex Male Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Derby	*County and Borough of Derby Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Devizes	Wiltshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Dorchester	*Dorsetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Durham	*Durham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Exeter	*Devon and Exeter Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Gloucester	*Gloucestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Hereford	*Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Holloway	*Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles's Christian Mission.
Hull	*Hull, East Riding, and North Lincolnshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ipswich	*Suffolk Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Knutsford	*Cheshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lancaster	Lancaster Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leeds	*Leeds Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leicester	*Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lewes	*Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lincoln	*Lincoln Prison Gate and Police Court Mission.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Liverpool	*South-West Lancashire and Wirral Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Maidstone	*Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Manchester ...	*Manchester and Salford Hundred Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Newcastle	*Newcastle and Northumberland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northallerton ...	*North Riding of Yorkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northampton ...	*Northampton Prison Gate Mission. (Northampton and Peterborough Prison Charities.)
Norwich	*Norfolk and Norwich Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Nottingham ...	*County of Nottingham and County of the City of Nottingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Oxford	The Administrators of the Oxford Prison Benefaction Fund.
Pentonville ...	*Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Plymouth	*Plymouth Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Portsmouth ...	*Portsmouth and its Prison District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Preston	*Preston and Mid-Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Reading	*Berkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ruthin	*Denbigh, Flint and Merionethshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
St. Albans	*Hertfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shepton Mallet ...	*Somersetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shrewsbury ...	*Salop and Montgomery Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Stafford	*North Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *South Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Swansea	*West Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Usk	*Monmouthshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wakefield	*West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *York Castle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wandsworth ...	*Surrey and South London Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Warwick	*Warwickshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Winchester ...	*Hants. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Worcester	*Worcestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wormwood Scrubs	*Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners. Sheriffs' Fund Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Appendix No. 15.

Return of the Meetings and Visits of Visiting Committees of Local Prisons, of Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons, and of Visitors of State Inebriate Reformatories, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members.
Local Prisons.		
Bedford ...	12	33
Birmingham	13	47
Bodmin ...	13	15
Borstal (Juvenile - Adult Prison).	12	12
Brecon ...	2	9
Bristol ...	17	45
Brixton ...	14	27
Cambridge ...	30	21
Canterbury ...	9	52
Cardiff ...	22	6
Carlisle ...	12	10
Carmarthen ...	12	—
Carnarvon ...	12	15
Chelmsford ...	13	53
Derby ...	12	20
Devizes ...	8	15
Dorchester ...	11	24
Durham ...	14	15
Exeter ...	12	119
Gloucester ...	11	27
Hereford ...	11	50
Holloway ...	12	50
Hull	13	73
Ipswich ...	5	28
Knutsford ...	12	45
Lancaster ...	20	18
Leeds ...	21	36
Leicester ...	12	44
Lewes ...	12	43
Lincoln ...	12	2
Liverpool ...	13	81
Maidstone ...	6	37
Manchester ...	16	54
Newcastle ...	16	42
Northallerton	49	5
Northampton	12	22
Norwich ...	10	42
Nottingham...	13	14
Oxford	12	18
Pentonville ...	12	52
Plymouth ...	13	26
Portsmouth ...	12	13
Preston	14	85
Reading	11	52
Ruthin	7	20
St. Albans ...	35	120
Shepton Mallet ...	12	23
Shrewsbury ...	13	15
Stafford	13	47
Swansea	15	16
Usk	12	12
Wakefield ...	11	47
Wandsworth ...	25	36
Warwick	11	86
Winchester ...	12	32
Worcester ...	12	40
Wormwood Scrubs	15	40
Convict Prisons.		
Aylesbury ...	11	41
Dartmoor ...	12	28
Maidstone ...	13	9
Parkhurst ...	12	6
Portland	12	1
State Inebriate Reformatories.		
Aylesbury ...	11	18
Warwick ...	11	54

APPENDIX No 16A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS received into LOCAL PRISONS during the year ended 31st March, 1907, on CONVICTION at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS, and SENTENCED to PENAL SERVITUDE or IMPRISONMENT with or without HARD LABOUR, also the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED on CONVICTION in DEFAULT of SURETIES (without any other PUNISHMENT) showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION.

Offences.	Total.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.						In Default of Sureties only on Conviction.	
							Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I.- Offences against the Person :—														
Murder*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempt to murder	15	3	9	—	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Threats or conspiracy to murder	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	43	12	17	1	23	8	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Felonious wounding	107	4	32	—	62	1	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Endangering railway passengers	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endangering life at sea	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious wounding (misdemeanours) ..	343	27	10	—	287	20	15	1	31	6	—	—	—	—
Assault..	109	5	2	—	85	5	5	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Intimidation and molestation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to children..	24	22	—	—	20	13	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	—
Abandoning children under 2 years	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child stealing	2	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring abortion	5	22	5	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	—	—	—	—	12	1	6	—	4	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences..	27	—	11	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to commit unnatural offences ..	19	—	1	—	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Indecency with males	79	—	2	—	69	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	55	—	33	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 20 males, 3 females, were sentenced to death, of whom 9 males were executed, and in the case of 11 males, 3 females, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

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Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1907, on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners Received on Conviction in Default of Sureties (without any other Punishment) showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued.*

Offences.	Total.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.						In Default of Sureties only on Conviction.	
							Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency :—														
Forgery and uttering (felony)	117	6	27	—	76	6	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery (misdemeanour)	9	1	2	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coining	40	4	21	—	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	43	7	7	1	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes :—														
Offences against the State and Public Order :—														
High treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treason felony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Public Justice :—														
Extortion by officers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	14	5	—	—	13	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against religion—blasphemy, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Law of Nations :—														
Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libel	8	1	1	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX No. 16B.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS received into LOCAL PRISONS during the year ended 31st March, 1907, on SUMMARY CONVICTION and sentenced to imprisonment with or without HARD LABOUR, also the NUMBER of PRISONERS received on CONVICTION in DEFAULT of SURETIES (without any other punishment), showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION, and whether COMMITTED without OPTION of FINE, or in DEFAULT of FINE.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In Default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	12,732	2,236	2,053	405	—	—	14,785	2,641	12,850	2,076	1,715	453	220	112	—	—
Larceny from the person	244	122	5	12	—	—	249	134	236	119	6	13	7	2	—	—
Larceny by a servant	405	23	27	2	—	—	432	25	347	22	33	2	52	1	—	—
Embezzlement	640	6	59	—	—	—	699	6	527	6	62	—	110	—	—	—
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.. ..	761	138	84	21	—	—	845	159	725	117	87	27	33	15	—	—
Receiving stolen goods..	193	45	17	8	—	—	210	53	187	40	13	9	10	4	—	—
Endangering railway passengers	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting fire to commons, plantations, &c. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Post Office laws	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Libel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkenness	1	—	3	1	—	—	4	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other indictable offences (committed by children or young persons).	19	1	1	—	—	—	20	1	11	1	7	—	2	—	—	—

OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.	2	—	39	1	—	—	41	1	2	—	39	1	—	—	—	—
Adulteration of food and drugs	343	6	32	1	—	—	375	7	350	6	25	1	—	—	—	—
Assaults :—																
Aggravated	2,733	192	1,405	110	1	—	4,159	303	3,900	272	225	30	4	—	—	—
On constable	3,384	428	2,287	748	—	1	5,671	1,177	5,129	932	516	240	26	5	—	—
Common, &c.	44	1	435	3	—	—	479	4	477	1	377	3	25	—	—	—
Betting and gaming	162	251	150	268	—	—	312	519	167	274	141	239	4	6	—	—
Brothel keeping	194	3	307	3	—	—	501	6	409	6	83	—	9	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals	1,061	734	59	45	—	—	1,110	779	1,076	658	25	74	9	47	—	—
Cruelty to or neglect of children	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Act, offences against ..	119	—	8	—	—	—	120	8	111	—	104	7	4	1	1	—
Dogs, offences in relation to	1,559	2	1,559	251	—	—	1,593	253	48	2	1,321	224	202	27	22	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Explosives, offences in relation to	—	4	66	—	—	—	70	—	30	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws, offences against																
Game Laws, offences against :—																
Night poaching	118	—	26	—	1	—	145	—	128	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Day poaching	76	—	554	1	1	—	631	4	558	1	45	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful possession of game, &c.	7	—	194	4	—	—	201	4	176	3	25	1	—	—	—	—
Illegal buying and selling of game	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	35	—	84	—	—	—	119	—	108	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against :—																
Offences by owners and drivers of carts ..	9	—	675	2	—	—	684	2	132	—	532	2	20	—	—	—
Obstructions and nuisances	43	18	2,962	432	1	—	3,006	450	302	60	2,677	388	28	3	1	—
Locomotives (other than motor cars) ..	—	—	22	1	—	—	23	1	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	—
Motor cars	4	—	22	—	—	—	26	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Bicycles	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Housing of the Working Classes Act, offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent advertisements	32	1	17	1	—	—	49	2	33	1	15	1	1	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	468	28	223	210	—	—	681	238	465	26	228	211	8	1	—	—
Intoxicating Liquor laws, offences against :—																
Drunkenness, simple	1,612	1,224	17,985	6,336	10	9	19,607	7,569	13,824	4,951	5,749	2,601	34	17	—	—
Drunkenness with aggravations	2,559	2,057	14,788	11,267	62	112	22,379	13,436	13,539	5,929	8,814	7,490	26	15	—	2
Offences by licensed persons :—																
(1) Permitting Drunkenness	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Selling drink to habitual drunkards ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Selling drink to children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Offences against closing regulations ..	—	—	22	2	—	—	22	2	8	1	14	1	—	—	—	—
(5) Other offences by licensed persons ..	—	—	7	1	—	—	7	1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed sale of drink	—	—	28	6	—	—	28	6	5	—	21	6	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkards obtaining drink	—	—	15	7	—	—	15	7	3	2	12	5	—	—	—	—
Other offences	7	1	112	8	—	—	119	9	66	4	62	5	—	—	1	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1907, on Summary Conviction and sentenced to imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners received on Conviction in default of Sureties (without any other punishment), showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification, and whether Committed without option of Fine, or in default of Fine—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY —*continued.*																
Labour laws, offences against:—																
Intimidation	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contracts	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Special Trade Acts	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Truck Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines Acts	6	—	26	—	—	—	32	—	12	—	15	—	4	—	1	—
Factory Acts	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employment of Children Acts	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Acts for Protection of Labour	1	—	3	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Malicious damage:—																
To animals	2	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	302	15	322	32	—	—	624	47	525	36	95	11	3	—	1	—
To trees, shrubs, &c.	29	—	77	6	—	—	106	6	91	6	15	—	—	—	—	—
To fruit, &c.	7	—	16	—	—	—	23	—	18	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	771	134	863	249	—	—	1,634	383	1,453	277	175	104	6	2	—	—
Merchant Shipping Acts, offences against	276	—	118	—	—	—	394	—	312	—	82	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval law, offences against:—																
Army	274	—	66	—	—	—	340	—	292	—	45	—	3	—	—	—
Navy	30	—	2	—	—	—	32	—	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—

| | | |

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1907, on Summary Conviction, and sentenced to imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners received on Conviction in default of Sureties (without any other punishment), showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification, and whether Committed without option of Fine, or in default of Fine—*continued.*

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY —*continued.*																
Tramways Act, offences against	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccination Acts, offences against	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against:—																
Begging	14,697	1,024	583	56	—	—	15,280	1,080	14,499	951	778	126	3	3	—	—
Sleeping out	5,336	464	435	37	—	—	5,771	501	5,268	446	497	53	5	2	1	—
Gaming, &c.	176	13	1,929	3	—	—	2,105	16	242	12	1,686	4	177	—	—	—
Found in inclosed premises, possessing picklocks, &c.	739	7	33	2	—	—	772	9	740	7	32	2	—	—	—	—
Frequenting	1,599	92	23	15	—	—	1,622	107	1,583	89	33	17	6	1	—	—
Living on prostitute's earnings	252	12	19	—	—	—	271	12	253	1	18	11	—	—	—	—
Other offences	248	17	227	19	—	—	475	36	248	19	227	17	—	—	—	—
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against ..	1	—	27	1	—	—	28	1	4	—	24	1	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds Protection Acts, offences against ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	73	11	253	50	1	—	327	61	90	7	236	54	1	—	—	—
Total*	61,270	13,682	65,773	28,454	67	123	127,110	42,259	89,906	21,091	35,696	20,685	1,470	352	38	131

* In addition to this number, forfeiture of Licence was the only punishment in the case of 7 males and 1 female for failing to report to police.

Appendix No. 17.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners Discharged under First Offenders Act, 1887, and Sec. 16 (1) and (2) of Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

——	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Probation of First Offenders Act:—													
Indictable	3,519	3,887	3,652	3,857	3,990	4,382	4,259	5,019	5,122	5,330	5,514	5,621	6,119
Summary	537 } 4,056	781 } 4,668	583 } 4,235	554 } 4,411	690 } 4,680	629 } 5,011	499 } 4,758	614 } 5,633	824 } 5,946	905 } 6,235	778 } 6,292	877 } 6,498	932 } 7,051
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (1):—													
Indictable	2,258	1,976	1,756	1,906	1,771	1,728	1,756	1,733	1,983	1,969	1,749	1,776	1,985
Summary	19,019 } 21,277	20,740 } 22,716	23,870 } 25,626	27,870 } 29,776	31,430 } 33,201	33,845 } 35,573	35,979 } 37,735	33,411 } 35,144	34,609 } 36,592	35,435 } 37,404	38,271 } 40,020	40,048 } 41,824	41,706 } 43,691
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 16 (2):—													
Indictable	1,331	1,322	1,077	1,127	1,174	1,256	1,203	1,040	1,091	1,157	1,256	1,272	1,336
Summary	7198 } 8,529	4,915 } 6,237	4,147 } 5,224	4,593 } 5,720	6,203 } 7,377	5,943 } 7,199	7,082 } 8,285	7,837 } 8,877	6,579 } 7,670	6,506 } 7,663	6,820 } 8,076	6,720 } 7,992	6,289 } 7,625
Total ..	33,832	33,621	35,085	39,907	45,258	47,783	50,778	49,654	50,268	51,302	54,388	56,314	58,367

Eight hundred and ninety-eight prisoners were also discharged by Courts of Assize and Quarter Session during the year 1905 under recognizances with or without sureties.

Appendix No. 17A.

Standing Orders for the treatment of Juvenile-Adult Convicts in Dartmoor Prison.

253. Juvenile-Adult convicts, other than those dealt with under Rule 3 (*a*) of 21st January, 1905, will be transferred to a prison specially selected for their treatment. On reception in such prison they will be treated under the following regulations, which will be carefully observed.

(1.) They will be divided into two Classes, viz. :—Star and Intermediate and will be subject to the Progressive Stage System applying to those Classes.

(2.) Those in the Intermediate Class may be recommended for promotion to the Star Class, on showing proof of a reformed character. Those in the Star Class may be recommended for reduction to the Intermediate Class if they are known to be exercising a bad influence over their fellow convicts.

(3.) The Governor may recommend, in special cases, convicts not falling within the limit of the prescribed age, for treatment as Juvenile-Adults.

(4.) The attention of the Directors will be called to the case of each convict on his attaining the age of 24, or earlier, if necessary, in order that they may decide as to his future treatment.

(5.) Juvenile-Adult convicts will receive instruction in Class up to Standard V. Arrangements will be made also for lectures and addresses or readings in Class, under the direction of the Chaplain, to take place in the evening after labour has ceased. The Chaplain will also, if practicable, organize classes for choir practice in the chapel at such times as may be arranged.

(6.) They may be trained in physical and gymnastic exercises, the Governor exercising his discretion both as to the selection of suitable cases, and as to the time when such exercise shall take place, provided that they shall not take place during the hours of labour, for more than two periods of half-an-hour in each week.

(7.) Great care will be taken in the selection of suitable Library Books, those being selected which are most calculated to assist in the moral improvement of young convicts.

(8.) "Special merit" marks may be awarded by the Directors on a report from the Governor, to Juvenile-Adult convicts on attaining the Second Stage, not exceeding two a day, which will reckon for Stage purposes only. In recommending marks for special merit, the Governor will have regard to the convict's general behaviour, his amenability to discipline, his attention to instruction, literary and industrial, and, so far as can be judged, his endeavour to profit by reformatory influences ; regard also being had to reports made by Schoolmasters, Trade Instructors, and other Superintending officers. Juvenile-Adult convicts on attaining the Second Stage will be allowed to retain the lights in their cells for an extra half-hour.

(9.) Juvenile-Adult convicts on attaining the Third Stage will receive 2 ozs. of golden syrup on Saturday.

(10.) On attaining the Fourth Stage they may be allowed to associate in the Schoolroom under the direction of the Chaplain for one hour after labour ceases, not oftener than three times a week.

(11.) On attaining the Special Stage they may be allowed to take their supper in association.

(12.) In case of grave or continued misconduct on the part of any convict, the Governor, unless he deems it advisable to recommend his removal from the Juvenile-Adult Class under Rule 7, of 21st January, 1905, may order him to work in a Separate Party ; and such convict shall not attend school or physical drill until there is reason to think that he will no longer exercise a bad influence on his fellow convicts.

(13.) A careful record of each case will be kept showing the effect of the special treatment and its results, and, as far as possible, the history of the case on discharge and after.

(14.) Special effort will be made to provide for the discharge of deserving juvenile-adult convicts by arrangement with the Borstal Association, or other benevolent societies or persons, who may be willing to assist the case on discharge. Full information will be given according to a prescribed plan to such Societies or persons, with the object of securing a continuous and well-directed supervision of the case, both at the moment of discharge, and afterwards at the home or place to which the convict goes. Every encouragement shall be given to preliminary visitation in prison before discharge, in order that the Society or individual may have a personal knowledge of the convict; and be in possession of the views of the prison authorities concerning him. It will be clearly understood that no promise of employment can be given, and that the gratuity earned by a convict will be disposed of according to the discretion of the Aid Society, in the manner most calculated to be of benefit to the convict.

(15) The Governor may recommend that the question of release shall be deferred in any case, where, owing to the general character of the convict, or his lack of prospects on discharge, or for other reasons, which will be fully stated, he and the representative of the Borstal Association are of opinion that the grant of a licence should be withheld.

(16.) Juvenile-Adult convicts will receive "E" diet, except when working in the separate party under paragraph 12 of this Order, when they will receive "D" diet.

APPENDIX No. 18.

TABLE A.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales for the Year ended 31st March 1907.

PRISON.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
			Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
LOCAL PRISONS.																	
BEDFORD .. { Males ..	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BIRMINGHAM .. { Males ..	411	233	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Females	52	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
BODMIN .. .. { Males ..	73	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Females	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BORSTAL (Juvenile - Adults) { Males ..	172	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRECON .. .. { Males ..	27	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRISTOL .. .. { Males ..	160	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Females	37	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
BRIXTON .. { Males ..	559	904	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBRIDGE .. { Males ..	81	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Females	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
CANTERBURY .. { Males ..	157	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Females	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARDIFF .. { Males ..	203	38	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Females	47	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
CARLISLE .. { Males ..	78	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARMARTHEN .. { Males ..	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
CARNARVON .. { Males ..	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELMSFORD .. { Males ..	267	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DERBY .. .. { Males ..	210	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Females	40	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DEVIZES .. .. { Males ..	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DORCHESTER .. { Males ..	120	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
Durham	Males ..	507	114	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
	Females	127	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Exeter	Males ..	219	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gloucester ..	Males ..	124	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford ..	Males ..	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway ..	Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	720	1,156	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16
Hull	Males ..	302	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Females	70	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ipswich	Males ..	105	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knutsford ..	Males ..	482	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster ..	Males ..	124	49	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
	Females	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leeds	Males ..	407	197	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	109	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Leicester ..	Males ..	173	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lewes	Males ..	258	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln ..	Males ..	225	17	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool ..	Males ..	704	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Females	548	563	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8
Maidstone ..	Males ..	194	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manchester ..	Males ..	758	716	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
	Females	327	762	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Newcastle ..	Males ..	235	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	72	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Northallerton	Males ..	153	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	Males ..	162	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwich ..	Males ..	116	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nottingham ..	Males ..	163	22	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	Males ..	113	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes	
Pentonville ..	Males ..	1,095	860	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth ..	Males ..	48	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth ..	Males ..	124	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ..	Males ..	340	88	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
	Females	84	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Reading ..	Males ..	166	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruthin	Males ..	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans ..	Males ..	92	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepton Mallet	Males ..	77	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shrewsbury ..	Males ..	122	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stafford ..	Males ..	573	215	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Females	68	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Swansea ..	Males ..	142	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usk	Males ..	97	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wakefield ..	Males ..	820	346	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth ..	Males ..	1,159	408	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick ..	Males ..	188	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Females	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester ..	Males ..	274	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	32	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Worcester ..	Males ..	184	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Females	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wormwood Scrubs ..	Males ..	1,371	357	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in Local Prisons.	Males ..	15,272	6,118	18	16	13	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	33	12	9	2	36
	Females	2,750	2,963	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	76
	Total ..	18,022*	9,081	18	26	15	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	44	12	9	2	112

* The daily average in local prisons includes 111 penal servitude (public works) convicts, viz.:—3 in Dorchester Prison; 10 in Gloucester Prison; and 98 in Wakefield Prison.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
			Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
CONVICT PRISONS.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	134	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
DARTMOOR .. Males ..	1,163	569	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
MAIDSTONE .. Males ..	100	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARKHURST .. Males ..	770	790	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	2	—	—	7
PORTLAND .. Males ..	754	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Totals in Convict Prisons. Males ..	2,787	1,743	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	2	—	—	8
Females	134	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..	2,921*	1,808	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	2	—	—	9
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	88	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
WARWICK .. Males ..	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in State Inebriate Reformatories. Males ..	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	88	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	131	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS Males ..	18,102	7,861	20	20	18	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	46	14	9	2	44
Females	2,972	3,036	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	77
Total ..	21,074	10,897	20	30	20	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	58	14	9	2	121

* The daily average in local prisons includes 111 penal servitude (public works) convicts, viz.:—3 in Dorchester Prison; 10 in Gloucester Prison; and 98 in Wakefield Prison.

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS of PRISONERS released on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

(No cases occurred at the Prisons not mentioned, nor at either of the State Inebriate Reformatories.)

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
LOCAL PRISONS.								
BEDFORD ..	M.	1,497, A. A.	5 Oct. 1905	12 months	31 Oct. 1905	23 May 1906	Chronic hip disease.	Before.
	„	2 596, S. C.	8 Feb. 1907	10 days' imprisonment.	8 Feb. 1907	14 Feb. 1907	Old age—general debility.	Before.
BIRMINGHAM	F.	1,913, E. W.	23 Apr. 1906	1 month's hard labour, or £3 12*s.* 6*d.*	23 April 1906	8 May 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	7,586, G. R.	31 Mar. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	2 April 1906	8 June 1906	Abdominal abscess? Appendicitis.	After.
	F.	2,132, A. E.	9 July 1906	1 month's hard labour, or 26*s.* 6*d.*	9 July 1906	27 July 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,947, A. G.	4 May 1906	6 months' hard labour.	11 May 1906	1 Sept. 1906	„	—
BRISTOL ..	M.	4,384, J. R.	16 July 1906	14 days' hard labour.	16 July 1906	21 July 1906	Diphtheria	Before.
	„	5,402, A. T.	13 Nov. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	13 Nov. 1906	4 Dec. 1906	„	Uncertain.
	„	3,256, G. W.	21 Sept. 1905	19 months' hard labour.	21 Sept. 1905	24 Dec. 1906	Phthisis	Before.
BRIXTON ..	M.	2,959, J. C.	10 Mar. 1906	"Sine die"	—	4 April 1906	Bronchitis, heart-disease, and senile debility (79 years).	Before.
	„	12,990, F. A. J.	8 Dec. 1905	„	—	23 May 1906	Cerebral hæmorrhage.	After.
CAMBRIDGE..	F.	913, C. S.	20 June 1906	14 days' imprisonment.	20 June 1906	26 June 1906	Pregnancy	—
	„	883, A. M.	21 Dec. 1905	6 calendar months' hard labour.	21 Dec. 1905	21 April 1906	„	—
CARDIFF ..	F.	176, M. C.	13 June 1906	28 days' hard labour.	13 June 1906	5 July 1906	„	—
	M.	2,079, J. L.	20 Jan. 1906	18 months' hard labour.	17 Mar. 1906	9 Jan. 1907	Old age and debility	Before.
CARMARTHEN	F.	3, C. H.	25 Jan. 1906	6 calendar months. 2nd Division.	25 Jan. 1906	14 April 1906	Stenosis of œsophagus and pylorus.	Before.
DERBY ..	M.	263, R. F.	11 May 1906	1 month's hard labour.	11 May 1906	5 June 1906	Cellulitis of foot	After.
	F.	490, L. H.	25 Oct. 1906	28 days' hard labour.	25 Oct. 1906	10 Nov. 1906	Pregnancy	—
DEVIZES ..	F.	141, E. B.	19 Mar. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	19 Mar. 1906	8 June 1906	Pregnancy	—
DURHAM ..	F.	372 J. G.	16 Mar. 1906	2 months' hard labour.	16 Mar. 1906	5 May 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	117, S. A. T.	29 Jan. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	29 Jan. 1906	18 July 1906	„	—
	„	11, M. S.	3 Jan. 1907	7 days hard labour.	3 Jan. 1907	6 Jan. 1907	„	—
	„	1,829, M. B.	22 Oct. 1906	4 months' hard labour.	22 Oct. 1906	2 Feb. 1907	„	—
	„	337, E. M.	14 Mar. 1907	14 days' hard labour.	13 Mar. 1907	16 Mar. 1907	„	—
	„	316, M. B.	11 Mar. 1907	7 and 7 days consecutively.	11 Mar. 1907	18 Mar. 1907	„	—
	„	129, K. G.	29 Jan. 1907	2 months' hard labour.	29 Jan. 1907	23 Mar 1907	„	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
EXETER ..	F.	955, S. S.	28 June 1906	3 months' hard labour.	28 June 1906	6 Sept. 1906	Pregnancy.	—
GLOUCESTER	M.	84, F. S.	23 April 1906	3 months' hard labour.	30 April 1906	17 May 1906	Sent to Infirmary for operation if necessary for Jacksonian Epilepsy.	Before.
HOLLOWAY ..	F.	7,611, E. P.	17 Jan. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	17 Jan. 1906	4 April 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	12,447, M. W.	24 Oct. 1905	6 months' hard labour.	24 Oct. 1905	11 April 1906	„	—
	„	14,590, E.C.K.	11 Nov. 1905	6 months' hard labour.	15 Nov. 1905	23 April 1906	„	—
	„	14,203, E. M.	4 Nov. 1905	6 months' surety. 2nd Division.	11 Nov. 1905	27 April 1906	„	—
	„	19,659, M.J.W	27 Feb. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	27 Feb. 1906	5 May 1906	„	—
	„	24,049, E. C.	7 June 1906	1 month's hard labour.	7 June 1906	26 June 1906	„	—
	„	24,289, A. P.	13 June 1906	6 weeks' hard labour.	13 June 1906	11 July 1906	„	—
	„	24,656, M. D.	3 Aug. 1906	5 days' imprisonment.	3 Aug. 1906	6 Aug. 1906	„	—
	„	22,513, R. K.	8 May 1906	6 months' hard labour.	8 May 1906	24 Oct. 1906	„	—
	„	30,066, E. B.	2 Nov. 1906	14 days	2 Nov. 1906	7 Nov. 1906	„	—
	„	26,423, B. C.	3 Aug. 1906	3 months' 2nd Division.	14 Aug. 1906	9 Nov. 1906	„	—
	„	29,514, G. T.	22 Oct. 1906	1 month.	23 Oct. 1906	9 Nov. 1906	„	—
	„	30,553, A. K.	29 Nov. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	29 Nov. 1906	17 Jan. 1907	Advanced pregnancy, and Aortic Pneumonia.	Before.
	„	29,991, R.A.W	23 Oct. 1906	4 months' 2nd Division.	31 Oct. 1906	22 Feb. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	29,171, L. P.	23 Oct. 1906	5 months' hard labour.	23 Oct. 1906	10 Mar. 1907	„	—
	„	2,810, M. B.	18 Mar. 1907	7 days	18 Mar. 1907	21 Mar. 1907	„	—
HULL	M.	1,939, E. H.	7 June 1905	12 calendar months' hard labour.	11 July 1905	11 April 1906	Locomotor ataxia.	Before.
	F.	2,049, L, C.	10 Oct. 1906	2 calendar months' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1906	16 Nov. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	1,480, S. K.	4 June 1906	1 month's imprisonment, 2nd Division.	4 June 1906	26 June 1906	„	—
KNUTSFORD ..	„	227, M. T. L.	8 Sept. 1906	14 days, 14 days' hard labour, consecutive.	8 Sept. 1906	29 Sept. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	314, M. W.	1 Oct. 1906	6 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Oct. 1906	22 Mar. 1907	„	—
LANCASTER ..	„	45, S. W.	19 Mar. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	19 Mar. 1906	1 Sept. 1906	„	—
	M.	73, J. T.	15 Oct. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	15 Oct. 1906	16 Mar. 1907	Cancer of bowel.	Before.
LEEDS ..	F.	433, S. W.	14 June 1906	14 days' hard labour,	14 June 1906	16 June 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	11,792, S. McD	27 Mar, 1906	4 calendar months' hard labour.	27 Mar, 1906	26 June 1906	Cirrhosis of liver.	Before.
	F.	1,581 L. H.	18 Sept. 1906	7 days' imprisonment, or 6*s.* 6*d.* 7 days' imprisonment, or 12*s.* 6*d.*	18 Sept. 1906	20 Sept. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
LEEDS—*cont.*	M.	9,607, J. S.	9 Jan. 1906	18 calendar months' hard labour.	9 Jan. 1906	3 Jan. 1907	Surgical kidney.	Before
LEICESTER ..	F.	204, G. D.	10 Nov. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	10 Nov. 1906	21 Jan. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	445, M. A. B.	17 Jan. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	17 Jan. 1906	7 April 1906	,,	—
LIVERPOOL ..	,,	1,328, M. R.	15 Mar. 1906	6 months	15 Mar. 1906	2 May 1906	Uterine tumour	Before.
	,,	1,704, M. A. R.	5 April 1906	3 months	5 April 1906	23 June 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	3,515, M. A. B.	3 July 1906	6 weeks	3 July 1906	2 Aug. 1906	,,	—
	,,	3,810, M. A.	18 July 1906	2 months	18 July 1906	5 Sept. 1906	,,	—
	,,	4,572, A. S.	29 Aug. 1906	3 months	29 Aug. 1906	9 Oct. 1906	,,	—
	M.	7,656, T. K.	5 Aug. 1906	4 months	5 Aug. 1906	23 Oct. 1906	Advanced phthisis pulmonalis.	Before.
	F.	160, E. H.	11 Jan. 1907	14 days	11 Jan. 1907	16 Jan. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	170, B. McK.	11 Jan. 1907	14 days	11 Jan. 1907	16 Jan. 1907	,,	—
	M.	1,393, E. S.	19 Feb 1907	1 month	19 Feb. 1907	26 Feb. 1907	Injury to cortex of brain.	Before.
	F.	7,014, G. L.	31 Dec. 1906	3 months	31 Dec. 1906	22 Mar. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
MAIDSTONE..	,,	951, E. M. S.	30 July 1906	18 weeks	30 July 1906	10 Nov. 1906	,,	—
	M.	3,630, J. H.	3 Oct. 1906.	4 calendar months' hard labour.	29 Nov. 1906	14 Feb. 1907	Fistula of bladder.	Before.
MANCHESTER	F.	310, E. N.	26 April 1906	1 month's hard labour.	26 April 1906	14 May 1906	Erysipelas of face.	After—subject to the disease.
	,,	4,288, M. C.	13 Dec. 1905	6 calendar months' hard labour.	13 Dec. 1905	3 June 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	813, R. S.	28 May 1906	21 days' hard labour,	28 May 1906	8 June 1906	,,	—
	,,	2,722, A. M. M.	14 Sept. 1906	14 days' hard labour.	14 Sept. 1906	18 Sept. 1906	,,	—
		2,648, S. E. G.	10 Sept. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	10 Sept. 1906	27 Sept. 1906	,,	—
	,,	3,222, E. M.	9 Oct. 1906	1 month's hard labour	9 Oct. 1906	27 Oct. 1906	,,	—
	,,	4,095, M. H.	27 Nov. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	27 Nov. 1906	21 Feb. 1907	,,	—
	,,	5,049, C. S.	4 Feb. 1907	1 month's hard labour.	4 Feb. 1907	21 Feb. 1907	,,	—
	,,	5,290, E. C.	1 Mar. 1907	1 month's hard labour.	1 Mar. 1907	20 Mar. 1907	,,	—
	,,	3,643. E. R.	30 Oct. 1906	—	Remand	11 Nov. 1906	Appendicitis	Before.
NEWCASTLE	,,	265, M. P.	28 May 1906	14 days' hard labour, or 15s. 6*d.* 3 months' imprisonment, or sureties, consecutively.	28 May 1906	26 Aug. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	525, M. B.	24 July 1906	2 months' hard labour.	24 July 1906	5 Sept. 1906	,,	—
NORTHALLERTON.	M.	1,381, T. W.	10 Jan. 1906.	6 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Mar. 1906	20 Aug. 1906	Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.	Before.
NORTHAMPTON.	F.	2,312, M. A. W.	5 July 1906	3 months' hard labour.	5 July 1906	19 Sept. 1906	Pregnancy	—
NORWICH ..	,,	377, L. A. W.	12 Oct. 1906. Released on Bail, 13 Oct. 1906.	2 months' imprisonment.	15 Oct. 1906	1 Dec. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
NOTTINGHAM	,,	164, A. C	27 April 1906	10 days	27 April 1906	1 May 1906	,,	—
	M.	460, J. S.	17 Mar. 1906	12 months' hard labour and 2 years' police supervision.	27 April 1906	2 Nov. 1906	Advanced phthisis.	Before.

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
PENTONVILLE	M.	10,592, J.D.	16 Nov. 1906	1 month	16 Nov. 1906	28 Nov. 1906	Congenital imbecile.	Before.
PORTSMOUTH	„	1,572 E. K.	15 Jan. 1906	6 calendar months' hard labour.	20 April 1906	18 July 1906	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	„
	„	1,239 A. E. T.	22 Nov. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	22 Nov. 1906	24 Nov. 1906	Scarlet Fever.	„
PRESTON ..	F.	1,418 A. C.	7 May 1906	1 month's imprisonment.	7 May 1906	3 June 1906	Pregnancy.	—
	„	1,650 A. S.	14 July 1906	1 month's hard labour.	14 July 1906	31 July 1906	„	—
	„	1,766 A. H.	9 Aug. 1906	1 month's imprisonment.	9 Aug. 1906	28 Aug. 1906	„	—
	M.	5,774 I. W.	15 June 1906	1 month's hard labour.	15 June 1906	7 July 1906	Appendicitis.	After
	F.	1,660 A. L.	17 July 1906	2 months' imprisonment.	17 July 1906	5 Sept. 1906	Pregnancy.	—
ST. ALBANS..	M.	585 G. C.	7 Nov. 1906	1 calendar month's hard labour.	22 Nov. 1906	4 Dec. 1906	Intestinal Catarrh.	Before.
SHEPTON MALLET.	„	485 W. S.	20 Jan. 1906	12 months' imprisonment, 2nd Division.	20 Jan. 1906	1 Sept. 1906	Weak Heart and Chronic Bronchitis.	„
	F.	21 M. J. G.	19 July 1906 (On remand and admitted to bail.)	3 months' imprisonment, 2nd Division.	2 Nov. 1906	17 Nov. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
SHREWSBURY	„	123 S. J. W.	29 Oct. 1906	6 weeks' imprisonment, 2nd Division.	30 Nov. 1906	28 Dec. 1906	„	—
STAFFORD ..	„	529 H. M.	17 July 1906	1 month's imprisonment, or 35s.	16 July 1906	3 Aug. 1906	„	—
	„	816 J. V.	16 Oct. 1906	3 months' hard labour,	16 Oct. 1906	27 Dec. 1906	„	—
USK	„	269 E. H.	17 Jan. 1906	6 months' imprisonment 2nd Division.	17 Jan. 1906	6 July 1906	„	—
WANDSWORTH	M.	4,043, C. C.	3 July 1906	1 month	3 July 1906	11 July 1906	Paraplegia.	Before.
	„	3,857, R. H.	27 June 1906	6 months' hard labour.	27 June 1906	3 Oct. 1906	Enteric fever.	After.
	„	30,524, F. A.	17 Feb. 1906	12 months' hard labour.	17 Feb. 1906	20 Oct. 1906	„	„
WINCHESTER	„	8,963, A. S. D.	9 Feb. 1905	7 years' penal servitude.	3 July 1905	25 June 1906	Right hemiplegia.	After.
	F.	307, E. E. M.	23 Nov. 1906	3 months' imprisonment, 2nd Division.	23 Nov. 1906	13 Dec. 1906	Advanced pregnancy	—
WORCESTER..	M.	1,851, T. H. H.	4 Oct. 1905	12 months' hard labour.	14 Nov. 1905	21 July 1906	Carbuncle on neck and general weakness.	After
	„	1,855, E.S.S.S.	15 Nov. 1905	12 months' 2nd Division.	„	22 Aug. 1906	Heart disease, double aortic and mitral.	Before.
	„	2,898, A. H.	27 June 1906	18 months' hard labour.	25 June 1906	29 Sept. 1906	Phthisis pulmonalis, advanced.	„
	F.	684, H. H.	13 Nov. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	21 Nov. 1906	1 Dec. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	403, A. C.	5 Mar. 1906	6 weeks, 2nd Division.	5 Mar. 1906	9 Apr. 1906	Advanced pregnancy.	—
WORMWOOD SCRUBS	M.	9,588, H. J.	14 Nov. 1905	20 months' hard labour,	13 Nov. 1905	27 Apr. 1906	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Before

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
CONVICT PRISONS.								
AYLESBURY..	F.	f 23, M. W.	18 Dec. 1905	3 years' penal servitude.	4 Dec. 1905	22 Oct. 1906	Commencing senile dementia.	After.
PARKHURST	M.	d 37, S. J. T.	30 Jan. 1903	5 years' penal servitude.	30 Jan. 1903	18 Apr. 1906	Heart disease.	After.
	„	M 547, T. P.	25 July 1886	Life	2 Nov. 1886	19 May 1906	Hemiplegia, senility.	„
	„	Z 168, W. L.	14 June 1899	15 years' penal servitude.	14 June 1899	9 Aug. 1906	Chronic bronchitis, weak heart.	„
	„	e 38. G.T.T.	25 Jan. 1904	7 years' penal servitude.	25 Jan. 1904	15 Aug. 1906	Brain softening.	„
	„	e 530, E. A. F.	19 Oct. 1904	3 years' penal servitude.	17 Oct. 1904	16 Aug. 1906	Phthisis	Before.
	„	PZ 209, G. H.	16 Jan. 1899	12 years' penal servitude.	9 Jan. 1899	23 Nov. 1906	Senile debility.	After
	„	f 9, N. S.	1 Dec. 1904	5 years' penal servitude.	13 Jan. 1905	27 Mar. 1907	Tubercular pleurisy.	,
PORTLAND ..	M.	Yc 517, D. D.	4 Mar. 1902	5 years' penal servitude.	4 Mar. 1902	24 Sept. 1906	Heart disease (aortic.)	„

TABLE C.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the DEATH of each PRISONER who died in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS,

(*No cases occurred at the*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Birmingham	Female	1,875, S. S.	51	7 April 1906 ..	14 days' hard labour	7 April 1906
	Male	5,118, W. K. ..	40	3 Nov. 1905 ..	15 months' hard labour.	30 Oct. 1905
	„	3,808, A. P. ..	28	2 Aug. 1905 ..	12 months' hard labour.	30 Oct. 1905
	„	11,065, G. F. D. ..	21	31 Oct. 1906 ..	3 years' penal servitude.	11 Dec. 1906
	„	306, J. M.	38	21 Jan. 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	12 Feb. 1907
Bodmin ..	Male	567, L. H.	20	20 Jan. 1905 ..	2 years' hard labour and discharged service.	16 Jan. 1905
Bristol ..	Female	4,329, M. E. W. ..	61	10 July 1906 ..	3 months	10 July 1906
Brixton ..	Male	13,677, H. W. ..	49	17 Nov. 1906 ..	—	Remand
	„	3,961, C. C. ..	42	21 Mar. 1907 ..	—	For trial
Cambridge ..	Male	3,774, H. C. ..	42	25 April 1906 ..	28 days' hard labour	25 April 1906
Canterbury ..	Male	677, E. J. Z. ..	28	30 June 1906 ..	2 months' hard labour.	30 June 1906
Cardiff ..	Male	116, J. B.	77	18 April 1906 ..	7 days' hard labour	18 April 1906
	„	234, J. S. B. ..	50	7 May 1906 ..	—	Remand
Carlisle ..	Male	202, A. T.	29	27 May 1905 ..	18 months	1 July 1905
Chelmsford ..	Male	8,214 F. B. ..	46	9 Aug. 1906 ..	6 months' hard labour.	17 Oct. 1906
Derby ..	Male	2,007, C. H. ..	41	11 Dec. 1906 ..	—	Remand
Durham ..	Male	1,864, C. F. ..	54	19 Apr. 1906 ..	—	Trial
	„	3,268, J. W. ..	45	5 July 1906 ..	1 month and 1 month.	5 July 1906
	„	3,254, J. B. ..	54	4 July 1906 ..	1 month and 7 days	4 July 1906
	„	3,941, P. S. ..	76	8 Aug. 1906 ..	1 month and 1 month.	8 Aug. 1906
	„	2,166, A. F. ..	38	1 May 1905 ..	18 months, 18 months, 18 months, concurrent.	26 June 1905
	„	4,426, R. H. ..	54	3 Sept. 1906 ..	—	Trial
	„	119 J. H.	49	9 Jan. 1907 ..	2 months	29 Dec. 1906
	Female	139, M. A. F. ..	56	2 Feb. 1907 ..	3 months	1 Feb. 1907
Exeter ..	Male	f 428, W. B. ..	35	19 Oct. 1905 ..	3 years' penal servitude.	19 Oct. 1905
Holloway ..	Female	21,614, E. B. ..	40	10 Apr. 1906 ..	1 month	10 Apr. 1906
	..	23,003, I. L. B. ..	48	12 May 1906 ..	6 weeks	12 May 1906
	„	20,082, E. B. ..	38	8 Mar. 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	8 Mar. 1906.

TABLE C.

and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March 1907.

Prisons not mentioned.)

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
8 April 1906 ..	Acute nephritis and congestion of brain.	Before	Fair	27	Laundress.
23 May 1906 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Good	—	Pork butcher.
6 June 1906 ..	Caries of spine and general tuberculosis.	„ .. .	Fair	10	Tube drawer.
27 Jan. 1907 ..	Peritonitis (tubercular)..	„	Good	15	Labourer.
23 Feb. 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Fair	—	Fitter.
18 April 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	1	Stoker, R.N.
6 Aug. 1906 ..	Heart disease; syncope..	Before	Indifferent ..	—	—
29 Nov. 1906 ..	Acute pneumonia (following influenza).	After	Fair	—	Commercial Traveller.
24 Mar. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	Before	Bad	—	Labourer.
6 May 1906 ..	Valvular disease of heart	Before	Indifferent ..	8	Labourer.
2 July 1906 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	Good	—	Labourer.
20 April 1906 ..	Heart disease	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Labourer.
10 May 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	1	Cashier.
5 July 1906 ..	Pneumonia	After	Good	4	Bricklayer.
7 Mar. 1907 ..	Appendicitis	After	Good	—	Gardener.
13 Dec. 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	—	Rag-gatherer.
24 Apr. 1906 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Labourer.
15 July 1906 ..	Bright's disease and acute pneumonia.	„	Fair	6	„
31 July 1906 ..	Chronic bronchitis and Bright's disease.	„	Poor	2	„
23 Aug. 1906 ..	Acute Bright's disease and cystitis.	„ .. .	Indifferent ..	—	Compositor.
9 Sept. 1906 ..	Pulmonary consumption and heart disease.	After	Good	13	Confectioner.
16 Sept. 1906 ..	Fracture of neck by suicide.	„	Fair	—	Musician.
18 Jan. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	„	„	4	Labourer.
28 Mar. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia supervening chronic bronchitis and heart disease.	Before	Indifferent ..	9	Charing.
10 July 1906 ..	Cancer of stomach; general secondary infection.	„	Apparently good	7	Labourer and seaman.
9 May 1906 ..	Influenza; cardiac syncope.	After	Fair	5	Machinist.
28 May 1906 ..	Chronic heart disease; broncho-pneumonia.	Before	„	2	Cook.
4 June 1906 ..	Cardiac syncope, due to rupture of cancerous matter into peritoneal cavity.	„	„	6	Laundress.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Holloway—*cont.*	Female	28,652, M. M. ..	41	2 Oct. 1906 ..	—	Remand
	„	30,231, L. S. ..	29	6 Nov. 1906 ..	3 calendar months, 2nd Division.	20 Nov. 1906
	„	31,915, S. L. ..	60	22 Dec. 1906 ..	14 days	22 Dec. 1906
	„	645, M. O'S. ..	69	17 Jan. 1907 .	1 month's hard labour.	17 Jan. 1907
Hull	Female	1,585, A. S. ..	45	28 June 1906 ..	14 days or 30*s.* 6*d.*..	27 June 1906
	„	2,208, J. S... ..	26	19 Nov. 1906 ..	—	Trial
	Male	917, J. B.	41	19 Mar. 1907 ..	—	Remand
Ipswich ..	Male	1,948, G. T. ..	36	9 Oct. 1905 ..	18 months' hard labour.	19 Nov. 1905
Knutsford ..	Male	195, F. C.	51	12 Apr. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	12 April 1906
Lancaster ..	Male	1,455, J. Y. ..	67	5 Dec. 1905 ..	18 months	2 Jan. 1906
	„	679, H. J.	66	7 June 1906 ..	12 months	2 July 1806
	„	952, J. M.	46	6 Aug. 1906 ..	9 months	15 Oct. 1906
	„	48, H. R.	73	19 Jan. 1907 ..	—	Trial
Leeds	Male	160, T. P. K. ..	35	12 April 1906 ..	—	Remand
Leicester ..	Male	303, C. S. S. ..	69	24 May 1906 ..	18 months' hard labour.	23 June 1906
Lewes	Male	g 91, J. J. B. ..	59	28 March 1906 ..	3 years	5 Mar. 1906
	„	g 123, G. H. S. ..	28	19 March 1906 ..	3 years	5 Mar. 1906
Lincoln ..	Male	3,268, G. H. ..	43	12 Feb. 1907 ..	1 month	12 Feb. 1907
	„	318, J. H. S. M. ..	42	5 May 1906 ..	18 months	29 June 1906
Liverpool ..	Male	5,351, J. P. ..	24	18 June 1906 ..	1 month	18 June 1906
	Female	2,004, C. H. ..	40	21 April 1906 ..	6½ months	23 Apr. 1906
	„	4 519, E. W. ..	55	20 Aug. 1906 ..	5 days	20 Aug. 1906
	Male	7,560, J. C. ..	50	13 Aug. 1906 ..	1 month	13 Aug. 1906
	Female	4,486, C. E. ..	50	16 Aug. 1906 ..	21 days	16 Aug. 1906
	„	3,737, J. B. ..	49	16 July 1906 ..	3 months	16 July 1906
Manchester ..	Male	5,854, M. B. ..	51	1 Sept. 1905 ..	18 months' hard labour.	23 Oct. 1905
	„	11,450, G. H. H. ..	54	30 Jan. 1906 ..	12 months' hard labour.	30 Jan. 1906
	„	335, T. R.	51	11 April 1906 ..	14 days' hard labour	11 April 1906
	Female	681, E. L.	60	19 May 1906 ..	1 month's imprisonment.	19 May 1906
	„	998, S. A. M. ..	29	9 June 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	9 June 1906
	Male	10,041, J. M. ..	35	31 Dec. 1905 ..	8 months' hard labour.	7 Feb. 1906
	„	3,562, J. L. ..	27	21 July 1906 ..	2 months hard labour.	26 July 1906
	„	435, A. S.	56	16 April 1906 ..	6 months' hard labour.	23 May 1906
	„	2,199, J. O'N. ..	44	9 June 1906 ..	—	Trial
	„	10,317, H. K. ..	46	1 Jan. 1906 ..	12 months' hard labour.	7 Feb. 1906
	„	10,444, W. O. ..	70	4 Jan. 1906 ..	2 years' hard labour	30 Jan. 1906
	Female	3,336, S. E. S. ..	39	15 Oct. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	15 Oct. 1906
	Male	7,278, H. B. ..	36	2 Nov. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour and 1 month's hard labour, consecutive.	2 Nov. 1906

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
13 Oct. 1906 ..	Chronic heart disease, pneumonia.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Housewife.
4 Jan. 1907 .	Chronic heart disease; cardiac syncope during parturition.	„	Fair	—	Servant.
4 Jan. 1907 ..	Cardiac syncope; broncho-pneumonia.	„	Bad	2	Charing.
25 Jan. 1907 ..	Pneumonia; heart failure.	„	Indifferent ..	20	Nil.
2 July 1906 ..	Bronchitis; heart failure.	Before	Fair	—	Hawker.
31 Dec. 1906 ..	Influenza; pneumonia..	After	Good	8	Charing.
25 Mar. 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„	—	None.
1 Dec. 1906 ..	Septic pneumonia ..	After	Fair	6	Bricklayer.
28 Apr. 1906 ..	Cancer of stomach ..	Before	Fair	—	Butcher.
23 Aug. 1906 ..	Hodgkin's disease ..	Before	Poor	24	Labourer wood-cutter.
21 Jan. 1907 ..	Senile heart; syncope ..	„	„	7	Groom.
21 Feb. 1907 ..	Phthisis; tubercular meningitis.	„	„	10	Baker.
31 Mar. 1907 ..	Chronic nephritis; bronchitis.	„	Bad	—	Waller.
1 May 1906 ..	(*a*) Enteric fever; (*b*) hyperpyrexia.	Before	Fair	4	Butcher.
27 July 1906 ..	(*a*) Disease of heart; (*b*) arteris sclerosis.	Before	Fair	3	Carpenter.
5 May 1906 ..	Heart failure from Bright's disease.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Solicitor.
19 May 1906 ..	Enteric fever and pneumonia.	Doubtful ..	Good	—	Labourer.
2 Mar. 1907 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Poor	32	Brass finisher.
2 Sept. 1906 ..	Fatty degeneration of heart and tubercular disease of both lungs.	„	Moderate ..	3	General dealer.
22 June 1906 ..	(1) Acute miliary tuberculosis of lungs and (2) tubercular meningitis.	(1) Before, (2) after.	Apparently good.	9	Labourer.
12 Aug. 1906 ..	Tumour of the brain ..	Probably before.	Good	25	None.
23 Aug. 1906 ..	Dilated heart; syncope	After	„	30	Hawker.
26 Aug. 1906 ..	Apoplexy	„	„	44	Labourer.
27 Aug. 1906 ..	Acute broncho-pneumonia.	„	„	8	None.
6 Sept. 1906 ..	Disease of the heart ..	Before	„	17	Prostitute.
5 April 1906 ..	Cirrhosis of liver; exhaustion.	Before	Good	5	Bricklayer.
21 April 1906 ..	Chronic prostatitis; uræmic coma.	„	Fair	—	Manager.
24 April 1906 ..	Pleural effusion; early pneumonia; syncope.	After	„	5	Labourer.
22 May 1906 ..	Broncho-pneumonia; syncope.	„	„	16	Cotton-winder.
19 July 1906 ..	Double pneumonia; syncope.	„	Good	65	Factory.
24 July 1906 ..	Chronic syphilis; cardiac failure.	Before	„	3	Baker.
9 Aug. 1906 ..	Enteric fever	Infected before	„	2	Labourer.
10 Sept. 1906 ..	Chronic phthisis; exhaustion.	Before	Fair	40	„
4 Oct. 1906 ..	General paralysis; syncope.	„	„	4	Painter.
7 Oct. 1906 ..	Cirrhosis of liver; exhaustion.	„	Good	44	Tailor
13 Oct. 1906 ..	Chronic bronchitis; emphysema; exhaustion.	„	Bad	1	Engineer
3 Nov. 1906 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage; coma.	After	Good	18	Laundress
8 Nov. 1906 ..	Suicide; strangulation by hanging.	—	„	2	Labourer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Manchester—*cont.*	Male	7,289, H. G. ..	24	2 Nov. 1906 ..	2 months' hard labour or £6 2*s.*	2 Nov. 1906
	Female	4,513 A. J.	32	31 Dec. 1906 ..	1 month hard labour.	31 Dec. 1906
Newcastle ..	Female	1,114, E. Mc. E. ..	30	28 Nov. 1906 ..	14 days' hard labour or 15*s.* 6*d.* 14 days' imprisonment or 15*s.* 6*d.* 3 months' imprisonment or sureties.	28 Nov. 1906
Northallerton	Male	2,737, J. B. ..	37	17 Oct. 1906 ..	14 days' hard labour	17 Oct. 1906
Northampton	Male	5,714, F. G. D. ..	42	15 Dec. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	21 Dec. 1906
Norwich ..	Male	4,006, W. G. ..	40	19 Oct. 1906 ..	—	Remand
Nottingham ..	Male	718, G. W. ..	49	25 April 1906 ..	14 days' hard labour	2 May 1906
	,,	417, J. J. ..	68	14 Mar. 1906 ..	9 months' hard labour.	2 April 1906
Pentonville ..	Male	15,286, C. F. ..	30	18 Jan. 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	18 Jan. 1906
	,,	16,237, R. S. ..	48	5 Feb. 1906 ..	1 year	5 Feb. 1906
	,,	14,141, G. S. ..	30	27 Dec. 1905 ..	12 months' hard labour.	27 Dec. 1905
	,,	11,834, E. G. ..	40	15 Dec. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	15 Dec. 1906
	,,	12,131, A. B. ..	35	22 Dec. 1906 ..	2 months' hard labour.	22 Dec. 1906
	,,	2,231, A. D. ..	38	15 May 1906 ..	6 months' hard labour.	15 May 1906
Plymouth ..	Male	502, T. P. S. ..	34	26 Nov. 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	29 Nov. 1906
Portsmouth ..	Male	239, J. D.	61	12 May 1906 ..	21 days	12 May 1906
	,,	1,724, J. O'B. ..	64	8 March 1907 ..	14 days	8 Mar. 1907
Preston ..	Male	2,016, W. C. ..	30	18 Aug. 1905 ..	6 months' hard labour.	20 Oct. 1905
	,,	4,448, J. C. ..	52	3 March 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	4 April 1906
	,,	6,080, H. T. ..	45	3 July 1906 ..	Ditto	9 July 1906
	,,	5,884, E. D. ..	67	22 June 1906 ..	2 years' hard labour. 1 month.	5 July 1906
	,,	5,795, R. C. ..	31	16 June 1906 ..	12 months' hard labour.	9 July 1906
Reading ..	Male	804, G. W. ..	49	18 Oct. 1906 ..	1 month's imprisonment or £10 2*s.* 8*d.*	26 April 1906
Shepton Mallet.	Male	579, E. N. ..	61	28 Feb. 1907 ..	7 days	28 Feb. 1907
Shrewsbury ..	Male	1,625, E. H. ..	66	4 Mar. 1907 ..	7 days	4 Mar. 1907
Stafford ..	Male	2,183, G. L. ..	71	31 May 1906 ..	14 days or 23*s.*, and 1 month or 32*s.* 8*d.*	31 May 1906
	,,	2,914, S. B. ..	57	22 July 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	23 July 1906
	,,	4,244, W. D. ..	54	8 Oct. 1906 ..	—	Trial.
	Female	1,002, C. O. ..	47	16 Nov. 1906 ..	14 days' imprisonment or 25*s.* 10*d.*	16 Nov. 1906
Swansea ..	Male	1,162, D. R. ..	50	4 Oct. 1906 ..	6 weeks	4 Oct. 1906
Wakefield ..	Male	15,229, J. L. ..	62	1 May 1906 ..	7 days' hard labour	1 May 1906
	,,	17,099, B. C. ..	47	5 July 1903 ..	1 month, Division II.	5 July 1906
	,,	16,808, J. C. ..	78	25 June 1906 ..	2 months, Division II.	25 June 1906
	,,	18,412, S. H. ..	64	18 Aug. 1906 ..	21 days' hard labour	18 Aug. 1906
	,,	19,216, C. T. L. ..	61	12 Sept. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	12 Sept. 1906

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1907—*continued*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
3 Dec. 1906 ..	Anæmia, splenic; hæmatemesis.	Before	Good	—	Engineer
8 Jan. 1907 ..	Double pneumonia; syncope.	After	„	8	Housewife.
30 Dec. 1906 ..	Influenza, bronchitis syncope.	After	Good	26	Nil.
18 Oct. 1906 ..	Ruptured bowel	Before	Bad	1	Labourer
31 Dec. 1906 ..	Suicide — Inhalation of coal gas.	—	Good	—	Clerk
22 Oct. 1906 ..	Cirrhosis of liver, ascitis and heart failure.	Before	Poor	2	Wireworker.
11 May 1906 ..	Tubercular ulceration of bowels.	Before	Poor	..	Labourer.
23 June 1906 ..	Heart disease	„	„	6	„
16 April 1906 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Fair	—	Labourer
11 Aug. 1906 ..	Addison's disease ..	After	Good	9	Cook.
11 Oct. 1906 ..	Tubercular meningitis ..	After	Fair	2	Labourer.
4 Jan. 1907 .	Tumour of brain	Before	„	1	„
15 Jan. 1907 ..	Heart disease	„	„	1	„
19 July 1906 .	Heart disease	„	Bad	7	„
27 Jan. 1907 ..	Broncho-pneumonia ..	After	Good	1	Commercial Traveller.
29 May 1906 ..	Heart disease, Bronchitis	Before	Fair	2	Bricklayer.
20 Mar. 1907 ..	Acute Pneumonia ..	After	Good	—	Labourer.
10 April 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„	10	Labourer
8 May 1906 ..	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	After	„	—	Carter.
16 July 1906 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Fairly good ..	—	Groom.
28 Jan. 1907 ..	Influenza pulmonalis .	After	Good	1	Blacksmith.
13 Feb 1907 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Fairly good .	23	Collier.
16 Nov. 1906 ..	Emphysema Lungs, Acute cardiac failure.	Before	Feeble ..	—	Blacksmith.
3 Mar. 1907 ..	Pneumonia due to exposure.	Before	Bad	4	Hawker.
19 Mar. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Fair	1	Labourer.
14 June 1906 ..	Pneumonia	After .. .	Indifferent ..	—	Carpenter.
9 Aug. 1906 ..	Tumour of brain (glioma[?]).	Before	Fair	6	Bridle cutter.
28 Oct. 1906 ..	Heart disease (valvular) hemiplegia.	„	Bad	2	Glass blower.
25 Nov. 1906 ..	Aneurysm of arch of Aorta; rupture into Trachea.	„	Fair	65	Hawker.
24 Oct. 1906 ..	Subacute bronchitis; syncope.	After	Fair	8	Labourer.
7 May 1906 ..	Chronic pleurisy, heart failure.	Before	Apparently good.	5	Moulder.
25 July 1906 ..	Morbus cordis	„	Fair	—	Butcher.
14 Aug. 1906 ..	„	„	Bad	—	Engineer.
2 Sept. 1906 ..	Phthisis hæmoptysis ..	„	„	2	Brush maker.
30 Sept. 1906 ..	Morbus cordis	„	„	5	Warp dresser.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Wakefield—*cont.*	Male	17,029, E. H. W. ..	25	2 July 1906 ..	9 months' hard labour.	2 July 1906
	"	379, H. D. ..	67	18 Jan. 1907 ..	2 months' hard labour.	18 Jan. 1907
Wandsworth	Male	32,353, H. W. H...	41	31 Mar. 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	31 Mar. 1906
	"	884, J. R.	60	18 April 1906 ..	10 days' hard labour.	18 April 1906
	"	1,568, S. I. ..	53	30 April 1906 ..	18 months' hard labour.	4 May 1906
	"	424, E. R.	24	9 April 1906 ..	3 months' hard labour.	9 April 1906
	"	897, H. L. ..	24	18 April 1906 ..	12 months	18 April 1906
	"	9,216, J. C. ..	60	27 Nov. 1906 ..	2 months' hard labour.	27 Nov. 1906
	"	10,583, T. R. ..	58	7 Jan. 1907 ..	2 months' hard labour.	7 Jan. 1907
Warwick ..	Male	4,349, J. P. ..	53	23 April 1906 ..	14 days' imprisonment.	23 April 1906
Winchester ..	Female	218, C. D.	17	7 Sept. 1906 ..	1 month's hard labour.	7 Sept. 1906
	Male	2,522, E. M. ..	36	31 Jan. 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour.	31 Jan. 1907
	"	2,723, W. C. McS.	49	26 Feb. 1907 ..	1 month's imprisonment.	26 Feb. 1907
Wormwood Scrubs.	Male	9,176, R. P. ..	63	21 Oct. 1905 ..	12 months' hard labour.	24 Oct. 1905
	"	9,670, T. S. ..	38	9 Nov. 1905 ..	12 months' hard labour.	21 Nov. 1905
	"	993, H. W. ..	67	23 May 1905 ..	6 months, Division II.	23 May 1906
	"	3,213, F. P. ..	33	27 Oct. 1906 ..	5 years' penal servitude.	22 Oct. 1906
	"	9,969, H. P. ..	61	5 Dec. 1905 ..	23 months' hard labour.	5 Dec. 1905
	"	2,145, W. B. ..	60	7 Aug. 1906 ..	9 months' hard labour.	14 Aug. 1906
	"	710, G. S.	68	8 May 1906 ..	18 months' hard labour.	8 May 1906
	"	2,589, H. I. D. ..	24	14 Sept. 1906 ..	12 months' hard labour.	14 Sept. 1906
	"	2,776, S. J... ..	33	29 Sept. 1906 ..	12 months' hard labour.	29 Sept. 1906
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Dartmoor ..	Male	P V c 47, G. T. ..	50	20 Aug. 1902 ..	5 years	5 Dec. 1902
	"	c 108, G. N. ..	33	8 April 1904 ..	3 years	8 April 1904
	"	e 86, H. B. ..	43	9 Jan. 1904 ..	5 years and 3 years' police supervision.	9 Jan. 1904
	"	e 118, G. H. ..	25	12 Feb. 1904 ..	4 years	8 Feb. 1904
	"	e 545, R. M. ..	21	21 Nov. 1904 ..	3 years	26 Nov. 1904
	"	b e 660, T. K. ..	46	31 May 1904 ..	5 years and 3 years' police supervision.	31 May 1904
Parkhurst ..	Male	Y 405 . F. T. ..	41	4 Oct. 1898 ..	Life. penal servitude	16 Nov. 1898
	"	U Y d 10, C. H. ..	37	29 June 1903 ..	5 years	29 June 1903
	"	f 34, T. W. W. ..	70	23 Feb. 1905 ..	3 "	21 Feb. 1905
	"	g 51, H. C. T. ..	24	30 Jan. 1906 ..	Life	30 Jan. 1906
	"	d 131, W. M. ..	42	6 April 1903 ..	5 years	6 April 1903
	"	f 163, J. D. ..	66	18 Feb. 1905 ..	5 "	18 Feb. 1905
	"	d 554, G. C. ..	25	1 Dec. 1903 ..	3 "	1 Dec. 1903
	"	c 45, T. H. ..	66	16 Jan. 1902 ..	10 "	13 Feb. 1902
	"	f 530, W. B. ..	41	14 Nov. 1905 ..	3 "	14 Nov. 1905
	"	Q 374, A. J. C. ..	41	16 Aug. 1890 ..	Life	19 Nov. 1890
	"	y b 1,268, J. S. ..	81	17 Sept. 1901 ..	7 years	10 Sept. 1901

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
18 Dec. 1906 ..	Acute phthisis	After	Good	1	Iron worker.
17 Mar. 1907 ..	Fibroid phthisis	Before	Bad	26	Turner.
3 April 1906 ..	Congestion of lungs, heart failure.	Before	Bad	1	Labourer.
26 April 1906 ..	Pneumonia, heart failure	After	Fair	1	„
7 May 1906 ..	Suicide, coal gas poisoning.	—	„	3	Greengrocer
4 July 1906 ..	Scald, exhaustion ..	After	Good	—	Labourer.
15 Aug. 1906 ..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Before	Fair	5	„
9 Jan. 1907 ..	„ „	„	Indifferent ..	15	„
28 Feb. 1907 ..	Miliary tuberculosis ..	„	Poor	1	„
1 May 1906 ..	Acute meningitis	After	Fair	—	Plasterer.
22 Sept. 1906 ..	Bright's disease	Before	Fair	—	Laundress.
19 Feb. 1907 ..	Suffocation in epileptic fit.	„	„	9	Labourer.
5 Mar. 1907 ..	Delirium tremens ..	„	Indifferent ..	—	Cellarman
1 June 1906 ..	Senile decay	Before	Bad	27	Clerk.
13 Aug. 1906 ..	Tuberculosis ; diarrhœa	After	Good	34	Labourer.
2 Oct. 1906 ..	Ulcer of stomach ; syncope.	Before	Fair	—	Builder.
2 Nov. 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„	3	Carpenter.
12 Nov. 1906 ..	Stricture of urethra : chronic cystitis.	Before	„	4	Painter.
16 Dec. 1906 ..	Senile decay and cardiac debility.	„	„	3	Hawker.
5 Jan. 1907 ..	Chronic nephritis and senile decay.	Before	„	9	Plasterer.
5 Mar. 1907 ..	Tuberculosis	„	Impaired ..	13	Printer.
17 Mar. 1907 ..	Tuberculosis ; meningitis	„	Fair	2	Carman.
7 April 1906 ..	Intestinal obstruction ; malignant tumour pyloric end of stomach.	After	Good	16	Labourer.
6 May 1906 ..	Phthisis	„	„	42	„
11 Aug. 1906 ..	Acute pneumonia of right lung.	„	„	1	Seaman.
5 Sept. 1906 ..	Pleuro-pneumonia ..	„	Fair	4	Tailor.
10 Dec. 1906 ..	Bright's disease (contracted granular).	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Labourer.
18 Jan. 1907 ..	Heart disease	„	„ ..	7	Tinsmith.
18 April 1906 ..	Heart disease	After	Good	11	Shoehand.
23 April 1906 ..	Bright's disease	„	Fair	14	Weaver.
24 April 1906 ..	Pleurisy and pneumonia	„	„	—	Shoemaker.
7 May 1906 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„	1	Carman.
14 May 1906 ..	General paralysis of insane.	Before	Good	1	Labourer.
11 June 1906 ..	Phthisis	„	Poor	16	Tailor.
10 Aug. 1906 ..	Syncope-epilepsy ..	„	Good (except fits).	28	Labourer.
15 Aug. 1906 ..	Carcinoma of stomach ..	After	Fair	—	Commission Agent.
3 Oct. 1906 ..	Heart disease ; gastritis ..	„	Good	20	Labourer.
3 Nov. 1906 ..	Bright's disease	„	„	—	Carter.
17 Nov. 1906 ..	Chronic inflammation of bladder.	„	Fair	1	Printer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Parkhurst—*cont.*	Male	J N c g 577, W. S.	65	10 Jan. 1906 ..	5 years	10 Jan. 1906
	„	V a 89, J. B. ..	75	2 Dec. 1899 ..	10 „	14 Feb. 1900
	„	e 612, W. H. ..	26	2 Dec. 1904 ..	3 „	1 Dec. 1904
	„	d 88, J. S.	26	30 Jan. 1903 ..	15 „	7 Mar. 1903
	„	w D N a 620, J. W.	73	5 April 1900 ..	7 „	5 April 1905
	„	b, 616, E. P. ..	31	11 Dec. 1901 ..	20 „	7 Dec. 1901
	„	d 688, H. R. K. ..	51	17 Dec. 1903 ..	5 „	14 Dec. 1903
	„	u D 5, J. J. ..	65	18 June 1901 ..	3 months and Licence revoked.	18 June 1901
	„	V e 467, W. A. J. ..	29	13 April 1904 ..	4 years	12 April 1904
	Male	E 228, M. N. ..	36	11 June 1904 ..	4 years' penal servitude.	11 June 1904
Portland ..	„	Y d 220, D. M. ..	48	21 Oct. 1903 ..	7 years' penal servitude.	20 Oct. 1903

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Inmate	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into Reformatory.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.						
Aylesbury ..	Female	125 E. W.	40	26 July 1905 ..	3 years' detention in Certified Inebriate Reformatory.	17 May 1905
	„	163 J. S.	50	9 Mar. 1906 ..	3 years' detention in Certified Inebriate Reformatory.	1 Nov. 1905..

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
17 Dec. 1906 ..	Broncho pneumonia ..	Before	Fair	18	Salesman,
20 Dec. 1906 ..	Heart disease — hemiplegia.	After	Indifferent ..	1	Jeweller.
1 Jan. 1907 ..	Epilepsy	„	Good	5	Fireman.
28 Jan. 1907 ..	Pernicious anæmia ..	„	„	6	Collier
7 Feb. 1907 ..	Syncope–influenza ..	„	Indifferent ..	28	Labourer.
10 Mar 1907 ..	Acute peritonitis–intestinal ulcer.	„	Good	—	Waiter.
12 Mar. 1907 ..	Heart disease	Before	„	—	Shoemaker.
15 Mar. 1907 ..	Colitis.	After	„	10	Hawker.
25 Mar. 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	„	16	Tailor.
13 Apr. 1906 ..	Cerebral meningitis (Syphilitic) coma.	Before	Good	—	Platelayer.
31 Aug. 1906 ..	Spinal caries; double psoas abscess; exhaustion.	„	„	3	Labourer.

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after reception into Reformatory.	General Health on reception into Reformatory.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
7 June 1906 ..	Pleurisy, perforation of pleura; pulmonary hæmorrhage.	After	Fair	52	Laundress ..
29 Mar. 1907 ..	Cancer of uterus and strangulated hernia.	Probably after	Indifferent ..	7	Dressmaker ..

TABLE D.

PARTICULARS of each CASE certified as INSANE among CONVICTED PRISONERS, DEBTORS, and REFORMATORIES during the

(No cases occurred at the

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
LOCAL PRISONS. Birmingham.	M.	877	23	Read and write.	Labourer	Warehouse and counting-house breaking.	1 May 1905	15 months' hard labour, 2 years' supervision.	21 Feb. 1905	Sound
	„	7,378	37	„	Porter	Stealing 3 tins of salmon.	11 Mar. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	17 Mar. 1906	Weak minded.
	„	8,404	38	„	Engineer	Obtaining 20s. by false pretences; drunk and disorderly.	25 May 1906	1 month's hard labour: 7 days' imprisonment, concurrent.	21 May 1906	Confused
	„	10,455	24	„	Labourer	Burglary ..	31 Oct. 1906	6 months' hard labour and 1 year's police supervision.	26 Sept 1906	Weak minded.
	„	744	27	„	„	Damage to gas lamp.	18 Feb. 1907	2 months' hard labour.	18 Feb. 1907	Insane
Bodmin ..	M.	212	18	Standard I.	Labourer	Arson	10 Nov. 1905	9 months	27 July 1905	Sane
	„	681	22	Standard II.	Horse dealer.	Stealing horse; false pretences.	2 Jan. 1906	2 years and 2 years' hard labour, concurrent.	15 Feb. 1906	„
	„	554	40	Nil	Seaman	Wandering abroad.	1 Jan. 1907	3 months	1 Jan. 1907	„
Bristol ..	M	5,112	42	Nil	Labourer	Sleeping out ..	11 Oct. 1906	2 months' hard labour	11 Oct. 1906	Demented
	„	4,428	43	„	Tailor	Begging (incorrigible rogue).	24 July 1906	Hard labour till Sessions, then hard labour, 6 months from July 31.	21 July 1906	Doubtful
	„	5,493	19	Standard II.	Gardener	Indecency with male person.	13 Nov. 1906	5 months' hard labour.	1 Nov. 1906	Strange in manner.
Canterbury	M.	182	24	Standard IV.	Sailor	Striking superior officer.	6 Feb. 1906	18 months' hard labour and discharged.	23 Feb. 1906	Sane.
	„	415	23	Standard III.	„	Insubordination, &c.	20 Nov. 1905	2 years' hard labour and discharged.	19 April 1906	Apparently sound.
	„	2,425	18	Standard IV.	„	Striking superior officer.	1 July 1905	18 months' hard labour and discharged.	4 Aug. 1905	„
Cardiff ..	M.	1,782	25	Imperfect	Labourer	Arson	17 Mar. 1906	12 months' hard labour.	28 Nov. 1905	Apparently sound.

TABLE D.

SURETY PRISONERS, in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE Year ended 31st March 1907.

Prisons not mentioned.)

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	Over 11 months.	Mania, acute	—	Certified 28 May 1906. Removed 30 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Irregular life.	Certified 28 May, 1906. Removed 30 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	—	Certified 22 June 1906. Removed 23 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, delusional ..	? Congenital.	Certified 6 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	? Sunstroke.	Certified 6 Mar. 1907. Removed 8 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	9 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Unknown	Certified 23 Apr. 1906. Removed 1 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	4 months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 7 May 1906. Removed 10 May 1906	—	—	—
„	1 month	Dementia, primary ..	„	Certified 25 Jan. 1907. Removed 4 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Unknown	Certified 22 Oct. 1906. Removed 25 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
No	About 3 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Long years of drink.	Certified 5 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 2 Jan. 1907. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
No	10 weeks	Dementia, primary ..	Unable to say.	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 14 July 1906.	—	—	Returned to prison as sane 9 November 1906.
„	11 weeks	„ „ ..	„	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 14 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	12 months.	Melancholia, acute ..	„	Certified 4 Aug. 1906. Removed 7 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
No	3 months	Dementia, primary ..	Not known	Certified 7 April 1906. Removed 11 April 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Cardiff—*cont.*	M.	2,450	38	Imperfect	Tripper	Attempting suicide.	3 April 1906	1 month hard labour,	19 Mar. 1906	Unsound
	„	1,121	34	Good	Dentist	Stealing.. ..	10 Sept. 1906	1 month hard labour,	8 Sept. 1906	Apparently sound.
	„	1,105	26	Imperfect	Labourer	Arson	20 Nov. 1906	18 months' hard labour.	4 Sept. 1906	Insane.
Chelmsford	M.	8,242	40	Good	Clerk	Stealing chocolate walnuts.	17 Aug. 1906	1 month hard labour.	17 Aug. 1906	Indifferent
Devizes ..	M	77	42	Imperfect	Labourer	Wilful damage	5 May 1906	3 months' hard labour.	5 May 1906	Doubtful
	„	708	20 3/12	„	Newsmonger.	Incorrigible rogue.	4 July 1905	12 months' hard labour.	4 July 1905	Apparently sane.
	„	62	16	„	Soldier	Stealing goods: property of comrade.	10 April 1906	84 days' hard labour.	24 April 1906	„
	F.	31	44	„	Nil	Drunk and disorderley.	15 Aug. 1906	1 month hard labour.	15 Aug. 1906	Insane
	M.	711	31	„	Labourer	Incorrigible rogue.	24 Oct. 1905	12 months' hard labour.	24 Oct. 1905	Apparently sane.
	.	356	17	Standard III.	Nil	Stealing watch and money.	1 Oct. 1906	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Oct. 1906	„
Dorchester	M.	2,116*g*	52	None	Labourer	Failing to find sureties.	5 April 1906	£10 self and two sureties £10 each or 6 months' imprisonment.	5 April 1906	Unsound
	„	433*g*	33	Standard III.	Shoemaker.	Sacrilege ..	30 Oct. 1906	2 years' hard labour.	13 Aug. 1906	Normal
Durham ..	M.	2,238	60	Nil	Miner	Begging.. ..	14 May 1906	1 month hard labour.	14 Jan. 1906	Weak-minded.
	F.	1	22	Indifferent.	Domestic service.	Damage ..	1 Jan. 1907	2 months' hard labour.	1 Jan. 1907	Insane
	„	532	38	„	Nil	Robbery with violence.	11 April 1906	12 months' hard labour.	11 April 1906	Unstable
	M.	4,161	22	„	Labourer	Larceny ..	15 Oct. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	4 Sept. 1906	Sane
Exeter ..	M	4,795	55	Nil	Farm Labourer	Unlawfully wounding.	3 April 1906	1 week's imprisonment.	26 Feb. 1906	Insane
Gloucester	„	258	34	Standard II.	Turner	Larceny (two cases).	6 July 1906	6 months' hard labour, in each case concurrent.	15 June 1906	Good
Holloway..	F.	21,750	48	Fair.	Charwoman.	Attempting suicide.	26 May 1906	12 months' second division.	14 Apr. 1906	Insane
	..	26,633	37	„	Cook	Stealing can of milk.	9 Aug. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	9 Aug. 1906	„

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks
Yes .. .	—	Melancholia, acute ..	Not known	Certified 17 April 1906. Removed 19 April 1906.	—	—	—
No	20 days	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 29 Sept. 1906. Removed 1 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital.	Certified 8 Dec. 1906. Removed 12 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Irregular life and alcoholism.	Certified 14 Sept. 1906. Removed 15 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	5 days	Mania, acute	Not known	Certified 10 May 1906. Removed 11 May 1906.	—	—	—
No	11½ months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 10 May 1906. Removed 16 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 months	„ „ ..	„	Certified 28 June 1906. Removed 2 July 1906.	—	—	—
Yes .. .	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 23 Aug. 1906. Removed 25 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
No	10 months.	„ „ ..	„	Certified 23 Aug. 1906. Removed 25 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 months	„ „ ..	„	Certified 27 Nov. 1906. Removed 30 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, primary ..	?	Certified 19 May 1906. Removed 23 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 months	Melancholia, delusional	?	Certified 24 Dec. 1906. Removed 29 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, senile.. ..	Unknown	Certified 11 June 1906. Removed 13 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, chronic	„	Certified 9 Jan. 1907. Removed 12 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	9 months	Mania, acute	? Lactation in 1902.	Certified 9 Jan. 1907. Removed 14 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
No	3½ months.	„ „	Unknown	Certified 25 Jan. 1907. Removed 28 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Hereditary	Certified 5 Apr. 1906. Removed 9 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
No	About 2 months.	General paralysis.. ..	Not known	Certified 27 Nov. 1906. Removed 5 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Menopause	Certified 11 June 1906. Removed 19 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis.. ..	Alcoholism.	Certified 13 Aug. 1906. Removed 20 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Holloway—*cont.*	F.	19,827	26	Imperfect	Flower-seller.	Theft	20 Mar. 1906	12 months' hard labour.	3 Mar. 1906	Apparently sane.
	„	27,987	25	„	Servant	Theft	13 Oct. 1906	6 calendar months second division, recommended for expulsion.	17 Sept. 1906	Insane
Hull ..	F.	1,208	31	Imperfect	Factory hand.	Neglecting Children.	15 Mar. 1906	3 calendar months' imprisonment, second division.	15 Mar. 1906	Unsound
Ipswich ..	M.	296	66	Nil	Iron worker.	Stealing a shirt	23 Mar. 1906	1 month hard labour.	23 Mar. 1906	Insane
	,	135	23	Imperfect	Fitter	Unlawfully wounding.	5 April 1906	6 months, second division.	10 Feb. 1906	Fair
Knutsford	M.	1,160	24	Imperfect	Labourer	Drunk and disorderly.	25 June 1906	14 days' hard labour, or £1 2s. 6d.	25 June 1906	Doubtful
	„	688	29	„	Groom	Stealing overcoats, &c.	17 April 1906	3 calendar months' hard labour.	17 April 1906	Good
	„	3,300	20	Standard III.	Labourer	Assault ..	29 Nov. 1906	1 month, second division.	30 Nov. 1906	Insane
	„	2,730	32	Imperfect	Boiler-man.	Breach of peace	18 Oct. 1906	3 months or sureties.	18 Oct. 1906	Sound
	F.	553	21	Standard III.	Factory hand.	Drunk	19 Mar. 1907	7 days' hard labour or 7s. 6d.	19 Mar. 1907	Insane
Lancaster	F.	113	54	Standard III.	Nil	Drunk and disorderly.	30 May 1906	1 month 2nd division.	30 May 1906	Not responsible.
	„	29	51	Standard I.	„	Stealing 1 pair of boots.	2 Apr. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	26 Feb. 1906	„
	„	94	42	Standard II.	Hawker	Cruelty to child	7 May 1906	3 months' imprisonment.	7 May 1906	„
	„	92	35	Standard III.	Nil	Neglect of children.	3 May 1906	3 months' hard labour.	3 May 1906	„
	M.	254	36	Standard II.	Labourer	Cruelty to children.	5 Mar. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	5 Mar. 1906	„
	„	1,504	20	Standard III.	Collier	Attempted suicide.	31 Dec. 1906	4 months' hard labour.	5 Dec. 1906	„
Leeds ..	M	11,147	22	Standard III.	Labourer	Stealing silver watch and bangle, 2 gold rings, &c.	13 Feb. 1906	6 calendar months' hard labour.	13 Feb. 1906	Unsound
	„	1,477	26	„	Waiter	Drunk and disorderly. Wilful damage.	6 July 1906	14 days' hard labour. 14 days' hard labour.	6 July 1906	„
Leicester ..	M.	4,343	42	Standard III.	Miner	Embezzling money.	14 Mar. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	14 Mar. 1906	Eccentric

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	6½ months.	Melancholia, delusional	Congenital defect and drink.	Certified 12 Nov. 1906. Removed 20 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	--	Mania, delusional ..	Congenital weakness and probably drink.	Certified 12 Nov. 1906. Removed 21 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, puerperal	?Lactation	Certified 6 Apr. 1906. Removed 11 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	General paralysis ..	Unknown	Certified 8 Apr. 1906. Removed 12 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
„	85 days	Melancholia, acute ..	„	Certified 8 May 1906. Removed 11 May 1905	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	Certified 3 July 1906. Removed 7 July 1906.	—	—	—
„ ..	10 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 11 July 1906. Removed 13 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, primary ..	„	Certified 4 Dec. 1906. Removed 11 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
„	6 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 15 Dec. 1906. Removed 18 Dec. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, acute	„	Certified 20 Mar 1907. Removed 25 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol	Certified 8 June 1906. Removed 14 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, senile	Not known	Certified 8 June 1906. Removed 14 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Blow on head some years ago.	Certified 8 June 1906. Removed 14 June 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	Certified 16 June 1906. Removed 20 June 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	„ „	„	Certified 16 Aug. 1906. Removed 4 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Epileptic insanity ..	„	Certified 12 Feb. 1907. Removed 15 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Congenital imbecility ..	From birth	Certified 20 April 1906. Removed 23 April 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Stress	Certified 9 July 1906. Removed 12 July 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	„ „ ..	Not known	Certified 18 April 1906. Removed 21 April 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Leicester—*cont.*	M.	430	28	Standard III.	Nil	Assault on female.	19 June 1906	2 months' hard labour.	19 June 1906	Imbecile
Lewes ..	M.	322	49	Imperfect	Labourer	Unlicensed pedlar assaulting police.	2 May 1906	7 days' hard labour. 2 months' hard labour.	2 May 1906	Apparently normal.
Lincoln ..	M.	854	26	Nil	Labourer	Indecent assault	30 June 1906	6 months' hard labour.	30 June 1906	Doubtful
	,,	620	42	,,	,,	Incorrigible rogue.	29 June 1906	12 months' hard labour.	7 June 1906	Unsound
Liverpool..	F.	4,993	37	Imperfect	None	Drunk, &c. ..	11 Sept. 1906	4 months	11 Sept. 1906	Unsound
	M.	9,666	40	,,	Labourer	Assault P.C. ..	9 Oct. 1906	1 month	9 Oct. 1906	Sound and responsible.
	,,	10,382	32	,,	Steward	Larceny ..	1 Nov. 1906	3 months	1 Nov. 1906	Responsible
	,,	7,458	58	Nil	Labourer	Attempting suicide.	12 Oct. 1903	6 months	10 Aug. 1906	Doubtful
	,,	10,284	21	Imperfect	,,	Stealing money from person.	29 Oct. 1906	3 months	29 Oct. 1906	,,
	,,	10,782	24	,,	Carter	Larceny ..	25 Nov. 1906	3 months	15 Nov. 1906	,,
	,,	11,923	20	,,	Labourer	,, ..	27 Dec. 1906	3 months	27 Dec. 1906	,,
Maidstone	M.	3,427	48	Standard II.	Labourer	Stealing 1s. 10*d.*	29 Aug. 1906	6 weeks' hard labour.	29 Aug. 1906	Insane
Manchester	M.	12,936	42	Well	Electrician.	Burglary ..	17 Apr. 1906	12 months' hard labour.	26 Mar. 1906	Insane
	,,	12,649	34	Imperfect	Spinner	Stealing 1 dress, 1 shawl, &c.	17 Mar. 1906	2 months' hard labour.	17 Mar. 1906	Epileptic
	,,	179	50	Fair	Rubber-worker.	Wilful damage	23 May 1906	3 months' hard labour.	7 Apr. 1906	Insane
	,,	1,164	33	Imperfect	Gardener	Assault	8 May 1906	2 months' hard labour.	8 May 1906	Epileptic
	,,	3,665	52	,,	Dealer	Threats ..	24 July 1906	1 month's imprisonment.	24 July 1906	Eccentric
	F.	2,118	37	,,	Mill-worker.	Stealing 1 pair of pants	11 Aug. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	11 Aug. 1906	Insane
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	M.	115	39	Standard II.	Labourer	Assault.. ..	12 Apr. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	12 Apr. 1906	Responsible
	,,	3,200	26	Standard IV.	,,	,, ...	15 Dec. 1906	2 months' hard labour.	15 Dec. 1906	Partly responsible.
	,,	3,720	40	Standard II.	,,	Assault on a constable.	12 Feb. 1907	21 days' hard labour.	12 Feb. 1907	Irresponsible

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 28 July 1906. Removed 31 July 1906.	—	—	—
No	58 days	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholic history.	Certified 29 June 1906. Removed 4 July 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Not known	Certified 5 Sept. 1906. Removed 10 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Epileptic insanity ..	„	Certified 5 Sept. 1906. Removed 10 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, acute	Alcoholism	Certified 5 Oct. 1906. Removed 10 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	3 weeks	„ „	Recurrent attack.	Certified 7 Nov. 1906. Removed 8 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
No	9 days	Mania, chronic	Unknown	Certified 23 Nov. 1906. Removed 28 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „	Organic Senile changes.	Certified 2 Jan. 1907. Removed 11 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Unknown	Certified 2 Jan. 1907. Removed 12 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, Chronic	„	Certified 2 Jan. 1907. Removed 9 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	2 days	Dementia, secondary ..	Irregular Life.	Certified 7 Feb. 1907. Removed 11 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, senile ..	Not known	Certified 13 Sept. 1906. Removed 17 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	Certified 26 Apr. 1906. Removed 30 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
No	About 4 weeks.	Epileptic Insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 26 Apr. 1906. Removed 28 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	Syphilis	Certified 28 May 1906. Removed 30 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	About 3 weeks.	Epileptic Insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 1 June 1906. Removed 5 June 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol	Certified 20 Aug. 1906. Removed 23 Aug. 1906	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 20 Aug. 1906. Removed 22 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	4 days	Mania, recurrent ..	Alcohol and congenital.	Certified 19 Apr. 1906. Removed 23 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 weeks	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 18 Jan. 1907. Removed 21 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, recurrent ..	Alcohol and congenital.	Certified 18 Feb. 1907. Removed 20 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Northallerton.	M.	2,103	49	Standard III.	Labourer	Begging ..	9 June 1906	14 days	9 June 1906	Feeble minded.
	„	2,731	55	Nil	„	Drunk, &c. ..	15 Oct. 1906	7 days.	15 Oct. 1906	Feeble minded.
Norwich ..	M.	2,948	48	Illiterate	Marine Store dealer.	Stealing an iron chain.	4 Apr. 1906	9 months and 2 years' police supervision.	30 Jan. 1906	Weak minded.
Nottingham	M.	703	24	Standard I.	Collier	On enclosed premises.	23 Apr. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	23 Apr. 1906	Good
	„	2,451	24	Standard IV.	Labourer	Warehouse breaking, stealing.	7 Feb. 1907	15 months' hard labour and 2 years' police supervision.	2 Jan. 1907	„
Oxford ..	F.	77	27	Standard III.	Tailoress	Absconded from Union.	4 Mar. 1907	1 month	4 Mar. 1907	Imbecile.
	M.	772	25	Standard IV.	Fireman	Stealing watch-chain, &c.	11 Jan. 1907	3 months	4 Jan. 1907	Apparently sound.
Pentonville	M.	2,430	46	Standard II.	Labourer	Exposing person.	10 May 1906	3 months' hard labour.	10 May 1906	Insane
	„	4,899	23	Standard V.	Chair-maker.	Exposing person.	12 July 1906	2 months' hard labour.	12 July 1906	„
	„	6,056	40	Standard V.	Labourer	Stealing ..	7 Aug. 1906	2 months' hard labour.	7 Aug. 1906	„
	„	8,057	43	Well	„	Drunk	25 Sept. 1906	1 month	25 Sept. 1906	„
	„	13,753	40	Standard IV.	„	Rogue and vagabond, begging.	1 Feb. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	1 Feb. 1907	„
Preston ..	M.	495	44	Imperfect	Wheel-wright.	Assaulting a constable.	11 Apr. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	11 Apr. 1906	Unsound
	„	5,833	59	Standard IV.	Up-holsterer.	For exposing person.	18 June 1906	3 months' hard labour.	18 June 1906	Unsound
	„	5,386	62	„	Tailor	Stealing jacket, 2 gloves and 1 overcoat.	4 July 1906	21 calendar months' hard labour.	21 May 1906	Insane
Reading ..	„	228	43	Nil	Labourer	Default of finding Sureties.	22 May 1906	2 months' imprisonment.	22 May 1906	Unsound
	„	241	25	Standard II	Labourer	Larceny from the person.	8 May 1906	12 months' hard labour.	8 May 1906	Probably sound.
Shepton Mallet.	M.	8	14	Nil	Miner	Assaulting his father.	9 April 1906	1 month 2nd division.	9 April 1906	Unsound
	„	196	37	Standard II.	Labourer	Entering dwelling house for an unlawful purpose.	15 June 1906	6 weeks' hard labour.	15 June 1906	„

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks
No	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 20 June 1906. Removed 20 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, senile	Senilis	Certified 17 Oct. 1906. Removed 20 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Unknown	Certified 27 June 1906. Removed 3 July 1906.	—	—	—
No	28 days	Mania, acute	Not known	Certified 21 May 1906. Removed 25 May 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 months	„ „	„	Certified 25 Mar. 1907. Removed 25 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	Certified 20 Mar. 1907. Removed 22 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
„	About 2 months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 5 Mar. 1907. Removed 7 Mar. 1907.	—		—
No	—	Dementia, senile	Not known	Certified 27 June 1906. Removed 2 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	General paralysis ..	„	Certified 21 Aug. 1906. Removed 24 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 10 Sept. 1906. Removed 13 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 1 Oct. 1906. Removed 4 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 7 Mar. 1907. Removed 11 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Says the fits only came on after returning from South Africa.	Certified 21 Apr. 1906. Removed 25 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 18 Oct. 1906. Removed 1 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „ ..	„	Certified 25 Jan. 1907. Removed 31 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Unknown	Certified 11 June 1906. Removed 13 June 1906.	—	—	—
No	6 months	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 6 Nov. 1906. Removed 8 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Unknown	Certified 25 Apr. 1906. Removed 28 April 1906.	—	—	—
. .. ..	—	Melancholia, delusional	„	Certified 27 June 1906. Removed 30 June 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Shepton-Mallet—*cont.*	M.	111	23	Nil	Labourer	Heath firing after previous conviction for felony.	16 June 1906	12 months' hard labour.	16 June 1906	Unsound
	„	396	20	Standard I.	Nil	Attempted carnal knowledge.	2 Nov. 1906	1 month 3rd division.	2 Nov 1906	„
	F.	66	30	„	Servant	Attempting suicide.	2 Jan. 1907	6 months 2nd division.	14 Dec. 1906	„
Shrewsbury	F.	74	22	Imperfect	„	Drunkenness..	6 Aug. 1906	14 days' hard labour, or pay 23*s.* 2*d.*	6 Aug. 1906	Unsound.
	M.	47	37	„	Stoker	Larceny from person and previous conviction.	3 April 1906	18 months' hard labour.	3 April 1906	Sound
Stafford ..	M.	2,053	62	„	Labourer	Assault.. ..	22 May 1906	1 month's hard labour.	22 May 1906	Apparently sound but epileptic.
Swansea ..	M.	73	28	Nil	„	Wilful damage to a window.	19 April 1906	2 months' hard labour.	16 April 1906	Normal
	F.	77	30	Standard I.	Housewife.	Wilfully neglecting 2 children.	31 May 1906	3 months 2nd division.	31 May 1906	Unsound
Wakefield	M.	14,944	39	Standard I.	Labourer	Begging ..	23 Apr. 1906	7 days' imprisonment.	23 Apr. 1906	Insane
	„	14,583	50	Nil	Cab-driver.	Debt	5 April 1906	20 days' imprisonment; 30 days' imprisonment; 15 days' imprisonment; 20 days' imprisonment.	5 Apr. 1906	„
	„	14,881	54	Standard I.	Labourer	Stealing a pair of boots.	19 Apr. 1906	10 days' hard labour.	19 Apr. 1906	„
	„	15,869	32	Standard II.	„	(1) Assault; (2) assault.	23 May 1906	28 days' hard labour; 28 days' hard labour.	23 May 1906	„
	„	14,630	31	Standard IV.	„	Loitering with intent.	6 April 1906	3 months' hard labour.	6 Apr. 1906	„
	„	15,672	54	Standard III.	„	Begging.. ..	11 May 1906	3 months' hard labour.	11 May 1906	Appeared normal.
	„	17,173	41	Standard I.	Miner	Stealing 3 table knives.	7 July 1906	2 months' hard labour.	7 July 1906	Insane
	„	17,077	35	Standard I.	„	Lodging out ..	4 July 1906	1 month's hard labour.	4 July 1906	„
	„	15,691	33	Standard II.	Boiler maker.	Stealing a brass tap.	2 July 1906	9 months' hard labour.	16 May 1906	Appeared normal.
	„	18,171	45	Standard I.	Miner	Lodging out ..	10 Aug. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	10 Aug. 1906	Insane
	„	15,304	52	Standard II.	Labourer	Game trespass	5 Sept. 1906	2 & 2 months' hard labour.	23 Aug. 1906	Appeared normal.

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Unknown	Certified 27 June 1906. Removed 3 July 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	,, ,, ..	,,	Certified 14 Nov. 1906. Removed 16 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	Melancholia, delusional	,,	Certified 4 Feb. 1907. Removed 9 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	Mania, recurrent	Irregular and intemperate life.	Certified 11 Aug. 1906. Removed 11 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
No	About 5 months.	General paralysis ..	Syphilitic	Certified 5 Jan. 1907. Removed 10 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
,, ...	5 days	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 15 June 1906. Removed 21 June 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	23 days	Melancholia, acute ..	Irregular habits.	Certified 23 May 1906. Removed 26 May 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	Epileptic Insanity ..	Epilepsy and intemperance.	Certified 7 June 1906. Removed 11 June 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	Certified 27 April 1906. Removed 28 April 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	,, ,,	,,	Certified 27 April 1906. Removed 4 May 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	,, ,,	,,	Certified 1 May 1906. Removed 2 May 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	,, ,,	Alcoholism injury to head.	Certified 7 June 1906. Removed 11 June 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	Dementia, primary ..	Irregular habits.	Certified 3 July 1906. Removed 5 July 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	7 weeks	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	Certified 3 July 1906. Removed 12 July 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	General paralysis ..	,,	Certified 7 Aug. 1906. Removed 10 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	—	,, ,, ..	,,	Certified 18 July 1906. Removed 21 July 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	6 weeks	Melancholia, delusional	,,	Certified 30 Aug. 1906. Removed 3 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	General paralysis ..	,,	Certified 30 Aug. 1906. Removed 3 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
,, ...	3 months	,, ,, ..	,,	Certified 1 Sept. 1906. Removed 5 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Wakefield—*cont.*	M.	13,475	62	Standard II.	Labourer	Frequenting with intent.	26 Feb. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	26 Feb. 1906	Normal
	„	18,524	63	Standard II.	Iron worker.	Stealing a pair of boots.	21 Aug. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	19 Oct. 1906	Demented
	„	20,708	25	Standard IV.	Labourer	Lodging out ..	2 Nov. 1906	14 days' hard labour.	2 Nov. 1906	Insane
	„	20,854	39	Standard II.	„	„ ..	29 Oct. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	29 Oct. 1906	„
	„	1	38	Standard II.	Cowman	Stealing.. ..	5 Jan. 1907	1 month's hard labour.	5 Jan. 1907	„
	„	20,374	35	Standard I.	Pit sinker.	Stealing an overcoat.	22 Oct. 1906	3 months' hard labour.	22 Oct. 1906	„
Wandsworth.	„	1,220	39	Imperfect	Shoemaker.	Begging.. ..	25 Apr. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	25 Apr. 1906	„
	„	4,853	26	„	Baker	Larceny and receiving.	26 June 1906	5 months' hard labour.	26 June 1906	Apparently sane.
	„	3,959	47	Good	Pianoforte tuner.	Disorderly ..	30 June 1906	Surety or 3 months.	30 June 1906	Insane
	„	9,908	26	Imperfect	Labourer	Neglecting to maintain.	17 Dec. 1906	1 month's hard labour.	17 Dec. 1906	Apparently sane.
Winchester	M.	269	43	Fair	Photographer.	Stealing boots „	30 Apr. 1906	21 days' imprisonment.	30 Apr. 1906	Apparently insane.
	„	1,519	27	Imperfect	Labourer	Travelling on railway without a ticket.	1 Oct. 1906	14 days' imprisonment.	1 Oct. 1906	Apparently sane.
	„	1,420	29	Fair	„	Begging ..	18 Sept. 1906	28 days' hard labour.	18 Sept. 1906	Insane
	F.	180	33	Imperfect	Laundress.	Drunk	23 Aug. 1906	3 months' imprisonment.	23 Aug. 1906	„
	M.	2,200	49	„	Carpenter.	Receiving stolen property.	1 Jan. 1907	7 months' hard labour.	12 Dec. 1906	Apparently sane.
Worcester	M.	2,308	57	Imperfect	Gardener	Unlawful wounding.	25 June 1906	6 months' hard labour.	20 Feb. 1906	Unsound
	„	3,121	30	„	Groom	Attempting suicide.	4 Oct. 1906	1 month, 2nd division.	4 Aug. 1906	Melancholic
	„	3,813	33	„	„	Stealing a loaf of bread, value 2½d.	28 Dec. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	26 Dec. 1906	Fair
Wormwood Scrubs.	M.	9,106	56	Imperfect	Ice-cream vendor.	Carnal knowledge of a girl between 13 and 16.	16 Oct. 1905	2 years' hard labour.	19 Oct. 1905	Unstable
	„	1,321	20	Superior	Actor	Felony, larceny, and receiving after previous conviction for felony.	12 June 1906	4 months' 2nd division.	13 June 1906	„

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	8 months	Melancholia, acute ..	Not known	Certified 1 Nov 1906. Removed 2 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, senile	Congenital and Syphilis.	Certified 1 Nov. 1906. Removed 5 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Alcoholism Adolescence.	Certified 14 Nov. 1906. Removed 15 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, primary ..	Not known	Certified 27 Nov. 1906. Removed 28 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Heredity	Certified 16 Jan. 1907. Removed 19 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „	Heredity Alcoholism.	Certified 20 Feb. 1907. Removed 25 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „	Stress of S. African Campaign.	Certified 14 May 1906. Removed 21 May 1906.	—	—	—
Yes ..	65 days	Melancholia, recurrent..	Heredity and alcohol.	Certified 10 Sept. 1906. Removed 14 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
No	—	General paralysis ..	Alcohol	Certified 17 Sept. 1906. Removed 21 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	26 days	Mania, acute	Heredity and head injury.	Certified 14 Jan. 1907. Removed 16 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Melancholia, recurrent..	Sunstroke	Certified 14 May 1906. Removed 19 May 1906.	—	—	—
No	4 days	Epileptic insanity ..	Not known	Certified 10 Oct. 1906. Removed 13 Oct 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 10 Oct. 1906. Removed 15 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Mania, chronic	Alcoholism	Certified 25 Oct. 1906. Removed 31 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
No	19 days	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 4 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Drink	Certified 3 Sept. 1906. Removed 7 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Melancholia, acute ..	Sunstroke in India.	Certified 12 Oct. 1906. Removed 16 Oct. 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 months	General paralysis ..	Drink	Certified 6 Mar. 1907. Removed 16 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	Certified 20 Apr. 1906. Removed 28 April 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	„ „	Irregular life.	Certified 10 Aug. 1906. Removed 17 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Wormwood Scrubs—*cont.*	M.	2,051	50	Imperfect	Scaffolder.	Felony, shopbreaking.	4 Aug. 1906	9 months' hard labour.	4 Aug. 1906	Unsound
	,,	8,559	25	Fair	Labourer	Larceny and receiving after a previous conviction for felony.	19 Sept. 1905	15 months' hard labour.	19 Sept. 1905	Normal
	,,	2,540	21	,,	,,	Burglary after a previous conviction for felony.	11 Sept. 1906	18 months' hard labour.	12 Sept. 1906	Apparently normal.
	,,	2,208	21	Good	Painter	Burglary, larceny, and receiving after a previous conviction for felony.	14 Aug. 1906	9 months' hard labour.	15 Aug. 1906	Unstable
	,,	10,941	62	,,	Caterer	Forgery, after a previous conviction for felony.	5 Feb. 1906	20 months' hard labour.	6 Feb. 1906	Normal
	,,	1,992	21	Fair	Sailor	Felony, stealing barometers, &c.	28 July 1906	9 months' hard labour.	28 July 1906	Apparently normal, low type.
CONVICT PRISONS.										
Aylesbury	F.	Yg 7	51	Standard VI.	Nurse	Felony, larceny, and receiving.	24 July 1906	3 years' penal servitude and 2 years' police supervision.	7 Aug. 1906	Insane
Parkhurst	M.	e 157	26	Imperfect	Labourer	Larceny from steam tug, &c.	23 Feb. 1904	3 years' penal servitude.	24 Feb. 1904	Good
	,,	d 533	24	,,	,,	Stackfiring ..	9 Nov. 1903	3 years' penal servitude.	10 Nov. 1903	Feeble minded.
	,,	d 275	40	Standard III.	Sailor	Shooting with intent to murder.	4 July 1903	3 years' penal servitude.	4 July 1903	Doubtful
	,,	d 301	30	Standard IV.	Labourer	Stackfiring ..	10 July 1903	3 years' penal servitude.	10 July 1903	Normal
	,,	z 435	50	Nil	Carter	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	27 Nov. 1899	15 years' penal servitude.	14 Nov. 1899	Sound
	,,	d 622	24	,,	Labourer	Burglary, wounding, &c.	24 Nov. 1903	4 years' penal servitude.	7 Dec. 1903	Good
	,,	d 306	22	Standard IV.	Cycle worker.	Breaking and entering dwelling house.	1 July 1903	4 years' penal servitude.	1 July 1903	Sound
	,,	f 474	26	Nil	Labourer	Stackfiring ..	17 Nov. 1905	5 years' penal servitude.	18 Nov. 1905	Unsound
	M.	f 57	29	Nil	Sailor	Manslaughter	14 Feb. 1905	16 years' penal servitude.	14 Feb. 1905	Sound
	,,	g 143	29	Imperfect	Doubler (Cotton Mill).	Wilful murder	10 Mar. 1905	Life, penal servitude.	31 Mar. 1906	,,

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued*.

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	Certified 23 Aug. 1906. Removed 30 Aug. 1906.	—	—	—
„	11½ months.	Mania, acute	Irregular life.	Certified 22 Sept 1906. Removed 27 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	6 weeks	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	Certified 11 Jan. 1907. Removed 16 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, acute	Irregular life.	Certified 11 Jan. 1907. Removed 17 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	8 months	Dementia, organic ..	Syphilis	Certified 11 Jan. 1907. Removed 18 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	5 months	Mania, delusional ..	Congenital defect and irregular life.	Certified 8 Mar 1907. Removed 16 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	—	Melancholia, delusional	Unknown	Certified 4 Mar. 1907. Removed 11 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	4 months	Mania, chronic	Doubtful	Certified 20 Apr. 1906. Removed 25 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital imbecility.	Certified 20 Apr. 1906. Removed 25 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Mania, recurrent	Not known	Certified 13 June 1906. Removed 28 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	5 months	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency and melancholia.	Certified 13 June 1906. Removed 28 June 1906.	—	—	—
„	7 months	„ „ ..	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	1 year 4 months.	„ primary ..	Probably congenital deficiency.	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	2 years 1 month.	Mania, chronic	Unknown	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital imbecility.	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—
No	7 months	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	17 days	Mania, chronic	„	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 19 July 1906.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Parkhurst —*cont.*	M.	f 489	64	Good	Engineer	Wilful murder	14 Nov. 1905	Life, penal servitude.	16 Nov. 1905	Feeble
	„	b 120	42	Nil	Labourer	Wounding with intent, &c.	7 Jan. 1901	8 years' penal servitude.	11 Jan. 1901	Sound
	„	b 558	17	Imperfect	„	Killing a horse	2 Dec. 1901	5 years' penal servitude.	12 Nov. 1901	Good
	„	e 376	46	„	„	Shooting with intent.	26 July 1904	3 years' penal servitude.	27 July 1904	Sound
	„	c 29	48	Good	Fitter	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	27 Jan. 1902	10 years' penal servitude.	3 Jan. 1903	„
	„	c 711	23	Fair	Labourer	Warehouse breaking.	15 Dec. 1902	6 years' penal servitude.	15 Dec. 1902	„
	„	e 341	28	Imperfect	Cooper	Manslaughter	18 July 1904	3 years' penal servitude.	18 July 1904	„
	„	c 706	61	Standard IV	Agent	False pretences	24 May 1902	12 months and 8 years, consecutively.	10 Apr. 1902	Eccentric
	„	e 65	32	Imperfect	Carter	Stealing 1 cwt. iron.	22 Feb. 1904	3 years' penal servitude.	22 Feb. 1904	Sound
	„	f 222	21	„	Labourer	Housebreaking	27 June 1905	3 years' penal servitude.	27 June 1905	„
	„	f 89	32	Fair	„	Feloniously wounding.	2 Mar. 1905	3 years' penal servitude.	8 Dec. 1904	Good
	„	C L V z 45	65	Imperfect	Brick-maker	Stealing, assault with intent to rob.	27 Nov. 1899	8 years' penal servitude.	17 Nov. 1899	Sound
	„	C N T Y c 1066	48	„	Mason	Stealing watch from person.	2 Oct. 1902	5 years' penal servitude.	2 Oct. 1902	?
	„	I R 1005	49	„	Labourer	Arson	17 Feb. 1891	20 years' penal servitude.	27 Nov. 1890	Doubtful
	„	d 302	59	Imperfect	Foreman navvy.	Murder	9 July 1903	Life, penal servitude.	7 July 1903	Sound
	„	g 54	32	Nil	Baker	Threatening to accuse of infamous crime.	5 Feb. 1906	15 years' penal servitude.	7 Feb. 1906	„
	„	Zc 21	31	Fair	Labourer	Setting fire to a stack of straw.	11 Nov. 1902	5 years' penal servitude.	13 Nov. 1902	Weak
	„	Z 196	24	Imperfect	Collier	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	6 July 1899	12 years penal servitude.	6 July 1899	Good
	„	le 491	39	„	Labourer	Stack-firing ..	16 Nov. 1904.	5 years' penal servitude.	17 Nov. 1904	?
	„	a 74	33	Good	„	Shooting with intent to murder.	27 Feb. 1900	15 years' penal servitude.	25 Feb. 1900	Good
	„	b 490	19	Imperfect	„	Rape	19 Sept. 1901	6 years' penal servitude.	17 Sept. 1901	Sound

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks
No	–	Dementia, secondary ..	Unknown	Certified 12 July 1906. Removed 20 July 1906.	—	—	—
„	5 years 6 months.	Dementia, senile	„	Certified 6 Sept. 1906. Removed 12 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	4 years 10 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	Congenital imbecility	Certified 6 Sept. 1906. Removed 12 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	1 year 5 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Epilepsy	Certified 6 Sept. 1906. Removed 12 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	3 years 8 months.	Mania, chronic	Unknown	Certified 6 Sept. 1906. Removed 12 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	3 years 5 months	Melancholia, chronic ..	„	Certified 6 Sept. 1906. Removed 12 Sept. 1906.	—	—	—
„	5 months	Melancholia, chronic ..	Probable congenital deficiency.	Certified 30 Oct. 1906. Removed 5 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	1 year	Dementia, senile	Premature senility.	Certified 30 Oct. 1906. Removed 7 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	1 year 1 month	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 30 Oct. 1906. Removed 5 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	6 months	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 30 Oct. 1906. Removed 5 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	8 months	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 30 Oct. 1906. Removed 5 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	5 years 3 months.	Dementia, senile	Not known	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	11 months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	7 months	Dementia, senile	Congenital deficiency, senility.	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	1 year 11 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	Not known	—	—	27 Dec. 1906.	—
„	7 months	Mania, chronic	„	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	4 years 1 month.	Mania, recurrent	Congenital deficiency. epilepsy.	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
„	5 years 8 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	7 months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 27 Dec. 1906. Removed 8 Jan. 1907.	—	—	—
No	4 months	Melancholia, chronic ..	Phthisis	—	—	27 Dec. 1906.	—
„	4 years 5 months	Mania, chronic	Vicious habits.	Certified 1 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced)	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
Parkhurst—*cont.*	M.	TYa f 20	32	Good	Shoemaker.	Shopbreaking: larceny and receiving.	17 Jan. 1905	3 years' penal servitude.	17 Jan. 1905	S und
	„	bg 146	37	Imperfect	Hawker	Unlawfully wounding.	6 Jan. 1906	5 years' penal servitude.	6 Jan. 1906	Low type
	„	be 38	24	Good	Miner	Perjury	29 Feb. 1904	3 years' penal servitude	29 Feb. 1904	Sound
	„	Yc 477	27	Imperfect	Labourer	Shopbreaking	5 May 1902	5 years' penal servitude.	5 May 1902	Low type
	„	SWc 84	40	„	„	Warehouse breaking.	2 Dec. 1902	5 years' penal servitude.	2 Dec. 1902	Sound
Portland ..	M.	f 579	32	Standard 4.	Carpenter.	Breaking and entering.	6 Dec. 1905	3 years.	7 Dec. 1905	Normal
	„	e 219	40	„	Dairyman.	Felony; impairing the gold coin of the realm, &c.	18 April 1904	14 years	22 Apr. 1904	Doubtful

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into Reformatory.	Mental Condition on Reception into Reformatory.
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.										
Warwick ..	M.	69	$47\frac{9}{12}$	Imperfect	Porter	Drunk and disorderly.	31 Oct. 1905	2 years.	2 Mar. 1906	Apparently sound.
	„	85	$32\frac{4}{12}$	Good	Bricklayer.	Drunk and disorderly.	20 Mar. 1906	3 years.	20 July 1906	„

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 216 (158 males, 58 females) cases of insanity of remanded and other 131 males and 51 females found insane on remand from Police or Petty Sessional Courts. There

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1907—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the year.	Remarks.
No	5 months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 1 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
Yes	12 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 1 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
No	1 year 3 months.	Mania, delusional.. ..	Not known	Certified 1 Feb. 1907. Removed 8 Feb. 1907.	—	—	—
„	4 years	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital defect.	Certified 1 Mar. 1907. Removed 6 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
„	3 years 4 months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 1 Mar. 1907. Removed 6 Mar. 1907.	—	—	—
No	10½ months.	Mania, delusional ..	Not known.	Certified 22 Nov. 1906. Removed 26 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—
„	2½ years	Mania, acute	„	Certified 22 Nov. 1906. Removed 26 Nov. 1906.	—	—	—

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Detention in the Reformatory previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Reformatory, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Reformatory at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
No	6 weeks	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 14 Apr. 1906. Removed 20 Apr. 1906.	—	—	—
„	4 months.	Mania, acute	Alcoholism	Certified 16 Nov. 1906. Removed 22 Nov. 1906.	—	—	Returned to Reformatory, February 22, 1907.

unconvicted prisoners dealt with during the year, including 24 males and 5 females found "Insane on Arraignment," and were also 41 (33 males, 8 females) prisoners found "Guilty, but Insane," at their trial.

Analysis of Table D.—No. 1.

Statement showing (1) the form of insanity in the certified cases of 139 insane convicted prisoners, debtors, and surety prisoners in Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1907; (2) the number of those who were mentally unsound on reception; (3) the number of those in whom symptoms of insanity appeared subsequently; and (4) the number in whom a previous history of insanity was ascertained.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Mentally unsound on Reception.			Mental symptoms appeared subsequent to Reception.			Previously Insane (ascertained).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital imbecility	10	—	10	9	—	9	1	—	1	7	—	7
Epileptic insanity	8	1	9	4	1	5	4	—	4	2	—	2
General paralysis	16	1	17	12	1	13	4	—	4	—	—	—
Mania, acute	9	3	12	1	2	3	8	1	9	2	2	4
„ chronic	3	2	5	3	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	1
„ recurrent	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3
„ delusional	22	5	27	9	5	14	13	—	13	2	2	4
„ puerperal	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	6	—	6	2	—	2	4	—	4	1	—	1
„ chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
„ delusional	20	3	23	15	2	17	5	1	6	2	2	4
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	9	1	10	5	1	6	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ secondary	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	—	1	2	—	2
„ senile	5	1	6	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	20	139	72	17	89	47	3	50	22	9	31

Analysis of Table D.—No. 2.

Statement showing the length of imprisonment in 50 cases before symptoms of insanity appeared.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Symptoms of Insanity appeared after Reception in Prison.																	
				Within one week.			After one week and within two weeks.			After two weeks and within one month.			After one month and within three months.			After three months and within six months.			After six months.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital imbecility ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ..	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mania, acute	8	1	9	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	3
„ chronic	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional ..	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	—	6	3	—	3	2	—	2
„ puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ chronic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ secondary ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	47	3	50	3	1	4	3	—	3	8	—	8	21	—	21	5	—	5	7	2	9

ANALYSIS OF

Showing the relation of the various forms of Insanity with different
the year ended

FORM OF INSANITY.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against									
	Murder, Manslaughter, Assault, and Wounding, &c.		Sexual Offences.		Cruelty to and Neglect of Children.		Abduction.		Attempted Suicide.		Threats and Abusive Behaviour.		Burglary, Housebreaking, and Found on Enclosed Premises.		Larceny and Receiving.		Fraud and False Pretences.		Forgery.		Felony	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility ..	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, chronic..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, recurrent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, chronic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, recurrent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional ..	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, secondary.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	15	—	4	—	1	4	—	—	4	2	1	—	9	—	38	6	2	—	1	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL.. ..	15		4		5		—		6		1		9		42		2		1		—	

TABLE D.—No. 3.

phases of Crime in the 139 cases certified Insane in Local Prisons during 31st March, 1907.

Property.				Other Offences.																		Form of Insanity.
Wilful Damage.		Arson.		Perjury.		Libel.		Fraudulent Enlistment and Military Offences.		Vagrancy and Wandering, Refusing to work, &c.		Drunk and Disorderly.		Keeping a Brothel, and Prostitution.		Offences against the Coinage Acts.		Other Minor Offences.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	Congenital imbecility
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	Epileptic insanity.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	1	General paralysis.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	3	Mania, acute.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	„ recurrent.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	5	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	senile.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	Melancholia, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	„ recurrent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	3	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	1	Dementia, primary.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	„ secondary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).
4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	13	1	119	20	Total.
5		4		—		—		3		17		11		—		—		14		139		GRAND TOTAL.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the relations of the various forms of Insanity with different phases of Crime in the 39 cases certified Insane in Convict Prisons during the year ended the 31st March, 1907.

Form of Insanity.	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property *with* Violence.		Offences against Property *without* Violence.		Malicious Injuries to Property.		Forgery and offences against the Currency.		Other Offences.		Total.	
	Crimes of Violence.		Sexual Crimes.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epileptic insanity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
General paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
„ chronic	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ recurrent	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ delusional	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
„ recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ delusional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ secondary	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
„ senile	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	—	4	—	8	—	4	1	7	—	1	—	2	—	38	1

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

BEDFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the year ended 31st March, 1907, the conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner made a feigned attempt at suicide.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There has been one case of corporal punishment ordered by the Court.

The prisoners at industrial labour have been employed at knitting, mailbag making, hearth-rug making, sackmaking, shoemaking, clicking and closing shoes, gardening and tailoring.

Hard labour for the adults has been strictly carried out by stonebreaking and oakum picking.

The rules laid down for the special treatment of the juvenile-adult offenders, which came into operation in June, 1906, have been strictly carried out, and much appreciated by the juvenile-adults.

Many have been placed in the special grade on account of their exemplary conduct. I have visited the cells and had long talks with the youths, who certainly do make strong resolutions while in prison to do better.

I believe the new treatment will have beneficial effect upon these young men.

I have received very encouraging letters from discharged prisoners.

The members of the Visiting Committee still take the greatest interest possible in the lads.

Lectures and addresses have been given weekly, and eagerly looked forward to by the youths; not one case of misconduct has occurred at these lectures.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prison almost daily and takes the keenest interest in these lads, and receives very encouraging letters from them. He has received several letters asking if he had suitable boys on his books for employment as errand boys, &c.

Shoemaking is still taught and the boys become efficient.

The number of juvenile offenders received during the year has been 126.

The number of juvenile-adults received during the year has been 76, and the sentences varying from 7 days to 12 months. The longer sentenced youths certainly show great improvement during their stay at Bedford.

The number of prisoners committed to the first and second divisions were 2 and 7 respectively.

Associated labour is in full operation and is much appreciated.

Several prisoners have taken advantage of the part payment of fines to reduce their sentences.

The power to earn remission continues to exercise great influence on the conduct and industry of the long time prisoners.

The supply of water is sufficient, and the quality good.

The clothing and bedding has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The fire appliances are in good order and regularly tested every month, and the supply of water adequate.

The supplies from contractors were of excellent quality and delivered punctually.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	12 3 6	
Knitters	12	—	12	28 19 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	27 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	19 19 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	9	—	9	74 5 4	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 16 8	
Sack-makers and menders	19	—	19	51 14 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	16	—	16	65 7 3	
Stone breakers	6	—	6	15 7 2	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	35 6 3	
Total	70	—	70	—	331 0 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	31 13 11	
Labourers	1	—	1	34 1 2	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	66 19 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	132 14 1

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	—	6	88 19 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	33 12 0	
Washers, &c.	4	—	4	88 11 6	
Total	16	—	16	—	334 14 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Total	9	—	9		
GRAND TOTAL ...	99	—	99	—	798 8 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the prison chapel have been conducted without a break all through the year, and the juvenile prisoners look forward with pleasure to the services. Through Lent we have sung some Metrical Litanies—the Assistant Chaplain and the prisoners singing alternate verses. For the last five years attention has been directed to quality rather than quantity, and one is well repaid for the extra time and trouble taken.

The weekly lectures, on subjects well within the grasp of the juvenile-adults, have been appreciated, looked forward to, and have often formed the subject of conversation when I have visited the cells. I encourage the lads to talk on the subject of the lectures, and they often ask questions on points not quite clear to them.

In visiting the cells in order I find the greatest difficulty is in the criminal and vagrant class. Occasionally some have been helped and have gone out determined to do better. After five-and-a-half years' work amongst men of this class I feel very strongly that it is useless to send them to prison, and that the Belgian system of forced labour colonies is the only solution of the difficulty.

The lads who come into prison for a short time only are seldom bettered by their incarceration. There is not sufficient time to

influence them, and the Schoolmaster, too, finds the time all too short to impart much knowledge

The work among the juvenile-adults is the most attractive, and the one yielding the best results. These lads need sympathy, guidance, and encouragement to persevere in a difficult task. I get them, as far as possible, to reason out their difficulties, and the causes and results of their wrong-doing—and I do this in a catechetical way As soon as they learn that one is there to help them, and not to chronicle or sit in judgment on their crimes, they respond very readily to suggestions as to future conduct. From lads who have given up the old ways, and who are living a wholly different life, I often get letters full of deep gratitude for help given in the prison.

I have been helped much by the Governor and the officers of the prison. I have often noticed that, whilst the officers are firm and diligent as to their duties, they are at the same time kind, and encourage the men at their tasks.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has accomplished another year of good work. I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the able way in which the Secretary goes about his work, and the deep interest he takes in the lads.

I also feel deeply indebted to the members of the Committee for the time, energy, and ability they have devoted to the work of trying to raise our fallen brothers.

I have received much valuable help from my fellow-curate, the Rev. A. S. Cook, in the general work at the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the prison is now excellent.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient, and good in quality.

The ventilation and heating have been satisfactory.

All prisoners are examined before being passed for labour.

In reference to the juvenile-adults the new treatment augurs well. There is a perceptible improvement in health in almost every case shortly after admission, and in some cases a very marked improvement in their brightness and intelligence. The drill, a strong feature in their treatment, is highly beneficial.

I am of opinion that even more work and exercise outdoors would still further tend towards reform.

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been most satisfactory.

The power of classification of prisoners possessed by committing Magistrates under the Act of 1898 is still sparingly exercised in this district; no prisoners were placed in Division I. and only 6 in Division II.

230 males and 197 females were placed in the Star class.

The power to earn remission still conduces to good behaviour and industry.

Advantage has not been so fully taken of the provision for part payment of fines as last year; only 759 as against 858 have availed themselves of the privilege. This is probably due to the low population of female prisoners.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

Associated labour continues to be appreciated and has been carried out regularly; the output of work is satisfactory.

There has been a decrease in the number of debtors received, viz., 915 as against 1,006 last year, 68 per cent. of whom were released on payment of debt.

It is gratifying to record a further decrease in the number of juveniles received on conviction, viz., 20 as compared with 50 last year; 1 of these was removed to Warwick with a sentence of a month and over. Only 5 juveniles were committed from the city of Birmingham, a result due to the operations and increased activity of the Children's Court established two years ago.

The daily average number of juvenile-adult prisoners has been 38. These youths have been treated under modified Borstal Rules, which came into full working order from June 1st, though partially at work during the earlier part of the year. They have been employed at plaiting yarn and tailoring in their cells and at mail-bag making and knitting in association, and also at gardening. Short addresses have been given regularly, once a fortnight, by members of the Visiting Committee, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other suitable persons, on secular subjects having a moral bearing. The boys have been regularly drilled, the good effect of which is very apparent, and when discharged are in better physical condition than when received into custody. The local Borstal Committee has met monthly to investigate each case prior to discharge, giving the youths good advice, holding out a helping hand and encouraging them to retain their self-respect. A paid agent has also been appointed to follow these juvenile-adults up on their discharge, and since June 1st all boys have been supervised after discharge by one of the three agents now connected with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and all have been committed to the care of the Sunday Morning Adult School Association. In reviewing results, it appears that boys with longer sentences and fewer convictions have turned out the best. Of the 320 cases treated under the Borstal scheme, 247 of these received sentences of 14 days and under; 59 were re-convicted at the end of last year. A large number of these boys are in employment and known to be doing well—in fact, many of these youths are victims of circumstances, and, given a home and employment, they turn out well.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still carries on its excellent work in ministering to the wants of both men and women on discharge.

The lady visitors continue to show great devotion to their work among the female prisoners, and have given useful addresses once a month on secular subjects, which have been much appreciated.

The conduct of the officers has been good and the prisoners have behaved well.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Hard labour by male prisoners in 1st stage has been enforced by stonebreaking, oakum picking, wood chopping, and coal-sack making for the Admiralty. Male prisoners in other stages have been employed at mail-bag making for the Post Office, hammock making for the Admiralty, book-binding, brush making, carpentry, cotton-picking, gardening, mat making, shoe making, tailoring, tinsmithing, wheeling stones, wool sorting, building operations, and general repairs to furniture, bedding, &c., and the usual prison services.

Prisoners awaiting trial have, at their own request, been usefully employed, as far as possible.

All garden ground is under cultivation and is being worked to the best advantage.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The fire appliances are in proper working order and have been regularly tested, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out and all rules for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	59 5 0	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	68 10 3	
Brush and mop makers ...	8	—	8	20 17 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	12 8 6	
Cotton sorters	18	—	18	0 19 10	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	17 10 0	
Knitters	17	2	19	68 11 7	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	44 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	130 16 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	58	—	58	210 2 5	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	73 9 7	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	11 7 2	
Sack-makers and menders...	23	—	23	190 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	77 14 5	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	12 19 6	
Stone-breakers	64	—	64	173 7 11	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.		Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Tailors, &c.	7	—	7	141 5 0	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	27 0 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	21	—	21	6 17 9	
Total	276	6	282	—	1,347 3 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	24 7 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 15 0	
Labourers	16	—	16	381 3 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	20 8 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	50 7 6	
Whitewashers	5	—	5	119 15 6	
Total	25	—	25	—	623 16 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	247 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	5	25	391 15 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	106 18 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	2	4	89 5 0	
Stokers	6	2	8	167 0 6	
Washers	—	24	24	557 3 6	
Total	47	33	80	—	1,682 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	36	3	39		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	5	16		
Sick	12	4	16		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	63	13	76	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	411	52	463	—	3,653 18 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayer was said daily and an address given on every Friday.

Two services (with sermon) were conducted on all the Sundays, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, with the exception

of one occasion, when a selection of Christmas music was impressively rendered by St. Michael's Choir, and the chapel nicely decorated.

There was a monthly celebration of the Holy Communion in addition to those held on the great festivals, with an attendance varying from 8 to 24.

The subjects of the week-day addresses were such as "Restraint," "Athleticism," "Profanity," "Truthfulness," "Bad habits and how to cure them," "Thrift," "The Home," "Studying," "Alcohol, from many aspects," &c.

The behaviour in chapel has been good; that of the females very exemplary.

A weekly choir practice was held.

An eight days' mission took place; Captain Hanson's addresses being earnest, practical and impressive, left behind gratifying and hopeful results. He visited many prisoners in their cells. I feel most grateful to the Church Army for this annual spiritual help.

Thirteen sermons were preached by other clergymen, including four special preachers in Lent.

All the prisoners were visited on admission and discharge, daily when sick and under punishment, and systematically from cell to cell.

Frequent addresses have been given in the hospital.

Education has been carried on zealously by the teaching staff. Out of 290 cases eligible for instruction, no less than 281 showed progress, viz.:—

176	to the extent of	one	standard.
95	„	„	two standards.
9	„	„	three „
1	„	„	four „

In accordance with the new Standing Order, class instruction has been commenced for adults as well as youthful offenders. The system promises to work with success.

The library has been duly circulated, and the books are in good condition.

The lady visitors have continued their diligent services, visiting the prison weekly and giving a monthly lecture; among the subjects discoursed upon being "A happy home," "The influence of little things," "Health," "Cleanliness," "The uses of money," "The advantages of temperance," &c.

The mission lady, Sister Grace, who was appointed some 18 months ago to supervise the women and girls after discharge from prison, has done excellent work, having made nearly 2,000 visits last year to their homes. She has been able to keep many of them from lapsing into crime; 34 were sent to refuges, and many cases were handed over to the care of the churches. The number of female discharges in 1904 was 1,809, and last year only 1,145. It is hard to say whether the decrease will be maintained, and what are all the factors that have contributed to it.

The discouraging thing is that (generally speaking) as fast as a few prisoners are reclaimed, other offenders are being made by social conditions and other forces.

I have ascertained from parish visitors that there are whole terraces in the various parishes of Birmingham where the heads of those homes have been out of employment nearly the whole of last winter. The outcome of this state of things is that a percentage, becoming dispirited, take to drink, and fall into the hand of the law for various offences.

Juvenile-Adults.—During the calendar year 1906, 320 distinct individuals, represented by 404 committals, were treated and discharged under the modified Borstal Scheme. Many of their offences were comparatively trivial, *i.e.*, "not very reprehensible morally"; the fact that 247 of their convictions were only for 14 days or under points to this. The origin of their offences is to be sought in their circumstances rather than in themselves, for when work and homes are found for them they generally turn out well. Many of the lads, however, are at the bottom of the industrial scale, and only have the ability to earn a precarious living.

One of the greatest benefits that could be bestowed upon them during their imprisonment would be to increase as much as possible their capacity to earn. A perfect and thorough industrial training, where the sentence is of sufficient length to admit of it, would not cost much more than the giving of a less efficient one, and would put the future of most of the lads on a permanent and satisfactory footing.

It is gratifying to record that six boys out of seven received back into Birmingham from Borstal Prison, and placed under the care of the Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, have gone on very satisfactorily; the seventh boy, a weak character, has much improved under the treatment of Borstal.

Of the 320 cases referred to, 59 lapsed again, but of the lapsed, 29 recovered themselves.

At the end of the year 177 were known to be in employment, and 16 were still on the hands of the agent.

All the cases (with the exception of Roman Catholics) were committed, on discharge, to the care of the Sunday Morning Adult School Association, which society has taken great interest in the youths.

It is a gratifying fact that there is here an increasing disposition on the part of the community to be helpful in this matter of supervision, and I am sure that organised effort will secure increasingly good results.

We have a paid agent especially for the juvenile-adults, as well as many voluntary workers.

Two lectures monthly, arranged by the Governor, have been given to them by lecturers from outside, the tendency of which has been to arouse ambition and self-respect.

The subjects were such as "Law," "Manners," "Work," "Grit," "Heroics," "Patriotism."

The Chaplain has also given an address to them every week, often on religious subjects, but in addition plain talks on "Behaviour," "Responsibility," "Impurity," "Passion," "Nature," "Moral Law," "Respect," &c.

The boys with the longer sentences and having few convictions have turned out best.

The Borstal Committee met monthly at the Prison, and took earnest and practical interest in the juvenile-adults.

Juveniles.—Only 24 cases were convicted at the Birmingham Children's Court out of 687 brought before that Court for the calendar year.

The probation system if applied to juvenile-adults would, I think, work well, although the material would not be so "plastic" nor the results quite so encouraging as with the juveniles.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The discharges were 6,849, being 1,388 less than in 1904. 1,230 cases received assistance; 3,823 visits were made to homes; 55 were sent to refuges and homes; many were sent away to make a fresh start in life.

There are now three agents, viz., one for men, another for boys, and a third for females.

The income (without reckoning gratuities) was £489 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure £488 17*s.* 11*d.* The balance in bank £52 8*s.* 4*d.*

I have received the kindest help from the Governor in all my duties, and ready co-operation on the part of the whole staff.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

The health of the prisoners generally has been good.

Four deaths have occurred from natural causes, and one prisoner committed suicide.

One other attempt at suicide was made but this was not genuine.

No case of infectious illness occurred during the year.

The dietary, bedding, clothing, heating and ventilation have all been satisfactory.

The chief event of the year has been the introduction into this prison of the modified Borstal system of treatment of young prisoners, and the consequent separation of the lads from the other inmates.

From a physical point of view the lads have derived much benefit from the daily drill and exercises which they take part in.

I frequently visit them in the drill yard, and have been much impressed by the smart, soldierly bearing which they soon develop as contrasted with their former lounging, slovenly gait and appearance.

It cannot be denied that by the establishment of inebriate reformatories, and the introduction of the Borstal system, two very forward steps have been taken in scientific penology.

One yet hopes to see a further development of the same scientific and humanitarian principle in the establishment of two more institutions, viz., weak-minded homes and penal asylums.

To the former of these would be committed—either by medical certificate, or on indictment before a jury—the frequently convicted petty offender who (through mental defect, congenital or acquired) is unable to support himself, and is frequently coming into contact with the police and sent to prison for short terms, and who, when sent to the workhouse, refuses to remain there.

In the penal asylum would be confined—on indeterminate sentence and under conditions resembling an asylum rather than a prison—the confirmed criminal who, either through natural tendency or early environment, has become definitely and determinedly anti-social and predatory, who, when at liberty, abjures honest labour, and on whom efforts at reformation have been ineffective. By this confinement society would be benefited and protected, the unfortunate individual himself placed under better conditions than he could obtain outside, and reproduction of the species would be prevented.

From the establishment of these penal revolutionary agencies, benefit, both to society and to the individual, will certainly result; and of the four the most hopeful and the one most likely to give immediate results is undoubtedly the Borstal system.

BODMIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been good: they have been zealous in the performance of their duties, and fully recognise that, in order to carry them out intelligently, humanity is an elemental necessity.

The prisoners have been, with few exceptions, well-behaved.

None were committed either as 1st or 2nd Division offenders.

Ten males and one female shortened their stay by paying part of their fines, as against three in the previous year.

The total number of prisoners received of all classes was 849, a decrease of 5 as compared with last year. Of these 37 were naval court-martial prisoners, and of the remainder 376 were vagrants, nearly all being natives of other counties. There were 390 vagrants committed here in the preceding year.

The privilege of obtaining remission of sentence by industry and good conduct marks is much appreciated. The power to restore any forfeiture, upon subsequent good conduct, would be, in my opinion, a useful addition to the rules.

One female prisoner had the capital sentence respited.

One male prisoner committed suicide and three attempted it, one of whom was subsequently removed to an asylum.

The special treatment of juvenile-adults by the Borstal system has been introduced during the year. Its success under certain conditions is placed beyond doubt. The Chaplain has heartily assisted my efforts to convince these lads that there is a better way to manliness than that they have hitherto led. The numbers committed have, however, been too few and the sentences in most

cases altogether too short to allow of the special reformative influence of the system having much apparent effect as yet. The schoolmaster has to find an extra hour per diem for their instruction, necessarily at the expense of his other work.

While on the question of education I would like to point out that 31 out of the 37 naval court-martial prisoners, received during the year, needed instruction for periods varying from 6 to 15 months.

Associated labour is much appreciated and the two floors of the workshop are occupied most of the day.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape, and no corporal punishment was inflicted.

There was very little oakum picking done in the past year, I am glad to say, sufficient hard labour being provided in making the coal sacks required by the Admiralty and chopping wood for the War Department. Other industries carried on were mailbag making for the General Post Office and door-mats for the Admiralty. An insufficiency of female prisoners necessitated the laundry work being done by male prisoners throughout the year.

The prison buildings and fences are in good repair. The hospital has been fitted with modern sanitary arrangements and provided with special means of exit, other than the staircase, in case of fire. A bathroom has been made for the use of the female staff, and a new bath fixed in the male reception ward. The interior of the prison has been painted entirely by prison labour, and the incandescent system of lighting partially introduced. Two cells have been fitted with iron gates for observation purposes, and a cell with double doors has been converted for use by prisoners who disturb the others by shouting.

Fire practice is carried out monthly. The appliances are in proper working order, and the water supply will be adequate when the two hydrants which have been promised are supplied. Additional lamps have been placed in the grounds for use if required.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and their deliveries punctual.

An exceptionally good season resulted in an excellent crop of vegetables from the prison garden, the yield being more than double that of the previous year.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store is sufficient to meet all requirements.

I am pleased to notice the increasing activity of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whose hon. secretary is the Chaplain. It is receiving much encouragement in the county, to the great benefit of those whose future would be otherwise hopeless.

My thanks are also due to the Visiting Committee for their counsel and support in a somewhat trying year, and to Miss Collins, the lady visitor, for her unceasing interest in the welfare of the female prisoners.

The progressive stage system has been fully carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders, &c.	1	—	1	4 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	18	—	18	192 16 6	
Needleworkers	5	2	7	63 16 8	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	3 19 4	
Sack-makers and menders ...	21	—	21	379 17 0	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	29 6 6	
Wood-choppers	2	—	2	15 1 0	
Total	55	2	57	—	689 7 0
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	49 18 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	50 2 8	
Total	3	—	3	—	100 0 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	2	5	73 18 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	18 6 0	
Washers	2	—	2	48 0 0	
Total	9	2	11	—	232 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	—	3		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL	73	4	77	—	1,022 5 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and daily services have been held regularly; Christmas Day and Good Friday being regarded as Sundays. Two sermons have been given on each Sunday, and addresses on

various subjects on a good many week days. The following clergy have preached in the Prison Chapel during the year :—

The Bishop of Saint Germans,
Rev. C. Mayhew (seven times),
Rev. W. Humphrys,
Rev. P. Flynn, D.D.,
Rev. H. Sedgewick,
Rev. E. A. Richardson, D.D.

Special addresses were given, on Mission Work by Mr. C. W. Wakeman ; on Purity by Colonel Wynyard, D.S.O. ; and Temperance by the Rev. C. Mayhew.

The Holy Communion has been administered on four occasions, the total number of communicants being 14 males and one female. Opportunities for attending this Sacrament have been given once a quarter, and at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide. On three occasions no prisoners availed themselves of this privilege.

The behaviour of the prisoners at all the services has been exemplary, and there is no doubt but that the majority take a deep interest in them. The half hour spent in the chapel is regarded by practically every prisoner as the happiest portion of the day, and it is a great step in advance to connect religion with that which is pleasant in the minds of those who have hitherto regarded it as something miserable and distasteful. The educational value of the services is also of great importance. It is almost impossible to gauge the ignorance which prevails with regard to even elementary religious truths. As an extreme instance of this I may mention the case of a woman, aged 45, who did not know who Jesus Christ was, and could not repeat the first sentence of the Lord's Prayer. I am convinced that the irreligious and immoral lives led by so many are to be accounted for by ignorance rather than by wilful and deliberate wickedness. The Bible placed in each cell plays a prominent part in this branch of education. To encourage the study of the scriptures I give an expository address, paragraph by paragraph, on one of the Gospels every Sunday afternoon. I make it as simple as possible, and the results are encouraging.

Every prisoner has been seen on admission and discharge. The sick, those under punishment and observation, have been seen regularly. Constant cell visits have been paid to all prisoners ; they form an important part of the Chaplain's duty, and have been entirely satisfactory.

A commendatory letter has been sent to the clergyman or minister of the district in which a discharged prisoner resides, provided that any signs of repentance or reformation have been visible.

Captain W. G. Hunt, of the Church Army, held an eight days' Mission in February. I gladly recognise the utility of his services, and am confident that in several cases permanent good was done.

During the year a considerable number of prisoners have made promises of amendment and a profession of repentance. In several instances I have been able to assure myself of their genuineness through the excellent services of the voluntary agents.

I have in previous years commented on the useful work done by these self-denying workers, whose reward consists in seeing many outcast men and women living godly and useful lives as a result of their labours. A vast fund of sympathy for discharged prisoners exists among the public, and it is very rarely indeed that a prisoner is sent from the gaol without finding someone ready to assist him both spiritually and materially. The fact that out of 54 offenders convicted for the first time for offences against property during the past year, one only has been re-convicted is a proof of the practical good that they are doing.

The extension of the Borstal system to all local prisons formed an important event in the year. So far as has been possible it has been adopted and loyally carried out in this gaol. From some points of view the small number of youths convicted in this county made it difficult to carry out the scheme in a satisfactory manner. On the other hand the small number (never exceeding six at one time) enabled me to have a daily interview with each juvenile-adult, which more than balances the other disadvantages. The number of cases treated under this system has been 15. It is a little early, perhaps, to speak definitely of the results, but so far they are satisfactory. The treatment meted out to them was as follows:—One sent to Borstal; one sent to Bristol; three have had good situations found for them; five have been sent home and kept in touch with; one sent to relatives away from a bad home; one sent home pending emigration; and three remain in custody, one of whom will be sent to sea. Ten of the discharged cases are doing well, or 83·3 per cent. One of those still in custody has nine months of his sentence to serve, and it is of interest to note the value of the system of progressive rewards as instanced in his case. He was proved during his trial to be mentally deficient, and on examination in gaol was found to be absolutely illiterate. At first he expressed himself as totally unwilling to make any efforts to learn anything, but after having the method of rewards carefully explained he rapidly changed his mind and is now making satisfactory progress both in reading and writing. The Schoolmaster acts with the greatest tact and patience, and I beg to be allowed to express my sincere admiration for the successful manner in which he has treated this youth. I have every hope that, when this unpromising prisoner is discharged, he will have improved in every way.

The library is well supplied with suitable books, and the regulations concerning their issue are carefully complied with.

The scheme of elementary education as laid down in Standing Orders is strictly adhered to, and I gladly welcome the permission for instruction to be given in association.

The Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its invaluable work, and has established its position as one of the foremost charities in the county. During the year 844 prisoners were discharged and 549 received assistance, of whom 87 were found permanent employment. The sum collected from the public was £116 14*s.* 8*d.* as against £46 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1902.

The Lady Visitor, Miss Collins, by her sympathy and tact has a

great influence over the female prisoners, which is used for their best interests.

From the Governor I have at all times received the readiest support in my varied duties, and from all the officers unfailing courtesy and assistance. Whilst gratefully acknowledging this I wish to note the admirable and tactful manner in which the prisoners are treated by the whole staff.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been a slight epidemic in the Prison Quarters of measles, which did not spread to the prison.

One prisoner committed suicide and three made attempts, one of which in my opinion was genuine.

One prisoner's child was prematurely born and died in the prison.

Three prisoners have been removed to the Cornwall County Asylum.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

All prisoners are examined before being put to labour.

The temperature of the prison has been uniformly maintained.

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory.

There has been no case of corporal punishment nor of escape or attempt at escape.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to act as an incentive to good conduct and industry.

There have been no prisoners eligible for the privilege of conversing at exercise.

No prisoners have been received in either the first or second division.

Four prisoners have paid fines in full and eight in part, being a smaller number than in previous years. I personally inform all prisoners of the system for part payment of fines, but very few express a wish to do so.

The fire appliances are satisfactory, and the drill of officers and prisoners is regularly performed.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. The prison garden has supplied nearly all the vegetables required during the past year.

The output of work and prisoners' earnings continue satisfactory, especially considering the small number of prisoners.

During the past year matmaking for a local contractor has been added to the other industries of making coal sacks, hammocks, mail-bags, wood-chopping for War Department and local contractor, gardening, building, and general repairs to clothing, &c., and the usual domestic work of the prison. There has been no oakum picked during the year.

By the kind permission of the Vicar of Brecon and with the Commissioners' approval, the parish choir and organist attended the afternoon service in the prison chapel on the Sunday following Christmas Day, when special hymns and carols were sung and much appreciated by the prisoners.

The funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society were sufficient for the relief of all deserving cases, and a larger number than usual has been assisted.

The female portion of the prison was closed on 1st December last and the accommodation added to that for male prisoners, and will greatly assist in the proper segregation of the various classes of prisoners.

The old debtors' exercise yards have been removed and the appearance at the prison entrance thereby much improved. The space now makes an excellent exercise yard for juvenile prisoners.

The prison buildings generally are in good order, and all the repairs and alterations during the past year have been carried out without the assistance of free labour.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Juvenile-adults.

During the year seven juvenile-adults have been received from various parts of the county with sentences as follows :—

1	for	3 months.
1	„	2 „
1	„	6 weeks.
2	„	1 month.
1	„	21 days.
1	„	14 „
7		

It will be seen that the sentences as shown above were too short to make any very great improvement morally or physically, however admirable the special efforts to this end may be. There can be no doubt that the success or otherwise of the system depends almost entirely on the method of supervision on discharge. This I regret to say is impossible here, as the lads come from different and distant parts of the county, generally small country districts, where there are no reforming agencies to take them in hand.

I have however written to the various employers, parents, and "Homes" to which the lads have been sent, and find two of them

have obtained work and are doing fairly well, two have been reconvicted, and three cannot be traced.

In a prison of this size with so few of the juvenile-adult class, and with no thorough system of supervision on discharge, it is impossible to form a proper opinion as to the result of the Borstal system, but in larger prisons and centres where work can be obtained and philanthropic societies or persons take an interest in the lads, there is no doubt much good may be done.

It cannot be expected that a short term of imprisonment is sufficient to eradicate the evils of mind and body which in many cases have surrounded the lads from birth, and too much reliance cannot be placed upon promises of future good intentions which are made during their imprisonment, as it has so often proved that the lads lack the moral courage to resist former evil ways and companions.

My limited experience at this prison cannot be of much value as to the success or otherwise of the efforts at reclamation the new system affords, but speaking from a wider knowledge as well as 30 years' observation in various prisons, I have specially noticed that lads who have been interested in sports, outdoor games and similar recreations seldom join the criminal ranks, but the young men who are now the subject of such special consideration when their misdeeds get them into prison, are generally drawn from the idle street corner loafing class, with no ambition, self-respect or moral or physical energy, and to whom physical drill in prison is no doubt beneficial, but such prisoners generally have a great dislike to anything which is compulsory even in matters of recreation. I believe much may be said in favour of allowing an additional privilege to juvenile-adult first offenders and other selected well-conducted prisoners in prisons where these lads are specially collected, by the institution of weekly combined outdoor games of their own choice, similar to the American system at the Concord Reformatory Prison for juveniles.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	30 1 0	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	9 7 6	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	32 15 0	
Mat makers, &c.	1	—	1	13 11 11	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	9 1	
Sack-makers and menders ...	3	—	3	75 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 16 0	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	20 11 4	
Total	13	—	13	—	201 11 10

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	1	—	1	30 9 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	27 0 0	
Total	2	—	2	—	57 9 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	58 7 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	49 16 0	
Washers	1	1	2	41 3 0	
Total	10	1	11	—	211 2 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Total	2	—	2		
GRAND TOTAL ...	27	1	28	—	470 2 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual services have been held regularly in the chapel, two sermons being given on each Sunday, as well as on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Special sermons were preached by me on Thursdays during Advent and Lent. The behaviour of the men has been satisfactory. The singing of the hymns and canticles has been hearty, and there is a general desire among prisoners to make the services bright and intelligible. On the last Sunday in the year the choir of St. Mary's, Brecon, attended the afternoon service and sang an anthem and special hymns. The Rev. Saunders Jones, Vicar of St. David's, Brecon, intoned the service, and the Rev. E. L. Bevan, Vicar of Brecon, preached a powerful sermon to an appreciative congregation. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Brecon also attended the chapel. The visit of a trained choir in their surplices is very helpful and long to be remembered.

The following clergymen gave addresses during the year :—The Rev. Canon Braithwaite, Winchester ; The Rev. David Griffith, Rector of Corwen, North Wales ; The Rev. D. E. Owen, Rector of Llanelwedd ; The Rev. J. E. Jones, Assistant Missioner, St.

David's; The Rev. David Jenkins, Assistant Missioner, St. David's; and the Rev. Marmaduke Price, Chaplain of Brecon Union. Captain Brazier conducted a four days' mission and was much appreciated by the men.

All prisoners have been seen on reception, discharge, sick, under punishment, and weekly.

Special attention has been paid to the seven juvenile-adult prisoners received during the year. Two of them are in work doing well; two re-arrested, and the remaining three cannot be traced. The 13 juvenile offenders and the seven juvenile-adults appear to receive considerable benefits from their regular drill. A Bible class was held twice a week for their benefit, whilst their number was four.

The education of the prisoners has been systematically carried out by the Schoolmaster, who does his work very conscientiously.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has relieved more prisoners this year than in any previous year.

It is a pleasure to work with the Governor and his staff of officers, who render every help in their power, for which I am most grateful.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory. Only two cases were admitted into hospital, one for bronchitis and the other for alleged attempted suicide previous to admission, and required watching. There have been no deaths, and no prisoner has attempted suicide while in the prison.

No cases of infectious disease have occurred.

The water and sanitary arrangements are good, and the bedding and dietary have been good and sufficient. Very rarely has it been necessary to recommend any extra diet. The prisoners are always carefully examined upon admission and before discharge, and their labour graduated according to their health.

The prisoners generally increase their weight and improve in health when here.

BRISTOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Discipline is strictly maintained, and in consequence the conduct of the prisoners is good.

Whenever possible, associated labour is carried out.

The fire appliances are in good order; the fire parties are regularly exercised.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

Male prisoners are employed at coal sack, mail-bag and mat making, at oakum picking, wood chopping, frail and basket

making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, fitting, and cotton picking. Female prisoners are employed in washing, sewing, knitting and cotton picking.

The progressive stage system is duly carried out, and all the rules are complied with.

The juvenile-adult workshop is approaching completion, and then it is hoped to assist the lads by teaching them useful trades.

The Borstal Committee are most energetic in their efforts to assist the lads on discharge, and to render them aid whilst here by good advice.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	2	—	2	6 19 2	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	6 2 0	
Cotton sorters	27	3	30	96 19 4	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 1 3	
Knitters	—	5	5	40 7 8	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	169 13 8	
Mat makers, &c.	8	—	8	37 0 6	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	103 0 10	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	4 7 6	
Sack makers	14	—	14	344 19 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	19 8 6	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	36 11 10	
Washers (not including Prison service).	—	1	1	4 17 0	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	21 11 0	
Total	86	15	101	—	908 19 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	39 19 2	
Labourers	4	—	4	112 0 9	
Painters	1	—	1	53 8 8	
Smiths	1	—	1	14 11 8	
Total	7	—	7	—	220 0 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	4	15	223 16 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	77 2 0	
Washers	—	9	9	208 11 6	
Total	21	13	34	—	663 19 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	4	16		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	18	1	19		
Not told off at unlocking ...	12	3	15		
Sick	2	1	3		
Under punishment ...	2	—	2		
Total	46	9	55		
GRAND TOTAL ...	160	37	197	—	1,792 19 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been conducted with unbroken regularity, sermons being preached twice on Sundays and once on Wednesdays. Christmas Day and Good Friday have been duly observed. On the former day the choir from the Parish Church once more kindly attended at the afternoon service, and their rendering of various carols was evidently much appreciated by the prisoners. All of the services have been marked by reverent behaviour and manifest interest on the part of those attending. Great interest is always shown in the singing practice, and the result of simple instruction and guidance in this is very marked. I am deeply grateful for the interest and help given by the Governor in this matter.

Shortly after Easter an eight days mission was conducted by Capt. Lloyd of the Church Army. His addresses were listened to with great interest. The results of these missions, as of other efforts for the reclaiming of the fallen, are in the hands of God.

All prisoners are seen by me on reception and discharge. Prisoners are visited from time to time in their cells. Those sick or under punishment are visited regularly.

The juvenile-adult prisoners are treated in accordance with the suggestions put forth from time to time so far as circumstances will permit. Readings on interesting and instructive topics are given in association weekly; the Medical Officer kindly giving much assistance here.

The Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress are both painstaking, conscientious, and effective in their work. I am convinced that the new order as to lessons being given in association will make their work much more interesting and useful.

The Borstal Committee meets every month. The members visit from time to time the lads in prison. Many lads have been helped to good situations, and are promising.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are doing admirable work and are backing up the efforts of the Borstal Committee.

The Ladies' Committee meets regularly and spares no pains to assist to a reformed life those who are willing to be so assisted.

Lectures to women on such subjects as Thrift, Temperance and Health are given monthly, and are much appreciated by those privileged to hear them.

I have received nothing but kindness and help from every officer of this prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison has been good. One female convicted prisoner died of heart disease, and one female prisoner's female infant of acute tuberculosis. Three male convicted prisoners were released on medical grounds before the expiry of their sentence, two for very mild diphtheria, and one for advanced phthisis. There was one attempt at suicide by hanging on the part of a male convicted prisoner, which nearly succeeded; he remained in an unconscious epileptic state for some time after he was cut down.

As regards their mental condition (apart from obvious drunkenness) 103 individuals required in all special observation, report, or certification. Three male convicted prisoners were certified under the Criminal Lunatics Acts and sent to ordinary asylums. One male idiot charged with attempted rape on a young girl was found insane on arraignment (unfit to plead) and sent to an ordinary asylum. No less than 55 male and 26 female prisoners were reported on to the Justices and other Judicial Authorities while *remanded for trial* here; of these, 27 men and 10 women were obviously seriously affected in their minds (11 men and 2 women being actually certified under the Lunacy Act); in the others the conditions simulating insanity, more properly so called, were largely due to inebriety acting on unstable brains. On the expiry of their sentences, eight men were reported to the police as being weak-minded. In addition to the above, nine men and one woman were specially watched in hospital on account of delirium tremens and suicidal attempts.

Since the appointment of a trained hospital warder here, there has been earlier and more systematic treatment of the sick. I have again to commend cordially the co-operation of all members of the discipline staff in the care of the diseased and invalid.

All prisoners were examined for fitness before being put to hard labour; the dietary and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient; the ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory; the heating of the prison has been efficient and an uniform temperature has been fairly maintained.

BRIXTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Convicted prisoners have been employed in making coal-sacks and hammocks, cotton picking and bean sorting. Associated labour is carried out daily.

The unconvicted prisoners, when willing to work, have been employed in tailoring, shoe making, bed making, gardening, &c.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all orders relating to the government of prisons have been complied with.

The new wing, which provides accommodation for 200 prisoners, was opened in June, since which time all debtors have been committed to this prison.

Owing to the increased number of prisoners received, and the consequent increase in the work of the prison, a Deputy Governor was appointed during the year, and the subordinate staff was increased proportionately.

The fire appliances are in good order. The water supply is adequate.

The quantity of bedding and clothing in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	34	—	34	73 14 2	
Cotton sorters	31	—	31	0 11 4	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	18 0 6	
Mail-bag makers	24	—	24	158 6 0	
Oakum pickers, &c.... ...	1	—	1	0 11 9	
Pea sorters, &c.	27	—	27	11 19 9	
Sack makers and menders...	6	—	6	41 8 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	62 19 3	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	27 19 6	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	84 5 3	
Total	133	—	133	—	479 15 7

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	12	—	12	258 1 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	8	—	8	231 0 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	49 5 0	
Total	21	—	21	—	538 7 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	177 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	45	—	45	700 3 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	28 3 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	92 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	26 4 0	
Total	59	—	59	—	1,086 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	302	—	302		
Not told off at unlocking ...	14	—	14		
Offenders of the First Division, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Sick	27	—	27		
Total	346	—	346		
GRAND TOTAL	559	—	559	—	2,105 0 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been conducted throughout the year on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, morning and afternoon, with a sermon at each service, and also on week-days. Holy Communion has been duly celebrated, and was much appreciated and thankfully received by those who communicated. Since I joined at this prison, in May last, there have been six celebrations in the chapel and one in hospital.

The patients in the infirmary have received special and daily attention. I have conducted divine service in one of the wards twice on week-days and once on Sundays, with short address.

The library is in an efficient condition—new and interesting books have been added. The magazines are much appreciated by long-time prisoners. There is, of course, a great amount of depreciation in the case of books in a remand Prison such as this, which makes constant supervision essential and incessant repairing necessary. Library books are issued twice a week, or oftener if asked for.

The school is in a satisfactory condition, when one takes into consideration all the circumstances of the case. During the last six months the daily average number of men under instruction has been 17; of boys, three to four. The work all round in the Chaplain's department increased so greatly that it was found necessary to appoint an assistant Schoolmaster-warder. I am pleased to be able to report that the school instruction has been carefully, zealously and effectually maintained. I have, in addition to examination on reception and discharge, intermediate examinations. The instruction is generally appreciated, and it is astonishing how imperfect is the education of so many prisoners, notwithstanding all the educational agencies in the country.

Prisoners on remand and when committed for trial are interviewed on admission, and when application is made they are visited in their cells. Convicted prisoners are visited on admission and before being discharged and at certain intervals.

For the year ending March 31st, timely and valuable assistance has been given to 856 prisoners on discharge in money, clothes, and boots from the Sheriffs' Fund Society.

I must bear my grateful testimony to the good work done by Mr. Wheatley, of the St. Giles' Christian Mission, who is always ready to do what he can to assist lads by receiving them into his home, to help men to help themselves, and to relieve deserving and necessitous cases. For the year ending March 31st he has assisted 651 cases, "each case being assisted according to its merits"; "128 wives of prisoners awaiting trial or otherwise, were assisted."

The Church Army has also afforded valuable and generous aid in many cases.

On the 2nd September, a lay missioner from the Church Army commenced an eight days' mission, which was appreciated by the prisoners; the results will, I trust, be abiding.

I arranged for a series of special services and preachers during the seasons of Advent and Lent. Among those who kindly assisted were The Right Rev. the Bishop of Kingston, The Rev. Canon Horsley, The Rev. A. J. Waldron and the Rev. H. Scott-Smith. The Bishop's address was specially suitable, and he won the attention and the sympathy of all who had the privilege of listening to him. My most grateful thanks are due to the clergy who so kindly and so ably assisted me. I also gave, during Lent, a series of addresses on a specially-selected subject. These

addresses, as also the addresses given by the different preachers, were attentively listened to and much appreciated.

I am very grateful to the Commissioners for having allowed me to have a selection of sacred music rendered by the Brixton Oratorio Choir in the prison on the afternoon of Good Friday. The pieces selected were taken from Oratorios by Mendelssohn and Gounod. The effect on the prisoners was simply marvellous and electrifying.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1907, the general health of the prisoners was good. There were a number of cases of influenza, and two cases of enteric fever (probably both imported) but no epidemic.

Six cases of attempted suicide occurred. In one of these the prisoner was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens. The other five were considered to be feigned attempts.

Convicted prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour.

Two prisoners (offenders of the 1st Division) were released on medical grounds.

The clothing and bedding have been satisfactory.

The food has been of good quality, and well prepared.

The heating and ventilation have been satisfactory.

The general sanitary arrangements in the prison and in the officers' quarters, have been satisfactory.

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been exemplary, with one exception which resulted in dismissal.

The state of the prison has been satisfactory, and discipline has been maintained.

The number of male prisoners received, excluding transfers, was 935.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There has been no escape, no attempt at escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The rules relative to the division of offenders have been observed. One male first division offender, three males and one female of the second division have been received.

Only three prisoners were released on part payment of fine.

The progressive stage system has been carried out.

The power to earn remission is highly valued.

Labour has been performed in association whenever practicable.

Twenty-three juvenile-adults have been received, with sentences ranging from seven days to four months. All returned to their parents or to friends, with the exception of two, who declined to give any particulars of their former life, and refused the help of the Committee, preferring to tramp the country. One said he was from London, the other said he came from Leicester, both said they could find work when they wanted it. I have no knowledge that any of these juvenile-adults have been again convicted.

The male prisoners have been employed at repairing mailbags, oakum picking, sawing, chopping and bundling wood, gardening, on various building work, and in the ordinary service of the prison; the female prisoners at needlework, knitting, laundry and cleaning.

The fire appliances are in proper working order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store have been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The lady visitors continue to give zealous attention to their voluntary duties, and their visits are greatly appreciated by the female prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met regularly during the year, and has done excellent work.

The prison has been visited each week by members of the Visiting Committee.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	27	—	27	426 2 7	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	25 18 0	
Oakum pickers	2	—	2	1 7 8	
Sack-makers and menders	5	—	5	101 11 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 3 9	
Wood-choppers	22	—	22	114 5 10	
Total	57	2	59	—	688 8 10

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907 —*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	68 17 7	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	42 8 4	
Total	4	—	4	—	111 5 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	91 10 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 18 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	8 6 8	
Washers	1	2	3	75 10 6	
Total	11	3	14	—	268 1 2
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Total	9	—	9		
GRAND TOTAL	81	5	86	—	1,067 15 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services in chapel have been duly held without omission, with the usual sermons and addresses.

Notice of Holy Communion has been given quarterly. Two prisoners made their Communion at Easter, 1906, two at Christmas, and two at Easter of this year.

The behaviour of prisoners in chapel has been uniformly good and attentive, and their singing hearty.

Educational work has been well attended to, and, generally speaking, good progress has been made in this respect.

The schoolmaster continues to carry out his duties with regularity and ability.

All juvenile-adults under Standard V. are now taught in association daily, irrespective of length of sentence. They are also frequently visited in their cells.

All prisoners eligible for instruction are taught in association.

The library books are revised annually and are in good condition.

Cellular visiting has been regularly carried out. All prisoners have been seen on admission and discharge; the sick and those under punishment have been visited daily, and the longer sentences at frequent intervals.

The behaviour of the prisoners has always been respectful, and not a few have shown real interest in the instruction given them.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the constant and reliable help of the Rev. A. R. H. Johnson, and the kind occasional services on Sundays of the Rev. P. Arthur, Hon. Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

An address was kindly given on Wednesday, March 26th, by the Rev. F. P. Downman, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Diocese of Southwell.

The meetings of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society have been regularly held and well attended. Careful investigation has been made into cases needing assistance, and the agent has given careful attention to his duties.

I have had frequent occasion to apply for assistance from the Church Army and St. Giles's Christian Mission on behalf of prisoners for discharge, and have always received a ready response.

The two lady visitors have been constant in their attendance, and I can only speak in the highest terms of their devoted work.

I have again to express my deep appreciation of the courteous assistance I have invariably received from the Governor and the whole staff of officers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good. No epidemic has occurred, nor any attempt at suicide. There has been one death of a male prisoner from valvular disease of heart. Two female prisoners have been released on medical grounds.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The sanitary arrangements and ventilation of the prison have been satisfactory.

The bedding and dietary have been sufficient and of good quality.

The temperature of the prison has been maintained at a uniform heat.

CANTERBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

Three males and three females were received in the 2nd Division. Proper use is still not made of the 2nd Division.

Out of 417 prisoners received in default of fine, only 6 paid in full, and 11 paid part of the fine.

There has been one case of corporal punishment.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been exemplary.

The conduct of prisoners has been good.

There has been no attempt to escape.

Fire drill is carried out monthly.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and properly delivered.

The men in the first stage are employed at oakum picking and sack making, and the others at hammock and mail-bag making, glove-making, gardening, dressing skins, tailoring, washing, &c.

The buildings are in good order.

The number of prisoners treated as juvenile-adults has been 57. Of these, 24 were young soldiers, who apparently committed the offences to obtain their discharge. Sixteen were discharged and eight retained in the army. They have been drilled, lectured and had extra school. But the sentences were too short to be able to effect any lasting good, and the accommodation prevents proper isolation and conveniences for instruction.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Fibre dressers	2	—	2	0 6 6	
Glovemakers	31	—	31	104 7 9	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	17 13 6	
Knitters	—	1	1	5 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	25	—	25	228 5 10	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	32 0 2	
Oakum pickers	8	—	8	4 7 0	
Sack makers and menders...	31	—	31	318 6 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	30 6 0	
Tailors, &c.	8	—	8	74 9 1	
Total	109	3	112	—	849 17 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	32 18 0	
Labourers	1	—	1	21 1 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	129 10 0	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	29 11 0	
Total	7	—	7	—	213 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	118 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	172 6 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	64 6 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 7 0	
Washers	2	4	6	135 1 0	
Total	22	5	27	—	534 6 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	2	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	5	1	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	19	4	23		
GRAND TOTAL	157	12	169	—	1,597 3 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year the chapel services have been regularly taken on Sundays and week days. On Sundays sermons have been preached morning and afternoon. The late Canon Francis Holland kindly preached on one occasion, and the Archdeacon of Maidstone was only prevented by illness from doing the same. The Revs. A. S. Hope and R. M. Swan have rendered me great assistance. A mission week had been arranged to take place at Christmas, but the work fell through on account of unavoidable circumstances.

All prisoners are visited upon admission and discharge, the juvenile-adults frequently, the longer sentences at other times, and the sick generally daily.

As to the juvenile-adults, I have given attention to them particularly, given them some lectures collectively, seen them all individually several times a week, and upon their discharge have urged them to write and tell me how they were getting on. However, this has not been acted upon much. Out of a total of 57, 31 have been returned to their parents, or to their regiments; 9 are still in custody (April 1st); 2 have been re-convicted, leaving some 15 of whose circumstances we know nothing. The short time of their sentences generally does not permit of one's obtaining much influence over them.

My best thanks are due to the lady visitors, who have visited the prison regularly, given lectures from time to time whenever the number has sufficed.

I have also to thank the Governor and the staff for their continual assistance in my work.

I have acted as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the East Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and have personally interviewed all applicants.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory during the past year.

There has been no epidemic.

There has been one death, caused by the suicide of a male prisoner.

There has been one genuine attempt at suicide on the part of a male prisoner, who was subsequently certified as insane.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on their admission and before being placed on hard labour.

The heating and ventilation have been carefully attended to.

The juvenile-adult prisoners have been as a rule strong and healthy on admission owing to their previous occupations.

Addresses have been given to them individually and collectively.

From the class of prisoner of which the juvenile-adult prisoners have been made up, I do think that they will have derived some benefit. It is very difficult to form an opinion at present as their stay as a rule has been so short.

CARDIFF PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been well maintained.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very satisfactory.

The behaviour of prisoners has been generally good and the incentives to good behaviour of the progressive stage system, of special classification, and remission, continue to exert their influence as much as ever in encouraging industry, good conduct and discipline.

The industries of the prison were efficiently supervised, and labour in association carried on as far as was practicable.

The prison stores were carefully administered, and the contract for supplies duly carried out.

Building repairs and alterations were executed strictly as authorised and with satisfactory results.

The fire appliances were regularly tested and the water supply was satisfactory.

To the best of my knowledge the rules and regulations for the government of the prison were strictly complied with.

The monthly addresses to female prisoners were continued throughout the year. This work, begun in the preceding year, is singularly fortunate in having the continued services of the ladies to whose voluntary help we are already so largely indebted and whose professional skill in imparting instruction is of itself so valuable.

The Borstal scheme of separate classification and special treatment for male juvenile-adult prisoners, of whom there were 134 during the period since the inauguration of the system on 1st June last, has now become a settled operation of the prison administration ; and it is hopefully anticipated that its development will conduce to the reclamation of youthful prisoners. It is apparent, at any rate here, that the proportion of these prisoners really in destitute plight on discharge is much smaller than might appear at first sight to be the case. Many of the juvenile-adult prisoners either have homes to return to or employment to take up again on discharge from prison, so that the prospect of attracting the necessary help for the needs of the prison in this respect seems encouraging.

A local Borstal Committee has been duly formed under the joint auspices of the Visiting Committee of the prison and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society,—its constitution being therefore primarily representative of the authority of both these bodies ; and this impetus to the movement should ensure its recognition as deserving of liberal support. The new committee has been regularly discharging its functions, but it should be clearly appreciated that in the matter of means it is wholly dependent upon the financial resources of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, that its operations are to an extent distinctive and separate from the ordinary dealings of the parent Society ; and therefore the extraneous aid necessary for the full development of this new undertaking by the Society, more especially by way of offers of employment for some of these prisoners, ought surely to be forthcoming from public generosity.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 1 3	
Knitters	—	10	10	101 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	19	—	19	147 13 9	
Needleworkers		6	6	95 10 10	
Oakum pickers	21	—	21	32 16 9	
Sack-makers and menders ...	23	—	23	372 9 10	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	30 17 11	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	11 2 6	
Stone-breakers	12	—	12	63 4 0	
Tailors, &c.	13	—	13	113 13 0	
Weavers (all branches) ...	12	—	12	143 19 10	
Wood-choppers	10	—	10	38 2 3	
Total	114	16	130	—	1,202 17 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	34 2 6	
Labourers	4	—	4	115 15 3	
Masons	1	—	1	18 10 5	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	98 16 4	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	52 13 6	
Stonebreakers	1	—	1	30 3 2	
Total	11	—	11	—	350 1 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	154 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	7	28	436 11 0	
Gardeners	16	—	16	249 17 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	29 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	34 10 0	
Washers	—	11	11	253 2 6	
Total	45	19	64	—	1,189 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	19	2	21		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	2	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	4	13		
Sick	2	4	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	33	12	45		
GRAND TOTAL	203	47	250	—	2,741 19 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been conducted throughout the year according to the requirements of Standing Orders.

Sermons have been preached morning and evening on each Sunday and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

A short address has been given at the morning service on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

A special office for the sick has been used for the patients in the hospital.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated on five occasions.

Our Harvest Festival was held on Sunday, October 21st; the preacher at both services being the Rev. A. Davies, curate of St. John's. Our thanks are due to those who contributed so generously to the beautiful decoration of the chapel on that occasion.

A congregational practice has been held on Friday mornings for the men and on Saturday mornings for the women; to this is due in a large measure the heartiness of the singing, as it has enabled each member of the congregation to become acquainted with the musical portion of the service.

Every prisoner has been visited on reception and discharge, special attention having been devoted to the juveniles, the sick, and those placed under special observation. The relations which have existed between the prisoners and myself have been all that I could desire.

The school instruction of the prisoners has been carried out in a thoroughly conscientious and efficient manner by the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

The prisoners' library is in a very satisfactory condition, and is most highly appreciated by all.

The Borstal system of treatment of young offenders has been in formal operation here since June 1st, 1906. In the great majority of cases, however, the sentence has been too short to give the system an adequate trial.

Appended is a Table showing the number and duration of sentences undergone by juvenile-adults from 1st June, 1906, to the 31st March, 1907 :—

3 days and under 14 days.	14 days and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and over.
64	23	31	10	15

Notwithstanding this, however, the results have been distinctly encouraging.

I have been most fortunate in securing the services of Major F. Vaughan Cleeves, Diocesan Correspondent of the Church Lads' Brigade and Secretary of the Diocesan Lay Readers, who has

found employment for some of the youths on discharge, and also given an interesting and most helpful series of weekly lectures.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do good work, Mr. Devereux, the agent, being absolutely indefatigable.

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the devoted efforts of our Lady Visitors, Sister Esther and Sister Georgina, of the St. Margaret's Home, and Major Chatterton of the Salvation Army. Week after week, in all weathers, very frequently under the most discouraging circumstances, they carry on their noble self-denying work.

In conclusion, I have to sincerely thank the Governor and all the officials on the prison staff for the kind assistance they have always so readily afforded me in the performance of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good. There has been no epidemic disease with the exception of a few cases of influenza.

The dietary has been ample and of good quality; as a rule prisoners gain weight after admission to prison.

The bedding is satisfactory.

The ventilation of the cells is well maintained and the temperature is kept fairly uniform.

Those cells which have gas jets inside become uncomfortably warm when the gas is lighted.

The sanitary equipment is maintained in good order.

All prisoners passed for hard labour are carefully examined as to their fitness for the tasks allotted to them, and if there be a sufficient reason for doing so, the tasks are reduced; this is seldom found to be necessary.

There has been one case of suicide, and three attempts were made; of the latter, two were feigned and one was genuine.

CARLISLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There have been no offenders of the first division, and only two males and one female placed in the second division during the year.

The system of part payment of fines continues to be taken advantage of; 41 males and 5 females were released under this rule.

Fire drills have been regularly practised. The appliances are all in good order and supply of water adequate.

Associated labour has been carried out during the year and is much appreciated by the prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary service of the prison, the male prisoners have been employed at stone breaking, oakum picking, making mail bags, mats, brushes, kneelers, and sorting cotton string; the females have made socks, stockings, shirts, and drawers.

The buildings are in good repair.

Since the 1st of June last the Borstal System has been carried out as far as practicable with all prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, 32 lads have been placed in this class and all have behaved well and appear to appreciate the interest that is taken in them. Many of the sentences being less than a month, but little improvement could be effected. The daily drills even after a fortnight begin to give the boys a better carriage and a more lively step, and are much appreciated.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do its good work and the visits of the lady visitors are of great value and much appreciated by the female prisoners.

The Progressive Stage System has been carried out and still proves to be an incentive to good behaviour.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have to the best of my knowledge and belief been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton sorters	2	—	2	1 18 9	
Knitters	—	2	2	21 16 5	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	136 6 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	3	—	3	19 3 8	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	29 9 2	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	4 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	20 4 5	
Stone-breakers	20	—	20	113 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 6 3	
Total	40	4	44	—	365 4 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	70 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	41 8 4	
Total	3	—	3	—	111 8 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	8	3	11	162 7 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	22 0 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	38 9 6	
Washers	—	6	6	137 15 6	
Total	13	10	23	—	453 6 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	10	—	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	1	4		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	22	3	25		
GRAND TOTAL ...	78	17	95	—	929 19 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Since my last report the Chapel has been redecorated, a much-needed improvement. The daily services have been held regularly. In addition to sermons on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, an address has been given each Wednesday morning. Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission, and his work was of much practical help. The following clergy have from time to time assisted in Chapel :—The Dean of Carlisle, and the Revs. H. Dams, Rees Keene, A. Scott, H. E. Scott, J. Whiteside, and R. C. Powles.

Notice of Holy Communion has been duly given, and a celebration was held on Easter Day, when there were five communicants.

The choir practices on Thursday mornings help very much to keep the singing hearty. The organist has discharged her duties most satisfactorily, and one of the warders has also rendered valuable help in playing for us

Several new books have been added to the library, which is now well supplied. The books generally are much appreciated, and are changed regularly. In this matter, as in his other duties, the schoolmaster has proved diligent and efficient.

Every prisoner has been visited on admission and discharge by me or the assistant chaplain. The sick and those under punishment have been seen daily, and the long-term prisoners have been visited at regular intervals.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society does admirable work. All applications to the Society have been carefully considered, and, whenever possible, assistance has been given.

As regards juvenile-adults, special treatment is now given on the lines of the Borstal system. The more frequent visits and the daily drill are likely to have a beneficial effect, but the short terms of imprisonment make it difficult to speak definitely of results as yet. Of the 32 juvenile-adults who have passed through the prison, 26 were here for under a month, and the majority of these for only 14 days or less; two were transferred to other prisons; and of the rest, one is known to be doing well, and one is again in prison.

The lady visitors have done everything in their power, both in the prison and out of it, to reclaim cases brought under their notice, and in two or three instances with marked success.

Several ladies have kindly undertaken to send flowers in turn for the altar vases.

It is pleasant once more to express my gratitude to the Governor and his staff of officers for their unvarying courtesy and support in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good.

There has been very little sickness, and no epidemic or infectious disease has occurred.

There was one case of attempted suicide by a male prisoner, which, I think, was feigned.

There was one death from pneumonia.

One weak-minded prisoner was received during the year.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary continues satisfactory.

The bedding and clothing have been of good quality.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been good.

The new reception room and surgery in course of erection will be a benefit.

The juvenile-adult system has been carried out where practicable. The physical drill has been of great service. On account of the short sentences and the small number of prisoners I have not considered it necessary to give a course of lectures on hygiene and other subjects.

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison has been in all respects satisfactory. The officers have behaved well, and they have bestowed much care and attention in carrying out their arduous duties. Discipline has been strictly enforced, and the various prescribed tasks of work rigorously exacted.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good. There was again, I am glad to say, an entire absence of misconduct of a serious nature, offences against discipline being of a minor character and confined to a comparatively few idle and worthless individuals of the vagrant class. There was no case of corporal punishment, and no escape or attempt to escape.

Fines, either wholly or in part, are not often paid here. Only 8 prisoners obtained their release by paying in full, and 2 by part payment.

The power to earn remission of sentence is undoubtedly a very important factor in maintaining order and discipline, and it rarely happens that a long sentence prisoner is guilty of misconduct. Forfeiture of remission marks is regarded as a far more severe form of punishment than loss of diet.

Associated labour has been carried out at every possible opportunity, and is, I believe, a stimulus to industry and good conduct. The output of work is also greater. No prisoners were committed to the First Division, and only 9 males and 1 female were placed in the Second Division. It is, therefore, still necessary to exercise great care and attention in classifying the majority of first offenders after reception. Of these, 27 males and 3 females were selected for the "Star Class."

The new rules for the treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners came into force on the 1st June last. Owing to the arrangements and condition of the prison it is impossible to carry out the "Borstal" scheme in its entirety, but so far as circumstances will permit, its intention has been carefully given effect to. Up to the present, however, there is little to report upon this subject. Only 11 prisoners of this class have been received here, and these were all for short periods, the longest sentence being only one of three months, while in the majority of cases the sentences did not exceed a month, some being for a few days only. It will thus be seen that, as yet, there has been little opportunity for actually testing the system. With regard to the longer sentenced prisoners, it is satisfactory to know that it is the intention of the Commissioners to authorize their removal to some prison where these youths can have the chance of benefiting by the scheme to its fullest extent. The greatest difficulty the Committee has to contend with is in finding employment for prisoners of this class on discharge and their subsequent supervision, as there are no large employers of labour in the town or neighbourhood of Carmarthen.

Male prisoners have been employed at hammock, mail-bag, and coal sack making, wood chopping, gardening, oakum picking for those with short sentences, repairing clothing, shoes, &c., and the ordinary services of the prison. Female prisoners were occupied in knitting, washing, and repairing underclothing, &c.

The state and condition of the buildings generally are satisfactory.

The fire appliances have been tested monthly and are in good order. The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been of good quality and promptly delivered.

The Progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Sorters, &c.	3	—	3	3 0 7	
Mail-bag Makers	9	—	9	135 15 0	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	9 15 8	
Oakum Pickers	6	—	6	2 1 11	
Sack-makers and menders ...	3	—	3	89 12 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	33 13 11	
Wood-choppers	6	—	6	34 12 6	
Total	28	1	29	—	308 12 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	50 18 0	
Total	2	—	2	—	50 18 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	5	—	5	85 1 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	1	1	2	36 7 6	
Total	10	1	11	—	206 9 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	1	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	—	3		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	9	1	10		
GRAND TOTAL	49	3	52	—	565 19 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Chapel services have been regularly held during the year, and seem to have been much appreciated. In addition to the sermons on Sundays and other special festivals, occasionally very short addresses have been given during the week-day morning services.

The behaviour of the prisoners in Chapel has at all times been quite satisfactory. Indeed the discipline in this prison reflects great credit on the tact, firmness, and kindness of all who have to be responsible for it. The services are chorally rendered.

All prisoners are seen both on reception and on discharge. I have daily visited each prisoner who has been sick or ailing, as well as every one of the few prisoners who have been placed under punishment.

Notice of Holy Communion has been regularly given; but the result has been two celebrations only, those communicating having previously received preparation.

The "Borstal" system has been carefully considered with a view to further the efforts of its originators. A committee was formed in 1906, and from the date of its appointment, its members have met regularly once a month, whilst during the interval the Governor and the Chaplain look into and deal with all cases that need attention. Eleven cases only have been received into this prison since the 1st of June last, and the sentence of one only of these extended to three months, of another to six weeks, and that of the others varied from seven days to one month only. The schoolmaster has worked to my satisfaction.

The lady visitors continue to discharge their duties with the same commendable perseverance and evident desire to assist as I have had the pleasure of calling your attention to in former Annual

Reports. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society does excellent service, and its benefits are, I believe, far-reaching.

May I be allowed to take this fresh opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to the Governor and to every member of his staff for the unvarying courtesy shown by them to both my colleague and myself. They have one and all of them offered us every assistance in their power.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ended March 31st, 1907, the general health of the prisoners has been good. As in former years a considerable number of vagrants had the itch, and also rupture and varicose veins. There was no death, no epidemic, and no suicide or attempt at suicide. There was no case of insanity.

One female prisoner was released on medical grounds.

The water obtained from the town service was of good quality, and was sufficient. The food was of good quality and was sufficient; only in a few cases was any addition to the diets necessary.

The heating of the prison was satisfactory. During the winter months every prisoner has an extra blanket.

The ventilation of the cells and the general sanitary arrangements were in good order.

I visit the prison morning and evening, and when required at other times. Before being passed on to any kind of labour, all prisoners are carefully examined.

One female officer was discharged on medical grounds.

Eleven prisoners have been treated on the juvenile-adult system. The progress made was satisfactory.

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison continue satisfactory. The officers are kindly yet firm in their treatment of prisoners and loyal to me. They, one and all, carry out their duties admirably. The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and since the practical abolition of oakum picking, the reports for idleness have been very few.

The commitments to the prison have been reduced considerably by the transfer of certain districts to Ruthin, and the cessation of various public works in the neighbourhood has also further lowered our average population so that it stood at 31 males and 3 females as against 40 males and 6 females last year. The total receptions were 459 males and 50 females, and transfers have entirely ceased. During the whole year not one woman was com-

mitted from a court of assize or quarter sessions, and for some weeks the females' wing was quite empty.

The number of debtors received was 74.

The number of remissions, part payment of fines, &c., was about the average. The heavy costs for "commitment" still continue in force in this district, but I have reason to hope that the matter will ere long engage the attention of the local authorities. "Automatic" sentences too, as an alternative to a fine, have not entirely ceased, but the recent circular of the Secretary of State on this and other like matters is doing good.

Only six prisoners were placed in the second division, and I still think that too much faith in the expression "Hard Labour" is held by judges and magistrates generally, the desirability of classification being set on one side. Sometimes, when hard labour cannot be given under the statute, the prisoner comes under Division III. much to his surprise, and does not understand the reason. This applies particularly to beggars committed in default of a fine (a somewhat incomprehensible proceeding) and to unlicensed pedlars, &c.

The "Borstal" system is now in force here, with certain modifications, necessary because of the few lads received here under 21 and the limited space available. Each case has been specially dealt with by myself as well as by the chaplain and medical officer, and so far, I am glad to say, none of the lads have been recommitted. The reversion to the old method of teaching in association is a great improvement and conduces to better results, both in adults and juveniles.

The labour carried on here includes stone-breaking (for the Corporation), picking oakum, bundling fire-wood, making mats and nose-bags, &c., and repairing sacks for the public, making coal-sacks and hammocks for the Admiralty and mail-bags for the Post Office.

The females do as much of the laundry work as possible, and repairing; also a little knitting and shirt making.

The buildings are in good order and the construction of a new side entrance and a detached store room complete the special works which were so urgently needed. The fire appliances are adequate and there is an abundant supply of water.

The supply of clothing and bedding is ample, and all the contracts have been well carried out. The delivery of coal, direct from the pit, per the Office of Works, is an excellent arrangement.

The progressive stage system works well, and I think a trial might now be given to the award of "extra marks" when the maximum task is exceeded. The present method seems to be too limited in its scope.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is still doing useful work, and has recently had bequeathed it a legacy of £250. I have received the greatest possible assistance, in dealing with prisoners due for discharge, from the chaplain and lady visitor.

The rules, &c., have been strictly carried out, except in cases which have received the direct sanction of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Mail-bag makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	26 10 3	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	1	1	11 18 0	
Nosebag makers, &c. ...	2	—	2	5 14 6	
Oakum pickers	2	—	2	2 14 6	
Sack-makers and menders ...	4	—	4	106 14 6	
Stone-breakers	4	—	4	7 4 0	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	13 11 6	
Total	17	1	18	—	174 7 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Labourers	2	—	2	53 11 7	
Total	2	—	2	—	53 11 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	3	1	4	61 16 0	
Washers	1	1	2	38 15 6	
Total	6	2	8	—	162 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL ...	31	3	34	—	390 6 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The education of the prisoners has been conscientiously carried out by the chief warder. It is somewhat of an advantage for him to fulfil literally the requirements with regard to juvenile-adults in respect of instruction in association. He does all that can be done, and does it thoroughly.

I have to thank my fellow curates in the parish for much assistance. Every fresh hand ought to bring some fresh ideas and even methods into the work.

I have performed the routine duties, with their occasional assistance. My gratitude is due also to all the officials, especially the Governor for their aid and counsel.

A warder can (and will if encouraged) give a chaplain much assistance, since he has opportunities of discriminating between real and professed first offenders which no one else has.

The services have been duly performed on Sundays and week days, and the organist attends to her work with zeal.

The improvements in the chapel I acknowledge with gratitude.

Kindly persons from without keep up a constant supply of flowers for the altar and one of the female warders arranges them.

The numbers have been very small lately and most of the prisoners are personally well known to me, both in and out of prison.

The prisoners have been without exception glad to receive our ministrations.

The little book on sanitary matters has been very useful. I am inclined to think that more might be at least attempted in this direction.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no epidemic or case of infectious disease, nor has there been any attempt at suicide.

All prisoners are duly examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are good, and the cells have been kept at an uniform temperature.

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison during the past year has been good, and the conduct of the officers has been excellent. They have carried out their duties very satisfactorily, and still continue to afford the young officers undergoing instruction every assistance.

The division of offenders has been strictly followed out.

The conduct of the convicts as a whole has been very good, and that of local prisoners also, the number of reports being small.

There has been no case of corporal punishment or breach of discipline of a serious nature.

The greater number of reports were against the vagrant class, men who travel from town to town and workhouse to workhouse, and who very much prefer prison to the casual ward, with its enforced task of labour, upon whom the short sentences imposed have little if any effect; they prefer punishment to work.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be the greatest incentive to good conduct and industry.

Associated labour has been carried out regularly in the Association Room, and is greatly appreciated by stage prisoners, and very few cases indeed have arisen where the privilege has been abused, and report for misconduct followed.

There has been one attempt to escape, but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the night patrol.

There has been one case of attempted suicide.

The prisoners have been employed at mail-bag making, coal-sacks, tailoring, bookbinding, needlework, shoemaking (repairs), laundry work, gardening, carpentering, wood-chopping, and balling and splicing yarn.

The buildings and fences are in fairly good order except where otherwise reported.

The appliances for use in the case of fire have been regularly tested and are in good condition; the supply of water is good.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store have been found sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The dietaries have been good and well served, very few complaints having come to my notice.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been strictly carried out.

The school of instruction for officers still continues at this prison, composed of three classes in the year of four months each, with, I trust, excellent results; the number of probationers passed out being 56.

The class of juvenile-adults receive weekly lectures by the Chaplain which are much appreciated by the lads, and their well-being on discharge is also carefully considered by him and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The Secretary of the Chelmsford branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been communicated with, and we hope that they will help us with lectures, and also assist in finding employment for the lads on discharge; they have expressed their willingness to do so.

The lads are physically drilled daily for half an hour, the benefit of which is very marked and must result in good.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	32 15 9	
Coir ballers	35	—	35	28 5 0	
Coir pickers	27	—	27	1 8 2	
Knitters	2	—	2	4 1 9	
Mail-bag makers	48	—	48	445 10 11	
Needleworkers	27	—	27	279 12 7	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	3 17 6	
Sack-makers	24	—	24	437 6 9	
Shoe-makers, &c.	1	—	1	25 2 3	
Tailors, &c.	14	—	14	256 6 6	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	23 2 0	
Total	187	—	187	—	1,537 8 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	68 12 3	
Labourers	5	—	5	150 2 10	
Painters and glaziers ...	3	—	3	100 7 6	
Total	9	—	9	—	319 2 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	154 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	—	18	278 2 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	77 7 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	34 8 6	
Washers	12	—	12	278 2 0	
Total	43	—	43	—	853 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	17	—	17		
Not told off at unlocking ...	7	—	7		
Sick	3	—	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	28	—	28		
GRAND TOTAL	267	—	267	—	2,709 18 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been carried on during the year as usual without any break. Two sermons have been preached on each Sunday, on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and a short address has been given on most Holy Days. Once a week, as a rule, a brief lecture has been given on English Church History.

These lectures continue to be much appreciated and lead to many questions and requests for special books on the subject.

There have been some 19 celebrations of the Holy Eucharist during the year, at which 170 communions have been made by prisoners. Before every celebration there has been a short service of preparation with an instruction in the chapel.

Two men have been baptized by me and seven confirmed by the Bishop of Colchester. One of these latter was a young lad sentenced to death, whom the Bishop also visited in his cell, and who made his communion on the day before his execution.

On several occasions we have had visits from neighbouring clergy, who are always glad to help us in this way so far as their own work will allow.

The chapel has been decorated at the great festivals, and we owe many thanks to Mr. H. Collings Wells, one of our visiting magistrates, for some beautiful flowers sent by him for the altar vases last Christmas.

The choirs of All Saints and Holy Trinity, Springfield, and St. Mary's, Chelmsford, have been permitted to sing at Sunday afternoon services, and their kindness gave general pleasure.

The chapel has been enriched by several additions to its furniture. A new carved oak altar was dedicated by the Bishop of Colchester shortly before Easter. It has added very much to the dignity of the sanctuary and is a very handsome piece of work. The Committee of the S. P. C. K. has very kindly made us a grant of eleven large pictures for the chapel. They have been mounted and framed at the expense of the visiting magistrates, and are very effective. The visiting magistrates have also given a set of hangings for the altar, and two of their number have very generously provided a fine piece of oak to make a new prayer desk to replace the old one, which was of pitch pine. The new desk has been made in the prison, and is very greatly admired ; it is really a beautiful piece of work.

We have had the usual Church Army Mission this year, conducted by Captain Brazier, who has had much experience, and whose addresses were listened to with great attention.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, and at such other times as they have made application. Those under punishment and sick in cell have received regular attention, and short services, with addresses, have been given in hospital on Sunday afternoons, as occasion required. In addition, I make a point of visiting each man in his cell about once a month. Such visits always appear to be welcome, and it is only on one or two occasions that I have met with anything but the greatest respect and courtesy.

Eight juveniles have been received during the year, but only three were sentenced to imprisonment ; three were bound over at the police court, one was birched, and the remaining one discharged. All these were specially attended to and everything was done to help them to a better life ; but I feel I must again protest against sending children to prison, even if only on remand, since whatever good they may be taught during the short time they are here is much more than counterbalanced by the removal of that feeling of dread of prison, which too often is their only deterrent from wrongdoing. I should be heartily glad if the

methods adopted in Birmingham, Glasgow, and other places could be universally applied.

The schoolmasters have done their work systematically and well. The new order allowing them to teach in association will, I am sure, render their work easier and still more effective.

The library is quite equal to the ordinary demands made upon it. Magazines and especially the "Boys' Own Paper" and "Chums" are in great request. The little book "A Healthy Home" recently placed in the cells is very greatly appreciated. I have heard nothing but praise of it, one old man going so far as to add "and the best of it is, sir, most of it is true"!

Since June 1st special attention has been given to the juvenile-adults under a modified Borstal system. Some 54 of these lads have been received with sentences varying from a few days to over 12 months. Of these 14 have been transferred for various reasons to other prisons, and 8 are still serving their sentence, 10 are known to have been reconvicted, 11 have been lost sight of, and 11 are doing well. Several of those who have been lost sight of were sent to friends at a distance and enquiries about them have failed to obtain an answer.

A few have written personally to give an account of themselves, one has shipped on a voyage to the Cape, another is going out to friends, who have found him farm work in Canada, and others are working happily at home. All these lads while in prison have been under school instruction daily under my personal supervision, and they have all made excellent progress. In addition I have given them a special lecture once a week on various subjects. I have taken the Church Catechism as the basis of my remarks as it is familiar to at least some of the lads, and it affords endless opportunities of branching out in secular and moral as well as in purely religious directions.

The general behaviour of the lads has been excellent, and in only two cases has it been necessary to deprive a boy of special privileges.

The awarding of the special good conduct marks has received careful attention from the Governor and myself. These marks are undoubtedly a great inducement to a lad to make the most of his opportunities.

I have made a special selection of library books for the use of this class.

The Prisoners' Aid Society takes every possible care to provide for the lads on discharge, fully recognising the extreme importance of finding employment for them whenever possible away from their old haunts and companions. The sentences of most of our lads are too short to allow us to hope that much of a reformation can be effected here, but obviously any good impressions that may have been made by our efforts would have but a poor chance of surviving a return to their old environment. It is a sad thing but it is true that in many cases home is the last place to which these lads should be sent on discharge.

Our committee has found the Royal Aid Society at Charing Cross most willing and successful in dealing with all these cases.

I have taken a personal interest in the different classes of probationary officers under instruction here. Lectures have been

given on various aspects of prison duty and responsibility, and I have made the acquaintance of each individual member.

I have to thank the Governor and the staff generally for their unfailing courtesy and assistance to me in my work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been only a small amount of sickness among the prisoners; the great majority of cases have been very trivial in character. However a few very severe cases have occurred which have required operative treatment. Two cases of appendicitis, one internal urethrotomy, one inguinal colotomy, and one case of rectal polypus have been operated on in hospital. Special female nurses were obtained for three of these cases, and their services were much appreciated. There has only been one death during the year. There has been no epidemic illness nor any zymotic disease. No case of suicide and only one case of genuine attempted suicide.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison have been carefully watched throughout the year, and have at all times been in excellent order.

The ventilation of the prison has been quite satisfactory, and the heating has been sufficient and uniform.

The diet and bedding have been in accordance with rule and have been of good quality. All the prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for labour. Special attention has been given to juvenile-adults whose health has been excellent under the new system of physical exercise.

Three cases only of weak-minded prisoners have come under notice during the year.

DERBY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the year ended 31st March, 1907, the working of the changes in the system effected by the Prison Act, 1898, continued to be satisfactory.

The triple division of offenders has worked satisfactorily.

The power to earn remission of sentence, and the provision for part payment of fines continue to be appreciated.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape, and the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

Hard-labour prisoners of the first stage have been employed at firewood-chopping, coal-sack making, and oakum-picking. The remainder of the prisoners were employed at tailoring, needlework, knitting, untarred rope teasing, bed and mattress making, &c.

The buildings are all in a satisfactory condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been good, and delivered with punctuality.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been properly carried out, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	19 13 7	
Knitters	—	9	9	59 19 0	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 9 0	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	12 10 0	
Needleworkers	—	11	11	130 12 3	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	5 14 0	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	30	6	36	15 5 2	
Sack makers	17	—	17	296 0 0	
Rug makers	30	—	30	22 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	36 14 0	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	101 19 5	
Wood-choppers	26	—	26	60 0 7	
Total	122	26	148	—	776 13 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	26 10 10	
Carpenters	1	—	1	45 12 11	
Labourers	9	—	9	233 14 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	13 9 6	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	44 9 7	
Total	13	—	13	—	363 17 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	4	19	279 10 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	70 9 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	13 8 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	38 17 0	
Washers	13	—	13	279 9 0	
Total	42	4	46	—	867 1 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	3	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	16	5	21		
Sick	4	1	5		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	33	10	43		
GRAND TOTAL ...	210	40	250	—	2,007 11 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the last few weeks alterations and improvements have been made in the chapel, which add considerably to its appearance as a place of worship. Whilst the work was going on the chapel was closed on week days, otherwise the services have been held without break throughout the year. Courses of addresses have been given by the Rev. F. P. Downman, Secretary for the C. E. T. S. in this diocese, and also by the Chaplain; the clergy of St. Thomas' Church have also assisted. On Good Friday the Bishop of Southwell conducted the morning service. Early in September an eight days' mission took place; the missioner was the Rev. Paul B. Bull, of Mirfield, and his earnest addresses and private interviews made a deep impression on many of the prisoners. At the close of the mission six men and two women were admitted to the Holy Communion. One execution has taken place; the condemned man was most attentive, and before his end was baptized and received the Holy Communion with evident signs of penitence.

The conduct of the prisoners, both in chapel and in the regular visitation, has always been quite satisfactory. All have been visited on reception and discharge, and those applying for a visit or under punishment or sick have always been attended to. So far as possible, all under long sentences have been visited from time to time.

Juvenile-adults have received special attention; but out of the 59 in prison during the year 40 were undergoing short sentences, the remainder showed some improvement, but to be satisfactorily tested the Borstal system requires a sentence of more than six months. There were 12 under instruction, and these have all done well—some very well. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been diligent in the discharge of their duties.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been most satisfactory ; 361 cases were assisted as compared with 254 in the previous year. Mr. Williams, the agent of the Society, has done excellent work, and is most painstaking in his efforts to help prisoners on discharge. The lady visitors have also helped many of the women who showed any real desire for improvement, and several have been sent to homes and other institutions.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Governor and all his subordinates for the kind assistance which they are ever ready to afford me in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been only one case of infectious disease during the year, viz., one of diphtheria lately reported and now practically over.

The deaths have been one of suicide and one of execution for wilful murder. No other prisoner attempted suicide.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality. A small number of prisoners have had extra allowances for debility and other reasons.

Ventilation, temperature, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

DEVIZES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison for the past year has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good, and there has been an entire absence of any grave breach of prison rules.

The discipline has so far as possible been well maintained.

There has been no escape, nor attempt at escape, nor has there been any death in the prison.

Remission of sentence is still a great incentive to industry and a deterrent to misconduct.

The intention of the Triple Division under the Act of 1898 does not appear to be quite so well understood as should be by some of the magistrates, some cases calling for report.

The carrying out of the principles laid down for the treatment of juveniles and juvenile-adults have been, so far as practicable, strictly carried out, and with a fair amount of success, the one great drawback to any permanent good being the shortness of the majority of the sentences. Where the sentences were over four months there was a marked improvement in smartness of appearance and physique, and it is encouraging to note that of the longer sentenced prisoners, there have been, so far as I am aware, no re-committals.

The opportunity of earning money by trial prisoners is generally accepted, and tends to order and greater industry, and this also applies to debtors.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

Hard labour of the first stage has been carried out by Admiralty coal sack making, breaking stone for local authorities, sawing wood, and oakum picking. Prisoners in other stages have been employed at hammock making, making mail bags and bag mouths, chopping wood, tailoring, cotton sorting, oakum picking, repairing books, clothing, bedding, furniture and utensils, cleaning, gardening, building work, and at washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department.

The condition of the prison walls and buildings is satisfactory. A great improvement has been effected in the Prison chapel by the removal of the east gallery, and consequent enlargement of chancel, the building of new altar platform and rail, and by painting and varnishing interior of building, and with additional furniture.

The re-construction of heating apparatus in B and C wards, &c., has been satisfactorily carried out, and also other minor improvements.

The fire appliances are all in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The dietaries have been good and sufficient with few exceptions.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and as a rule punctually delivered.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its good work, endeavouring to assist all necessitous and deserving cases.

The rules for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been duly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	15 13 2	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 8	
Cotton sorters	1	—	1	0 12 0	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 8 3	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	28 9 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	328 4 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	41 7 10	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	2 3 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	8	—	8	160 14 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	20 7 8	
Stone-breakers	4	—	4	18 5 10	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Tailors, &c.	6	—	6	98 19 0	
Washers (not including prison service).	2	1	3	55 19 0	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	37 5 9	
Total	65	3	68	—	860 5 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	74 0 6	
Total	3	—	3	—	74 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	90 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	1	9	137 17 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	34 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 6 6	
Washers	1	2	3	67 13 0	
Total	16	3	19	—	372 12 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	8	—	8		
GRAND TOTAL	92	6	98	—	1,306 18 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the Chapel have been regularly performed, both on Sundays and week-days, and the Holy Communion celebrated on the greater festivals, and at other times. The heartiness of the singing of the prisoners at the daily and Sunday services has been very marked, and I have reason to believe that the prisoners have profited much by the services, spiritually.

Those who have assisted me by preaching in the Chapel are the following:—The Rev. F. Phipps, Vicar of St. Peter's, Devizes;

the Rev. H. E. T. Bassett, Chaplain of the Wilts County Asylum; the Rev. G. Bird, Chaplain of the Devizes Union, Workhouse; the Rev. W. F. Robinson of the Salisbury St. Andrew's Mission; and the Rev. G. H. Lawrence, Curate of St. John's, Devizes.

Captain Thirlwell of the Church Army held a Mission, and preached daily and on two consecutive Sundays in the Chapel.

I have visited each prisoner on reception and on discharge, and the sick, and those kept under punishment and observation daily. I have always found the prisoners attentive to and interested in advice, spiritual and otherwise, which I have given to them in my visitation of them.

The juveniles and juvenile-adults I have visited daily, and have inspected their daily school-work. I have always, when it has been possible, arranged for the disposal of a juvenile who has no fixed home. When, as is generally the case, the boy is sent home to his parents, I have communicated with the incumbent of the parish to which he belongs.

The juvenile-adults have been few in number, but they have received the same attention as the juveniles and have been given an occasional lecture.

The work of the Lady Visitors has been less than usual, owing to the smaller number of female prisoners, but it has been very thorough. I find the Quarterly Meetings of the Lady Visitors of great assistance. Too much praise cannot be given to the Lady Visitors for the persevering way in which they follow up difficult cases after discharge.

The Governor and other officers have given me much help in the performance of my duties with unvarying willingness and courtesy.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Infectious disease has been absent, with the exception of sporadic cases of influenza.

The water supply and sanitation of the prison have been excellent, and the heating arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

There have been no complaints as to the quality of the food.

There has been no death, and the single case of attempted suicide that has occurred was probably feigned.

Six cases of insanity have been certified among prisoners, five males and one female.

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The privilege of part payment of fine continues to be carefully explained to all prisoners on reception, but few take advantage of the concession.

Associated labour has been carried on throughout the year; it is appreciated by the prisoners, and their conduct while so employed

leaves little to be desired. Chopping and bundling firewood have been introduced, the prisoners working in association, on the ground floor of the wheel-house, under satisfactory conditions. Some further work of repairs to bags and sacks has also been found, and is a suitable cellular labour for unskilled and weakly men.

With these exceptions the same class of work has been carried on as in previous years, viz., mail-bag, hammock and coal sack making by the men, and laundry work, knitting and clothing repairs by the women.

The periodical painting of the cells, corridors and landings, &c. has provided work for a number of men during a great portion of the year.

The conduct of the officers has been good. Two senior warders retired owing to ill-health, and both, I regret to say, have since died.

I am pleased to report that the conduct of the prisoners has been very good. Notwithstanding that some few exceptionally ill-conducted men—not direct committals—have been specially located here, and have given trouble, as they would have done elsewhere, yet twenty-six prisoners only have been punished for thirty-eight offences against prison discipline.

The prison garden has been cultivated with success and the produce used in the kitchen.

The roads and buildings are in good condition.

There have been no births, deaths, suicides, executions, corporal punishments, escapes, nor attempts to escape during the year.

Owing to the ill-health of the Lady Visitor a second has been appointed. To each of these ladies my thanks are due for their zealous endeavour to influence the female prisoners for good.

Through the kindness of the organist and choir of St. Peter's Church, and with your cordial approval, a selection of carols was sung in the Prison Chapel at Evensong on Sunday, the Feast of the Epiphany. The conduct of the prisoners was admirable, and their appreciation manifest.

A novelty in prison administration has been introduced into this and all English prisons during the year under review. I refer to the modified Borstal system for the treatment of juvenile-adults. It has great possibilities and is destined to prove a beneficial influence in the reclaiming of some, at least, of the youths who drift into prison, while those it fails to reclaim it will assuredly improve mentally, morally and physically.

I hope that it may be possible at no distant date to remove every juvenile-adult with a sentence of and above a month to the existing district centre for juveniles, or other specially selected station. The expense would be trifling, the gain to the young prisoner incalculable.

The fire appliances are in good order and fire practice has been periodically performed.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been ample, and the Contractor's supplies generally satisfactory.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in its entirety, and all rules and regulations complied with, save in such cases which may have been directly brought to notice.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	6 8 8	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	16 17 9	
Knitters	7	—	7	27 4 0	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	53 3 0	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	222 0 0	
Needleworkers	3	2	5	38 8 5	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	6 5 3	
Sack-makers and menders...	14	—	14	140 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	18 12 6	
Tailors, &c	6	—	6	107 3 9	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	8 14 0	
Total	75	2	77	—	680 8 7
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	52 15 10	
Carpenters	1	—	1	21 14 7	
Labourers	11	—	11	262 17 6	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	3	—	3	113 12 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 14 7	
Total	17	—	17	—	493 15 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	186 11 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	47 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	21 17 6	
Washers	1	5	6	119 11 0	
Total	19	6	25	—	499 4 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	9	1	10		
GRAND TOTAL ...	120	9	129	—	1,673 8 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

All prisoners have been seen on admission and discharge, and there has been daily systematic and frequent visitation from cell to cell.

All the services have been held as usual on week-days, Sundays, and special days, and the behaviour in chapel has been most exemplary.

Addresses have been given from time to time by various clergymen, including the Reverends W. A. Heygate, Canon Hill, E. S. Moss, R. C. Fugard, J. Bateman, E. C. Leslie, M. Dasent, A. Watson, E. K. Brown, G. Tonge and W. Allan.

Captain Brazier of the Church Army held an 8 days' Mission, June 10-17, in the Prison, and his ministrations were much appreciated.

Notice of Holy Communion has been duly given, and several prisoners, apparently suitable, have communicated during the year.

I have given weekly lectures to the juvenile-adults on different subjects, such as Temperance, Courage, Kindness to Animals, Character, Self-help, Ants and their Ways, Money, Good Manners, Companionship, Purity, Duty, &c.

We have not as yet had much experience of the operation of the juvenile-adult system, but its tendency seems to be beneficial, and the results, as far as can be seen, on the whole satisfactory. If there is any sense of right feeling in a juvenile-adult it brings it out, and the privileges are appreciated. They take great interest in the secular addresses which I give from time to time.

The education of prisoners entitled to receive instruction has been duly carried out by the schoolmaster under my supervision.

The D.P.A.S. is doing good work. Miss Mansel who has recently been appointed as an additional Lady Visitor to the female prisoners, has rendered valuable service during the indisposition of the other Lady Visitor, Mrs. Acland.

The Governor and prison staff generally have been helpful to me in my work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been good; there has been no epidemic, no death, no suicide, one attempted suicide.

All prisoners are carefully examined when admitted.

The dietary and bedding are sufficient and good.

The ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and temperature of the prison have been satisfactory.

Three prisoners have been found insane and sent to the County Asylum.

DURHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been well maintained.

The conduct of the staff has been very satisfactory, and that of the male and female prisoners good.

There has been one case of corporal punishment.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The quantity of bedding and clothing has been found sufficient.

The supplies of the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The prisoners have been employed on coal sack making, fender making, mail bag making, weaving, and sack making, also as carpenters, tinsmiths, and gardeners.

Only one alteration and improvement has been carried out, a new entrance to the male prison from the exercise yard.

The lady visitors visit the female prison regularly and lectures are given once a month.

The report on the treatment of juvenile-adults is on the whole satisfactory and I am greatly indebted to the chaplain, Borstal Committee, local agents and others who have kindly assisted by lectures for the result. The Committee have taken great interest in their work, and spent much time and consideration over the cases brought before them.

The total number received during the year is 574, of which number 212 are reported as doing well, 150 indifferently, 144 re-arrested and 68 lost sight of. 444 were sentenced to a month or under. A very large number of these, as the chaplain in his report states, are of the very lowest class, have no homes and had probably never known one, they were very ignorant, and idle, and have existed by gathering rags, or hawking. There is no doubt that all have much improved by the treatment physically, and also in their manners and address. Their behaviour is good, and when under control, they appear anxious to please and are energetic and leave the prison with the intention of doing better. It is difficult to keep in touch and find work for those sentenced to a short term, especially in this county, when they go into distant towns.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the YEAR ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:—					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Brush and mop makers ...	6	—	6	39 15 2	
Carpenters	1	—	1	31 12 11	
Knitters	—	49	49	390 0 0	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	50 6 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Mail-bag makers	7	—	7	39 1 4	
Needleworkers	—	21	21	246 18 11	
Oakum pickers	54	—	54	36 3 0	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	38	—	38	11 17 9	
Sack-makers and Menders ...	44	—	44	594 14 9	
Ship-fender makers	112	—	112	320 5 7	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	96 9 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	33 0 0	
Stone-breakers	25	—	25	68 12 6	
Tailors, &c.	20	—	20	255 16 11	
Weavers (all branches) ...	39	—	39	282 17 9	
Total	354	70	424	—	2,532 7 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:—					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	29 12 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	21 15 0	
Labourers	13	1	14	339 19 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	18 6 0	
Total	16	1	17	—	409 13 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	185 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	25	6	31	473 16 0	
Gardeners	10	—	10	152 3 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	40 13 0	
Stokers	3	2	5	124 5 6	
Washers	—	22	22	515 6 6	
Total	47	31	78	—	1,553 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	20	1	21		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	12	10	22		
Not told off at unlocking ...	53	8	61		
Sick	5	6	11		
Total	90	25	115		
GRAND TOTAL	507	127	634	—	4,495 8 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayer has been said on Thursdays, and on Holy Days morning prayer and sermon. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, morning prayer and sermon, also evening prayer and sermon.

I beg to express my deepest gratitude for the valuable help rendered by the clergy of Durham and neighbourhood. During the year no less than 31 sermons (including 12 sermons preached by the Acting-Chaplain during the Chaplain's illness) have been recorded as preached by them in our chapel.

Frequent change of preachers must be highly beneficial to the congregation, and many of the prisoners have testified of the good received in our services.

Behaviour in chapel has been excellent. The prisoners have joined heartily and reverently in the services and listened attentively to the sermons.

The education of prisoners has been carried out according to the regulations, many special cases of the juvenile-adults have received school instruction. The percentage of passes is considerably higher than last year. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have given every satisfaction, both being painstaking and practical teachers.

Each prisoner has been visited on reception and discharge, and once a month during imprisonment; the juvenile-adults very frequently, sick and punishment cases daily.

I regard my cellular visits as a most important feature of my work, for then I hear the stories of their lives, their temptations and weaknesses, and the probable cause of their crimes, and I know exactly what to say in words of admonition and encouragement. All my visits have been received most respectfully, and my counsel listened to attentively.

The library is in good condition, and the books highly appreciated, especially the magazines.

The juvenile-adults have received the careful attention of the Chaplain. The majority are of a low type, without any trade, of idle habits, and of a low educational standard.

On Saturday, March 30th, we locked up 47 juvenile-adults, and in visiting them I gleaned the following facts :—

Education. Eleven were absolutely illiterate; the other 36 were of low standards, the majority being under Standard III.

Their outside environments are not helpful to lead good and useful lives; 20 lived in common lodging houses; 9 confessed that their parents were addicted to drink; the other 18 said they had fairly comfortable homes.

Out of the 47, only 12 were first offenders, the other 35 having previous convictions varying from 1 to 6.

Among the number were 9 who confessed that they had been inmates of either reformatories or industrial schools.

Thirty-seven were sent to prison for larceny, 1 for false attestation, 6 for sleeping out, 3 for breach of borough bye-laws. Their sentences varied from 7 days to six months.

No effort is spared in exhorting them to lead better lives; the Chaplain is continually among them giving good counsel, and the Borstal Committee giving them good practical advice. Fifty lectures have been given them on subjects bearing on the betterment of life.

With these efforts I have reason to believe that the great majority of the juvenile-adults leave the prison with the intention of leading better and more useful lives, but many find the evil surroundings outside too strong for them.

No Committee work with greater zeal than our Borstal Committee; they spare no effort; they spend a great deal of time in prison interviewing the lads; they have enlisted the sympathy of great employers of labour in various parts of the county, and almost every juvenile-adult desirous of work has employment found for him if the length of sentence affords time.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues in a flourishing condition, and is doing good work.

During the year ending December 31st, 1906, 1,047 males and 325 females have been dealt with by the sub-committee, which meets weekly at the prison to consider cases as they become due for discharge.

During the year a temporary refuge for female discharged prisoners has been opened in Old Elvet, Durham; the female agent, Mrs. Holmes, acting as matron under the direction of lady visitors. Since the establishment of the refuge, we have been able to lodge females for the short period necessary to find employment for them, or until they could be restored to their friends, to whose care it was considered safe to trust them. This shows some really good work has been done.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society's agents, have done excellent work during the year.

I cannot speak too highly of the good work done by the lady visitors. They attend the prison most regularly, and interview all the female prisoners recommended by the chaplain, and they have provided eight very useful and instructive lectures for the women.

I have received every kindness and help from the Governor and all the other officers in the carrying out of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no infectious disease.

There has been one case of suicide (a male), and one determined attempt by a female.

All prisoners for hard labour are stripped and examined before being passed.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. Attention has been given to the heating, and the prison has been maintained at as uniform a temperature as possible.

The progress in the juvenile-adult system, especially the physical drill, in my opinion is satisfactory, and likely to be of much benefit.

EXETER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

The "Borstal system" is being carried out at this prison in a modified form, as there are seldom more than four or five "juvenile-adult" prisoners in custody at one time. They are drilled regularly, and seem to appreciate the lectures and special treatment they receive, and do not like their privileges being taken away when they misconduct themselves, which, I must confess, is not a common occurrence.

There have been 35 of these prisoners here since the 1st June, 1906, but only one of these with a sentence of over three months, who served the whole of his time at this prison; he improved wonderfully in physique, appearance and manners, and, in my opinion, in character as well, so I consider that longer sentences for this class of prisoner would, in the majority of cases, be most beneficial. Short periods of imprisonment can scarcely be expected to have any very lasting effect.

The chaplain and myself receive every assistance from the chairman and members of the "Borstal" Committee at this prison, and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society give all the help they can on their discharge.

The chairman of the "Borstal" Committee has given several lectures to the lads as well as visiting them in their cells, and Colonel Coulson has given his annual lecture.

No doubt the great difficulty is to find suitable work for them on discharge, and this difficulty is very much increased in some cases by the parents of some of the lads refusing to allow their sons to leave home.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory on the whole.

There has been no escape, and only one very feeble attempt at escape.

Prisoners have been employed at the following industries:—Coal-sacks, wood chopping, and oakum picking for first stage prisoners; mail-bags, nose-bags, coir brushes, mittens (leather), cotton sorting, and tailoring, &c.; and the females at laundry work, sewing, and knitting.

The condition of the prison buildings is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good order; 13 new hydrants have been added during the last year; and the supply of water is excellent.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except in one case, which was reported.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

The lady visitors continue their good work, and are a great help to the female prisoners both in prison and on discharge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society meet at the prison every month and take a great interest in the work.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	18 12 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	32 17 0	
Brush makers	2	—	2	30 10 3	
Cotton sorters	57	—	57	1 9 0	
Knitters	1	2	3	23 9 9	
Mail-bag makers	30	—	30	235 6 2	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	10	—	10	37 16 1	
Needleworkers	2	1	3	44 7 10	
Nosebag makers	6	—	6	8 15 0	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	9 12 5	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	1	—	1	0 10 7	
Sack-makers and menders...	10	—	10	190 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	6	—	6	50 12 7	
Tailors, &c.	17	—	17	247 9 9	
Wood-choppers	10	—	10	36 19 7	
Total	169	3	172	—	968 8 4
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	123 5 5	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	37 7 6	
Total	5	—	5	—	160 12 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	175 7 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	50 10 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	2	6	8	182 3 6	
Total	20	8	28	—	586 16 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	1	10		
Sick	9	—	9		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	25	1	26		
GRAND TOTAL ...	219	12	231	—	1,715 17 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated at each of the Great Festivals and on other occasions; the total number of Communions made during the past year has been 47.

The usual Sunday services, with sermon, and the daily prayers have been held throughout the year without intermission; and there has been a weekly address given in the chapel of the prison, with few exceptions. Prayers have been said daily in the hospital, with an address on Sundays, and, with few exceptions, an address in the week.

As last year, the reverence and attention of the prisoners in chapel has been noteworthy.

In Advent and Lent, special addresses have been given at my invitation by the Rev. F. Simmons, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the Rev. Philip Williams, Rector of the Church of St. James, in this city. I have also to thank the Rev. Prebendary Bird and the Rev. F. Robson, Rector of Stoke Canon, for kind help.

All prisoners have been seen by the Chaplain on reception and discharge, and on application and while under punishment; in addition to which a constant round of visitation of the prisoners in their cells has been maintained. With hardly an exception, my visits have been well received and in many cases heartily appreciated.

All the sick have been regularly visited.

The prison library is now in a high state of efficiency. Great care has been taken in the selection of useful and interesting books. I have received many spontaneous and appreciative remarks on the character of the books obtainable at this prison. It is gratifying to observe how sound reading is, in many cases, preferred to mere novels.

The book called "A Healthy Home and How to Keep it" has proved of great interest to all prisoners who read it.

The Trade Text-books introduced into the library are much sought after.

The "Methodist Hymn-book" is now furnished to all Wesleyan prisoners.

School work has been carried on under my supervision with regularity and painstaking care. Many prisoners, both local and convict, regard it as a real privilege. I have known several cases this year of prisoners who, excluded by regulation from school on account of their age, have, nevertheless, begged for some instruction. The number of imperfectly educated and illiterate continues to be large. Much painstaking effort and progress have been, however, exhibited by some of the men under instruction, which speaks highly for the careful and patient teaching given by the schoolmasters.

Miss Geare continues her admirable lectures on Domestic Economy and Health.

Lectures on various secular subjects have been given to the juvenile and Star class prisoners; and I have been much struck with the lucid accounts written by the juvenile-adults of the

lectures they have attended, notably one on "Betting and Gambling" and one on "The Cigarette Habit."

Colonel Coulson has also delivered his lecture on "Manliness."

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to receive its usual amount of local support and to do good work. In the treatment of young girls it has been especially successful, thanks to the help of the Sisters of the Devon House of Mercy and the Women's Social Department of the Church Army. Experience seems to lead one to the conclusion that the only kind of home that can make a really lasting impression upon these poor fallen creatures and succeed in building up a character fitted for a respectable position in the world is the home in which there is a thorough-going religious atmosphere, and, more especially, is conducted by people whose lives are manifestly devoted and self-sacrificing. It is the sight and silent influence of the devoted life which, with the atmosphere of religion, makes so great and permanent a change for good in these high-spirited and fallen girls.

A Local Borstal Association Committee has been formed at your suggestion for the purpose of enlisting more public and active sympathy with juvenile-adults on discharge. Since its formation 35 cases have been dealt with, and, so far, there have been no relapses into crime in this particular class.

Excluding one sentence of nine months and four sentences of three months, the average sentence of lads committed to this prison since the formation of the committee is about two and a half weeks only; from this it will be seen that as long as the short sentence remains in vogue with magistrates, the Borstal Association Committee cannot hope to effect much in the way of permanent reformation with this class of prisoner. It is with regret that one has to add that often the worst enemy of a lad on his discharge from prison is the parent, who refuses to allow his child to go to employment in another district or to be sent to sea.

Not sufficient time has yet elapsed to enable one to form an accurate opinion as to the measure of success attending the treatment of the 35 cases that have, so far, passed through the hands of this committee, but the outlook is distinctly promising.

The lady visitors, Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Kekewich, continue their good work among the female prisoners.

The Governor and staff generally have given me every assistance in the discharge of my duties, for which I beg to express sincere thanks.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

No epidemic has occurred.

There has been no suicide or attempt real or feigned.

One prisoner died from natural causes.

One convicted and two trial prisoners have been certified insane, all of whom were insane on admission.

All prisoners were carefully examined by me before being passed for labour.

The bedding and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The diets have been satisfactory, and there has been little need of granting extra diet.

The general sanitation, ventilation and heating arrangements have been good.

The juvenile-adult prisoners received here are of a different physical and mental type from those from larger cities, as this is more especially a military and agricultural centre rather than a manufacturing one.

During the time the Borstal system has been in operation here we have dealt with 35 juvenile-adults, the average age of whom was just over 18 years, and the average height and weight 5 ft. 5 ins. and 131 lbs.

The period of detention has been too short to produce practical or noteworthy results.

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

844 prisoners were received on conviction, as against 1,008 received during the previous year; the reduction being due to fewer commitments for vagrancy offences.

12 prisoners have availed themselves of the privilege of paying part fine.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. On the 25th October last there was an outbreak among the convicts temporarily located here with the object of escaping. There were nine engaged, five of whom escaped, one surrendered the same night, and the remaining four were captured two days later by the Gloucestershire Constabulary in a wood at Lydney in the Forest of Dean. The others engaged in the outbreak—four in number—were secured in the prison grounds before they could make good their escape. They were all tried by the Visiting Committee and sentenced to undergo certain punishments.

During the year the new rules for the treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners, that is those between the ages of 16 and 21, have been in force. These lads have been kept apart from the other prisoners and have been specially visited by the chaplain and myself. The Visiting Magistrates have also given them encouragement and advice on their visits.

Addresses have been given them by the Chaplain, his Curates, the Visiting Magistrates and myself on such subjects as "Gambling," "Duty," "Manliness," "Honesty," &c. They have been given physical training daily by a competent instructor.

Especial interest has been taken in them after their discharge, and the most satisfactory reports have been received as to their conduct, showing that the special treatment in prison has had good results.

Full employment has been found for the prisoners in making hammocks and coal-sacks for H.M. Dockyards, mail-bags for the Postmaster General, and in the service of the prison.

The buildings are in a satisfactory condition.

The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Carpenters, &c., ...	1	—	1	6 1 5	
Cotton sorters	4	—	4	1 16 11	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	18 0 6	
Knitters	2	—	2	20 19 6	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	14 16 0	
Mail-bag makers	37	—	37	363 17 6	
Needleworkers	1	—	1	8 17 0	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	5 10 1	
Sack-makers and menders ...	8	—	8	109 1 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	17 0 10	
Tailors, &c.	9	—	9	124 7 1	
Wood-choppers	5	—	5	14 15 0	
Total	76	—	76	—	705 2 10
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	21 17 1	
Labourers	9	—	9	213 6 0	
Masons	1	—	1	44 5 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	13 7 8	
Total	12	—	12	—	292 15 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	—	10	164 13 6	
Gardeners	1	—	1	16 17 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	7	—	7	154 1 0	
Total	22	—	22	—	451 9 0

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	—	7		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	14	—	14		
GRAND TOTAL	124	—	124	—	1,449 7 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The duties of the chaplaincy of this prison have been duly carried out during the past year by myself and my assistant curates.

There have been every Sunday matins and evensong, with two sermons, and the Holy Communion has been celebrated monthly when there has been more than one applicant.

On all Saints' days there has been ante-communion with a sermon, and there has been daily shortened choral matins.

All prisoners have been seen on admission and discharge, as also daily those sick and under punishment. The others also have been more or less frequently seen, as in parochial requirements.

The only peculiar feature in the year's work has been our experience of the Borstal system, in so far as it has been possible to carry it out in this small prison.

The impression left upon my mind is that the system in itself is admirable but that the period for which juvenile-adults can be treated here is too short for it to be possible that any very reliable conclusion should be drawn as to its effects.

There can be no doubt that the lads themselves like to be talked to, and encouraged to ask questions on the various subjects brought before them, whether singly or when there are enough to form a class, which is of course here more seldom but also more interesting.

I do not think that much good is likely to be done, as a rule, to those who have had several previous convictions or have been brought up at a reformatory.

A temperance lecture has been given by Colonel Ferguson, the Local Organising Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society. The men were very attentive, but have not at present, any of them, responded to his urgent appeal to sign the pledge. I may say that I always recommend this course to those for whom I consider this course necessary myself, so that I am not greatly surprised at the result.

I have only to add that I have this year, as upon all previous

years, nothing but gratitude to express for the kindness and courtesy of all the officers of the prison, from the Governor downwards, and also to say that the behaviour of the prisoners generally, both in Church and to myself personally, has been most respectful, and that the apparent good manners and hearty joining in the services would put many a parish church congregation to shame.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The medical history of this prison during the last year is uneventful. The general health of the prisoners has been good. The examination of all prisoners on reception has been carefully made before the task was allotted.

There have been no epidemics of any kind, nor has there been any attempt at suicide.

The ventilation of the cells has been much improved by the recent alteration in the ventilating; the temperature of the prison has been well regulated.

The city water supply, from which the prison water is taken, is excellent.

The juvenile-adult class has been established. The experience this year is not particularly valuable, as most of the prisoners in the class were for very short sentences. I am sorry to say that one prisoner, who was in the class for six months, is now waiting trial here on the charge of stealing, and another prisoner, who was in the class three months, was shortly after sentenced to a short term of imprisonment here.

But of course, our numbers are so small that there is no need of discouragement at this accidental experience.

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year ended 31st March, 1907, have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

No prisoner of the first division, and two of the second division have been received.

The provision made for the part-payment of fines, &c., has been explained to all to whom it applies upon reception, but only eight availed themselves of the privilege.

The power to earn remission continues to have a good effect on the work and conduct of the prisoners concerned.

No corporal punishment was inflicted during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, idleness at oakum picking being answerable for the majority of the reports.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The prisoners have been employed at the following industries, viz.:—bed making, coir and cotton picking, grain sorting,

hammock, mail-bag and sack making, knitting, needlework, sack mending, wood chopping, oakum picking, repairing shoes and clothing, and in the general service of the prison.

Only two out of the 14 juvenile-adult prisoners received during the year can be said to have made any marked improvement, their respective sentences being six and three months. Others had not sufficient time to serve to show any marked improvement. All, however, conducted themselves very well, and seemed to appreciate the attention paid to them. Those not belonging to, or remaining in the town, had their railway fares paid to enable them to return to their homes, most of them returning to their parents or friends. Three received second convictions.

The prison buildings are in a good state of repair.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

A fire brigade practice is held monthly upon an uncertain date.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in all instances, except in such as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to help all deserving cases.

The prison has been regularly visited by members of the Visiting Committee.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters, &c.	6	—	6	18 18 5	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 18 6	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	36 12 0	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	2 0 2	
Pea sorters	1	—	1	1 8 9	
Sack makers and menders...	8	—	8	67 15 9	
Total	23	—	23	—	135 13 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Painters and Glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	42 11 10	
Total	1	—	1	—	42 11 10

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	28 16 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	32 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in about the Prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	4	—	4	59 16 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 5 6	
Washers	1	—	1	28 7 0	
Total	8	—	8	—	162 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	1	—	1		
Total	7	—	7		
GRAND TOTAL ...	39	—	39	—	340 12 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The duties of Chaplain at this prison have been duly carried out during the past year in accordance with the regulations.

The behaviour of the prisoners during divine service has been reverent and attentive, and the privilege of common worship is apparently valued.

During the year the Holy Communion has been celebrated on 6 occasions, including the Festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsun, the average number of Communicants being 2·16. This small number, which however represents a fair percentage of the average number of prisoners, is accounted for by the population having been short-sentenced prisoners, many of whom were ineligible for admission to Holy Communion.

I have delivered 19 lectures, chiefly on morals and thrift, to the juvenile-adults, of whom there have been 14 cases during the year. These lads have been very willing to listen to me and have been attentive, though the impression seems to wear off very quickly after their discharge from prison. As a rule they insist upon returning to their homes and parents, and are consequently thrown among their old companions with whom the mischief was planned. In each case the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has

been employed in attempting to give the lad a fresh start, though he often fails to avail himself of it. In one case, regular employment was obtained and pecuniary assistance given, yet after two or three days the lad decamped, and he has not since been heard of. Though as a rule the prison discipline effects a marked improvement in manner and appearance in quite a short time, yet the time spent here is wholly inadequate to effect a permanent improvement in morals and character.

Secular instruction has been given by the Schoolmaster to those adults entitled to receive it, some of whom made very satisfactory progress ; also to juvenile-adults. Of the latter (with two exceptions) little could be expected, as their terms of imprisonment did not allow it, the sentences varying from 7 days to 1 month. One of them received 6 months sentence, and this lad has made excellent progress and has much improved both intellectually and physically.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of all the prisoners during the last year has been very good ; and during that time there has been no death or case of infectious disease or attempted suicide.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on admission and discharge. The juvenile-adults received during the year have been specially examined. Not much can be said respecting them ; in some cases they appeared to have been benefited somewhat by being drilled, but the majority had short sentences and therefore not much development of muscles could be expected.

The dietary, clothing, and bedding have been good.

The general sanitary and heating arrangements have all been most satisfactory.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good. The benefits which have resulted from the building of the new wing are incalculable, not only in putting a stop to periodical overcrowding, but also in enabling me to carry out that separation of first offenders and star class prisoners which is an essential feature in a good prison system.

The building itself, which is constructed on new lines, has answered its purpose satisfactorily, the lighting, heating, and ventilating arrangements having all proved specially good and efficient.

Prisoners continue to work well and contentedly in association. For the unskilled with sentences of not less than a month the two large laundries here provide employment on an extensive scale, while the new workroom and bead-blind room give scope to those with longer sentences for acquiring a knowledge of bead

work, needlework in various branches, machining, dressmaking, &c., so as to fit them for earning a living on discharge. A reference to the statistics of the manufacturing industries of the prison in the present report will show that much excellent work is carried out in these departments, with profitable results to the prison, and to the prisoners themselves.

It is well known that steady and useful employment is one of the most efficient aids to discipline, and when it is carried out under the sympathetic supervision of tactful and painstaking officers, prisoners are found to be perfectly amenable to discipline and to work and behave well, availing themselves fully at the same time of the opportunities offered for their improvement.

With a view to extending the advantages of physical culture to first offenders and other young prisoners of promise, the Commissioners have now established Swedish drill as a permanent feature of prison training. A skilled instructress holds three classes weekly for selected prisoners, who go through the various exercises with interest and intelligence, behaving well, and exhibiting a general smartness in their movements which is in marked contrast to their previous habit, and which does credit to their teacher. The general effect of this training is in my opinion highly beneficial to the prisoners. It develops their muscles, improves gait and carriage, teaches habits of alertness and promptitude in obeying orders, and at the same time exerts a mental and moral influence which is reflected in their general demeanour and conduct. During the many months the drill has been in force not a single complaint of misconduct has been reported by the instructress.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been very satisfactory, and shows an improvement even on that of late years. Reports for misconduct have diminished both in quantity and quality. Serious offences against discipline, calling for the heavier penalties which it is beyond the powers of the Governor to inflict, have been few in number, while ordinary reports have been for the most part for trivial breaches of rules, often due to an impatience of discipline on the part of the inexperienced, to loss of temper, or to a desire for communication with other prisoners.

Assaults on officers and wilful acts of destructiveness have happily been of rare occurrence. Window smashing, which used to be a very common manifestation of an insubordinate spirit, is seldom practised, while reports for idleness are almost wholly confined to the vagrant class who are sent to prison for workhouse offences.

Prisoners have been employed at bead-blind making, mattress and pillow making, knitting, mail-bag making, needlework of various kinds, wool-rug making, and laundry work on a large scale for several Government Departments, as well as for the ordinary service of Brixton and Holloway Prisons.

The Public Departments continue to supply us with much useful and profitable employment for female prisoners—laundry work for several of the Government Offices, aprons and mail-bags for the Post Office, jelly tin covers for the War Office, &c., all

contribute to help the manufacturing industries. It will be seen by the returns that the earnings for the year in this branch, apart from the ordinary service of the prison, amount to the satisfactory total of over £4,000, and show an average for each prisoner at the work of £9 18*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with £8 13*s.* 11*d.* last year. The development of these industries affords a good index of the working activity of the prison, while it reflects much credit on the instructors under whose supervision the work is carried out.

The state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c., are satisfactory. The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate. The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements. The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

Medical.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been good during the year, and many improvements have been carried out. Under the new scheme of drainage, modern drains have been laid on the north side of B wing, on the west side of C wing and central hall, on the south side of D wing, on both sides of F wing, on the north-east side of remand, reception, and chapel blocks, also to L block and cook-house. These changes have been very beneficial in preventing "blocking," which was a constant source of trouble with the old drains that had been in existence since the time when the prison was built.

A high standard of cleanliness also has been maintained throughout the prison, and officers have taken a keen interest in seeing that cleanliness, as well as all other sanitary matters under their control, should receive special attention.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no suicides during the year.

All prisoners undergo careful medical examination before being classed for work.

Seven prisoners died during the year, and 16 were released on medical grounds, chiefly on account of advanced pregnancy.

The number of children born in the prison was 14.

Large numbers of mental cases continue to be received. Four prisoners were certified insane in prison, while 32 were certified as insane to the courts from which they were remanded, and six were found insane on trial and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

The total number of cases taken into hospital for observation as to their mental state was 376, while the number remanded for attempted suicide was 173, and 13 prisoners were charged with infanticide.

Weak-minded prisoners received during the year numbered 37. Remand cases reported to the courts as weak-minded amounted to 30. The number of convicted prisoners reported to the police

as being weak-minded was 37, and the same number were reported to the Home Office as having been previously found weak-minded in former sentences in prison.

The health of the officers has been good.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bead blind makers	—	16	16	74 16 8	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	—	141	141	69 3 9	
Bookbinders	—	1	1	19 6 3	
Knitters	—	25	25	179 10 9	
Mail-bag makers	—	30	30	265 6 7	
Mat makers, &c.	—	2	2	5 0 1	
Needleworkers	—	108	108	1,521 17 10	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	81	81	1,876 19 0	
Total	—	404	404	—	4,012 0 11
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Whitewasher	—	1	1	30 9 6	
Total	—	1	1	—	30 9 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	—	15	15	463 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	64	64	988 16 0	
Gardeners	—	8	8	126 17 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	4	4	92 14 0	
Stokers	—	6	6	140 11 0	
Washers	—	26	26	610 16 0	
Total	—	123	123	—	2,423 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	—	66	66		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	19	19		
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	64	64		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	—	4	4		
Sick	—	38	38		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	192	192		
GRAND TOTAL	—	720	720	—	6,465 14 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Every care has been taken to make the Sunday and week-day services in chapel and hospitals bright, attractive, and instructive; eight sermons and addresses are given each week. As regards the attention and reverence of the congregation in chapel, it will suffice to quote the opinion of the Lord Bishop of London, entered in the Chaplain's journal on the 21st of last November—"I was delighted with the reverence and heartiness of the service."

There have been ten celebrations of the Holy Communion, with an average of 14 communicants, besides a small non-communicating attendance.

Still further improvements have been made in the fittings and decoration of the chapel by the addition of various gifts, including pictures, needlework, altar carpet, &c.; and altar flowers are supplied weekly by the officers.

There have been 13 baptisms during the year, justifying the need of a fixed stone font, which it is hoped some good friend may present as a thankoffering to the chapel.

Prisoners have been carefully visited on reception and discharge, when sick or under punishment, on application and at other times.

With reference to social and moral instruction, an attempt has been made in this direction by means of 26 lectures delivered from time to time by ladies in the workroom, while those found eligible for secular instruction have made good progress, reflecting credit on the schoolmistress and her assistant.

The lady visitors have spent much time, money, and energy in their earnest efforts to reform and raise those placed under their influence; in many cases their efforts have been crowned with success.

The large number of sentences, varying from three to fourteen days, for trivial offences, chiefly "drunk and disorderly," makes the work of Chaplain and visitors difficult in the extreme. A few labour homes for women, run on the same lines as those for men, might, to some extent, solve the problem of employment for women on discharge.

The whole question of assistance to prisoners is a most serious and difficult one; during the year 4,186 have been assisted with tools, lodgings, fares, clothing, stock, and fares to homes, by grants from the Sheriffs' Fund Society; others have been taken in hand by the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Church Army, the Salvation Army, St. Giles' Christian Mission, and other agencies, all this giving an immense amount of work to the Chaplain's officer, who is practically assistant secretary.

There is at present very little power to prevent young girls, without suitable friends, from returning to a life of vice. While in prison they receive care and attention, but better results might be obtained by a more complete working of the Borstal system (which has proved so successful with lads) in the treatment of girls under 21 years of age.

The Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain beg to take this opportunity of recording their hearty thanks to the Governor and staff for their kind co-operation in the work of this department.

HULL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

There has been an increase of 351 in the number of prisoners received over last year. This has been largely due to the fact that more women are committed to this prison than formerly, owing to the closing of Wakefield Prison to female prisoners, and also that a new dock has been started at Hull and Grimsby thereby attracting a lot of workmen to the two places.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good and the prisoners well-behaved on the whole, with the exception of a few troublesome ones.

The power to earn remission of sentence under the Act of 1898 is still keenly prized, more so than the provision which enables a man to pay part of his fine. A fair proportion have availed themselves of this privilege, but not so many as one would have expected.

The power of the courts to place prisoners in the 2nd division might still be much more exercised than it is, otherwise the triple division of offenders works well.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escapes.

The state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c., are good.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with the exception of one case which was duly reported.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do most useful work, and much praise is due to the hon. secretaries for the able manner in which the society is managed.

The lady visitors have paid numerous visits, and the female prisoners greatly appreciate their care and attention.

The probationary officers have had my constant attention, both at lecture time in class and also in the prison. With a few exceptions I have been quite satisfied with the progress they have made while under instruction.

The Borstal System.

143 juvenile-adults have been treated under this system. Of these 60 were convicted in Hull and 83 in Grimsby and outlying places. The Borstal committee has specially devoted its attention to keeping in touch on discharge with those who were convicted in Hull. It was found almost impossible to do the same with those convicted in Grimsby and outlying places as the distance was too far. In Grimsby we have much felt the need of some

agent to whom we could hand over the juvenile-adults, as no less than about 60 have come from that place.

Of the 60 who were convicted in Hull 17 are known to be doing well in their employments, 15 are doubtful, and 28 have been lost sight of.

Much attention has been paid to the whole of the juvenile-adults in prison. No matter whether their sentence was long or short, I feel confident that they have benefited by the special rules and treatment. They would have benefited still more if their sentences had been longer. I have had only two with sentences of six months and over, and only four with sentences of three months and over, the rest all under three months.

I should like to mention of the 60 juvenile-adults coming from Grimsby 37 were disobedient apprentices, who can hardly be counted as criminals.

I must again place on record the indefatigable way in which Mr. J. Ostler, visiting justice, looks after the lads on their discharge, and also to the care and attention he bestows on them in prison.

Also the grateful thanks of the Borstal committee are due to Messrs. Kelsall Brothers and Beeching, trawler owners, of St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, for the ready assistance that they have given us in finding employment in their trawlers for those lads whom we have recommended to them.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Carpenters	11	—	11	421 12 0	
Cotton sorters	14	—	14	15 0 4	
Knitters	—	20	20	142 18 4	
Mail-bag makers	17	—	17	189 8 1	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	175 7 7	
Net makers	33	1	34	438 10 4	
Oakum pickers	21	—	21	18 8 4	
Sack makers and menders ...	34	—	34	445 14 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	51 10 1	
Smiths and fitters	12	—	12	443 7 4	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	74 15 5	
Wood-choppers	30	—	30	83 7 6	
Total	179	33	212	—	2,534 15 3

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	4	—	4	143 2 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	35 0 0	
Labourers	7	—	7	131 6 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	132 15 0	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	102 12 1	
Total	20	—	20	—	544 15 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	154 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	28	8	36	561 7 0	
Gardeners	20	—	20	303 5 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	34 0 0	
Washers	—	13	13	288 4 6	
Total	55	21	76	—	1,372 4 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	25	5	30		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	2	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	21	8	29		
Sick	—	1	1		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	48	16	64		
GRAND TOTAL ...	302	70	372	—	4,451 15 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There has been a daily service in the prison chapel. In addition to the customary sermons on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Sundays, I have frequently, on Wednesday mornings, given a running commentary on the "Gospel for the Week." Short addresses have also been given on Saints' Days and Holy Days. The celebrations of the Holy Communion have been at regular intervals, viz., once a month and at the greater festivals. Our services are bright and musical, and many a prisoner has told me, when visiting him, that the chapel services are a great source of pleasure and spiritual consolation. I often sing a sacred song as

a solo and invite the congregation to join me in the chorus, and the hearty manner in which they respond testifies their deep appreciation.

Receptions, discharges, punishments, applicants, and those who have been in hospital or sick in cell, have been duly visited and ministered to. In the ordinary cellular visitation I have again devoted special attention to "hopeful" cases, and particularly to the juvenile-adults, and I have always been gladly and cordially received by all prisoners.

A considerable number of pledges of total abstinence have been taken, and I trust with some lasting good.

Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission from November 11th–18th, 1906, with much apparent blessing.

After a long course of preparation in Confirmation and Bible classes, I presented eight male candidates for the Holy rite of Confirmation to the Lord Bishop of Hull on January 30th, 1907. It was a most impressive service, and one which his lordship said he would never forget.

There has been one infant baptism. Some of the better sort of women, most of them mothers themselves, were allowed to be present at the ceremony, and it was a golden opportunity of driving home many a lesson in the address which I gave. One saw then what one seldom sees in female prisoners, viz., the better side of womanhood.

The library is in good order, and the schoolmaster does his work well in this respect. In fact, I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which he carries out his duties both as librarian and also as schoolmaster. I am very keen on the education of prisoners, believing it to be most far-reaching in its refining and beneficial influence, and the schoolmaster's ready co-operation with me in this branch of my duties has been invaluable. He is a most careful and painstaking teacher, and his good influence over the juvenile-adults is most marked. The schoolmistress, too, is diligent in her work, and teaches most efficiently.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been, and is, doing good work; and the lady visitors are untiring in their efforts to reclaim their fallen sisters.

I have lectured to the probationary officers on subjects connected with their work and responsibility.

Lectures of an interesting, instructive, and moral character have been given regularly to the juvenile-adults. These lectures, combined with the segregation from recidivists, bodily development by physical drill, and secular instruction in classes, cannot be altogether fruitless in producing in the minds of these lads a desire to lead a better and a nobler life. Every little tells, however little it be. As a matter of fact, these lads, though often rough and uncouth in exterior, are wonderfully gentle and grateful when kindness and sympathy are manifested to them; and they do, most splendidly, respond to any efforts made on their behalf to rescue them from a life of further degradation. Most of them come to prison not merely through the badness of their natural character, not merely through the many temptations of street life, not merely through the actual want of food and clothes, but

because of the bad influence and bad training of home life. And when we probe a little deeper into the history of these lads, we invariably discover that drunkenness is the root cause of juvenile-adult crime—not the drunkenness of the lads, but of the parents. In very few cases are their homes such as would be likely to carry on the good influence under which these lads come when in prison. Therefore, it is the care and protection of these lads on *discharge from prison* that is so important. It is then that they need the helping hand and the brotherly sympathy before the blight on their young lives proves fatal. Too often, in the past, it has been because no one seemed to care for them on discharge from prison that many of them lapsed into sinful ways. But now, with the Borstal system at work, this can be, to a great extent, avoided ; in future the lads need not return home to breathe an atmosphere of moral corruption and so become criminals, but, with a trade in their hands, with bodily powers developed, and a desire to lead a higher and nobler life, they may become respectable and law-abiding citizens. The Governor, Mr. Ostler (a visiting justice), and myself now meet each week as the sub-committee to deal with the lads under our charge, and we do all in our power to give them a fresh start in life. My chief regret is that the lads are not with us long enough to learn a definite trade thoroughly. In any case, whether or not we are able to find all of them suitable employment on discharge from prison, these youths (as a result of the principles instilled into their minds under the Borstal treatment) should no longer be content with low motives, low aims, low desires, low sense of duty or no sense at all. The efforts to dry up the springs of crime, to cut out its roots, are bound to be far-reaching for good ; and, in my humble opinion, these efforts at reclamation, by means of the Borstal system, should not be limited to prisoners of the age of 21 years and under, but, in cases of first, and even of second, offenders should be extended to men of 23 and 24 years of age, who are often mere youths in appearance.

I have received every assistance from the Governor and other officers of this prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good ; no epidemic has occurred.

There was one case of suicide and two feigned attempts.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour or any other labour, and before punishment.

The dietary and bedding have been found sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and heating have been satisfactory.

The temperature throughout the prison has been kept as uniform as possible.

There were three deaths.

The Borstal system has been carried out, but, owing to the large percentage of short-sentenced prisoners, it is impossible to prove any distinct gain, though the segregation and physical drill are sure to be beneficial.

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state and discipline of the prison have been in every respect satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, the offences committed being of a trivial nature and principally for idleness.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There have been no suicides or attempts at suicide.

The number of prisoners released on part payment of fine, &c., has been less than in the previous year, viz., 15 against 21.

Associated labour has been carried out regularly during the year, and the conduct of the prisoners so employed has been in every way satisfactory.

Male prisoners have been employed in sawing, chopping, and bundling wood, making mail-bags, picking oakum, gardening, repairs to clothing, and in the ordinary work about the prison. The female prisoners have been employed at laundry work and repairing prison clothing.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing in store has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The modified Borstal system for the treatment of juvenile-adults was brought into operation in June of last year, 60 youths having been received during the nine months. Of this number considerably more than half had sentences of 14 days or less. Lectures have been given when the numbers have been sufficient, and the physical exercises have been performed regularly and well, and the visible improvement made in the appearance of some of these youths who have never before been drilled reflects the highest credit upon the instructor.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with and properly carried out.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	4 3 11	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 12 6	
Knitters	1	—	1	18 16 3	
Mail-bag makers	24	—	24	286 9 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	17 15 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum pickers	28	—	28	19 19 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	18 10 8	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 4 6	
Wood-choppers	21	—	21	43 19 7	
Total	78	2	80	—	437 11 2
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	17 12 3	
Labourers	2	—	2	43 11 3	
Total	3	—	3	—	61 3 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 2 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	105 19 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	21 17 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 6 6	
Washers	1	2	3	80 3 6	
Total	12	3	15	—	312 12 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	12	—	12		
GRAND TOTAL	105	5	110	—	811 6 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have carried out the duties of my office as Chaplain in accordance with the rules.

The services have been duly performed in the chapel, viz., two services on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and short service daily at 8.40 a.m.

I have seen each prisoner on reception and discharge and when

sick and at other times, and find them always glad to welcome one's ministry.

Special attention has been given to the juvenile-adults both in visiting and instruction.

The schoolmaster has carried out his duties very satisfactorily.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is always ready to render assistance, and the lady visitor continues her self-denying labours.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There have been few cases of serious illness during the year.

There has been one case of infectious disease, erysipelas, which was dealt with in a report at the time.

There has been one death, a male, from tertiary syphilis followed by septic pneumonia.

There have been no suicides or attempted suicides.

Four male cases were admitted to the hospital.

All the prisoners have been carefully examined.

The juvenile-adult prisoners have been examined and measured in accordance with the Borstal system, and the system seems to have a satisfactory effect.

There were two cases of insanity removed to the asylum.

The dietary and bedding have been good and sufficient; most of the prisoners have gained weight during their period of confinement.

The ventilation of the cells, the sanitary arrangements, and the heating of the prison have been attended to, and have been satisfactory.

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Prison Act of 1898 has worked admirably in every particular.

Associated labour I consider only humane, and it has in no way been abused, indeed, I find that with proper supervision and tact reports are even fewer than under the old régime. My experience, extending over some considerable time now, convinces me that privileges, if not allowed to be abused, influence a prisoner to good, not only whilst under sentence, but are remembered after discharge. Whilst upon this subject, I would like to suggest for your consideration the advisability of differentiating to a far greater extent between first offenders and hardened criminals. In a prison of this size the first offenders, *i.e.*, stars and 2nd division, rarely number more than a dozen.

Both the officers and prisoners have behaved well. There have been no attempts at escape.

The buildings are in excellent condition.

The fire appliances and supply of water are adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store meets all requirements.

The contractors' supplies leave nothing to be desired.

The Standing Orders have, to the best of my belief, been carried out to the letter.

Before closing my report I should like to briefly refer to the admirable and much to be praised system of dealing with juvenile-adults. Since the new system came into force 110 have passed through my hands, and 100 have been assisted, either with employment or clothes, or both. It is almost an impossibility to say for certain how many have kept their situations, as it is not possible to follow the cases up after discharge, and my only slender proof of their doing well is the fact of their not being re-convicted, and I am glad to say not many have been re-committed to this prison.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	4	—	4	155 9 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	25 14 6	
Cotton sorters	222	—	222	94 0 11	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	17 15 3	
Knitters	1	9	10	83 15 2	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	46 17 0	
Mail-bag makers	27	—	27	173 7 0	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	68 2 4	
Oakum pickers	40	—	40	47 4 2	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	50	—	50	7 11 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	15	—	15	201 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	5	—	5	88 13 3	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	22 7 0	
Tailors, &c.	12	—	12	141 9 9	
Total	383	15	398	—	1,173 13 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	24 1 8	
Carpenters	1	—	1	22 11 8	
Labourers	8	—	8	204 1 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	16 8 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	18 19 2	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	25 16 0	
Total	13	—	13	—	311 18 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	33	6	39	613 14 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	23 0 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	69 0 0	
Washers	1	14	15	330 3 0	
Total	43	20	63	—	1,221 5 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	17	1	18		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	17	4	21		
Sick	4	2	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	43	7	50		
GRAND TOTAL ...	482	42	524	—	2,706 16 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Holy Communion is celebrated on all great festivals and on the first Sunday in every month. There are five services and two addresses every week and a general and choir practice on Saturday mornings. There is a communicants' class every month and a Bible class for juvenile-adults every week. The conduct of prisoners at all services, both of men and women, is beyond praise. There has been one adult baptism.

With the addition of another schoolmaster the educational work has been materially assisted, the instruction is more satisfactory and the whole department benefited. The average prisoner over 30 years of age has little capacity for school work. Some good work has been done by the schoolmistress.

The prisoners, both men and women, are visited regularly from cell to cell and when under punishment, and also on their reception and discharge. Except in isolated cases, one is received with civility and respect. The men's hospital is visited daily. From time to time I have received from those who have been discharged welcome and encouraging letters, which make one hopeful for the future.

Lectures on useful subjects have been given to the women in the course of the year.

The Church Army held an eight days' mission, commencing on January 20th, which was ably and helpfully conducted by Capt. Hanson. A special address was given to and was much appreciated by the lads.

Both the D.P.A.S. and Borstal committees are very grateful for kind and timely assistance from Church Army labour homes at Birkenhead, Manchester, and Stockport, from Mr. Clarke, police court missionary, and last, but not least, from Mr. Charles E. B. Russell, of Heyrod Street Lads' Club, Ancoats, Manchester.

The juvenile-adults have periodical lectures, and special care is taken with regard to their school work. The physical drill is, perhaps, that which appeals most to these lads. It is most difficult, by reason of the location of this prison and for want of a paid agent, to find work for this class of prisoner on discharge. Most of them have had previous convictions and employers will not take them. Some few have been sent to sea, but the shipping agent at Birkenhead does not report well of the majority of cases. The first offenders are the most hopeful, and in their cases employers will sometimes give a lad another chance. Much time might be spent profitably, both in and out of prison, upon this latter class. On the whole, the sentences are far too short to make any lasting impression on the hard natures of some of these lads.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society needs money, an agent, and a home. The lack of money compels the society to confine itself almost entirely to the cases of first offenders. The want of funds, again, forbids the services of a paid agent and the usefulness of a home. My thanks are due to the Governor and the staff generally for their kind co-operation in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. There has been one death during the year, and that was a case that was hopeless on admission. No case of infectious disease has arisen.

There were three attempts at suicide—two genuine and one feigned.

The drainage and water supply of the prison have been good.

The food and clothing have been according to order.

The general health of the officers has been good.

Three cases of scarlet fever occurred amongst the officers' children. They were removed to the isolation hospital and the quarters disinfected.

Two cases of weak-minded prisoners were reported on.

The working of the juvenile-adults' class has appeared satisfactory as regards the physical condition of the prisoners; all have gained weight and none have had to be excused drill who were certified as fit.

LANCASTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison has been satisfactory and the discipline has been well maintained. No prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment in the 1st or 2nd division of offenders.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

There were four deaths from natural causes.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape.

Generally, the conduct of the prisoners has been good. Corporal punishment was necessary in two cases, both for violent and unprovoked assaults on officers.

Associated labour has been carried out as much as possible. Industrial work has been sufficient, and oakum picking has practically ceased to be used as a form of labour.

Several juvenile-adults have been treated under the modified Borstal regulations. Most of those released are doing well. Five were sent home, two others were found good employment, another was sent to sea and is giving satisfaction, and of another his mother writes: "With many thanks to you for the interest you took in my son, I think you have made a good boy of him." This prison offers advantages for dealing with this class of prisoner in the way of separate accommodation and good rooms for associated labour, teaching, and so on. When the sentences are long enough to admit of effective application, the daily drills, discipline, and steady work, &c., improve the youth in every way.

Lectures of an instructive character have been continued to all prisoners able to attend. Gentlemen, skilled in this kind of work, kindly volunteer their services, and their efforts are much appreciated. Special addresses, on subjects likely to be useful, have been given, occasionally, to the female prisoners, with good results.

The buildings are in fairly good order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order and have been regularly tested.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient and contractors supplies good.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	32 1 3	
Carpenters	1	—	1	15 10 5	
Cotton sorters, &c.	11	—	11	11 17 2	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 4 9	
Knitters	—	5	5	31 13 5	
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	205 11 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	6	—	6	28 19 1	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	69 11 9	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	1 4 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	8	—	8	256 1 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 6 1	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	56 11 4	
Weavers (all branches) ...	4	—	4	45 13 2	
Wood-choppers	34	—	34	132 1 8	
Total	86	10	96	—	928 7 7
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	4	—	4	148 14 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	36 12 0	
Total	5	—	5	—	185 6 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 8 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	1	12	199 0 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	16 6 0	
Hospital orderly	1	—	1	31 8 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	18 19 6	
Washers	1	3	4	88 17 0	
Total	19	4	23	—	475 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Offenders of the 1st division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	14	2	16		
GRAND TOTAL	124	16	140	—	1,589 13 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and week-day services in the chapel have been duly conducted. An address is given at each of the Sunday services and on Wednesdays.

A practice of hymns, chants, &c., is held every Saturday for all the prisoners. The services are of a hearty character, and appear to be much appreciated.

All prisoners have been interviewed both on their admission and discharge. Special attention has been given to the sick and cases which seemed most hopeful.

Captain Tatham, of the Church Army, conducted a mission in the prison from Sunday, March 3rd, to Sunday, March 10th. His efforts were much appreciated, and appeared to create a very favourable impression. Such a mission might be held with advantage at least twice a year.

Several lectures have been arranged by the Governor and the Assistant Chaplain. All the lectures have been of a practical character, interesting, and well received. These lectures might be given more frequently with beneficial results.

The Borstal system seems to have some merits, but my opportunities for forming an opinion upon the matter have been limited. Although prisoners who have served a previous conviction are inclined to presume upon the chances of a less rigorous treatment, at the same time special facilities are offered to first offenders. There have never been more than three to six juvenile-adults here at the same time. There would be better opportunities to develop the system if there were larger numbers to deal with.

The Governor and all the officers have done everything in their power to assist the Chaplain in the discharge of his duties.

The schoolmaster's efforts have been attended with a good measure of success.

The custom of sending habitual offenders to serve a short sentence, especially cases of drunkenness, gives no opportunity, either to the Chaplain or the prison system, of producing any good permanent result.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met every Saturday and the case of every prisoner has been considered, and assistance afforded when it was thought necessary and advisable.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been, on the whole, good, but a large percentage are found on admission to be suffering from serious disease, which renders medical treatment necessary.

Four deaths have occurred, none of them suicidal. There have been no attempts at suicide.

The food, clothing, and bedding have been sufficient and of standard quality.

The ventilation of the cells, the heating, and drainage have been regularly noted, and found satisfactory.

There has been no case of infectious disease.

For the last six months the feeble-minded prisoners have been working in one party under special supervision. At night they sleep in the upper ward of the hospital under the care of an attendant.

The new system for the treatment of juvenile-adults has been carried out, and has had a good effect, more especially on those boys who have been here for three months or more. They have certainly improved both in health and demeanour. If the numbers were rather larger I think that the treatment could be carried out still more effectively.

LEEDS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been very satisfactory. The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been remarkably good. Out of a daily average of 516 in custody only a daily average of two prisoners have been under punishment. To express the same fact in other figures, there have been 7,560 prisoners received, and only 318 of this number punished for offences against discipline, idleness, &c. = 4·2 per cent.

There were no escapes, no attempts to escape, and no suicides. There were two or three feigned attempts at suicide by incorrigible prisoners from ulterior motives, but these were dealt with as malingerers, and no second attempt has been made. There were no corporal punishments.

Juvenile-adults.—On the 1st June last the scheme for the modified treatment of this class came into full operation, and all male prisoners between 16 and 21 years of age, irrespective of the length of sentence, were placed in this section. A very large number of them (339) were for very short sentences, viz. :—

2 days,	3 days,	4 days,	5 days,	7 days,	10 days,	14 days,	20 to 24 days,
14.	71.	43.	15.	118.	23.	40.	15.

= 339.

Those received with sentences of one month and upwards were 171, viz. :—

1 mo. & under 2,	2 & under 3,	3 & under 4,	4 & under 5,	5 & under 6,
70.	24.	28.	8.	2.

6 & under 7,	7 & under 8,	8 & under 9,	9 & under 10,	10 months,	12 months,
15.	6.	6.	5.	1.	1.

15 months,	18 months,
1.	4.

= 171.

These, with 36 in custody on the 1st April last, make the total dealt with in the year 546. With those sent for short terms of imprisonment it was obviously impossible to do more than give them a few words of kindly admonition or advice. Their offences

were chiefly street obstruction and street gaming. It would be infinitely more humane, under certain proper restrictions, to give the courts power to order from six to twelve strokes with the birch rod for this class of wilful offenders, after once being warned, instead of fines—which they cannot pay, and consequently imprisonment follows—which is absolutely futile, if not positively harmful. In the case of those with longer sentences, 15 were transferred to either Lincoln or Borstal prison for the benefit of the full "Borstal treatment," and the remainder were given individual attention here with a view to their reformation and rehabilitation to honest life and practice on discharge from prison. The instructions for their treatment have been duly observed as far as practicable at this prison. The Chaplain has held a Bible class for the Protestant prisoners, and lectures and addresses have been given from time to time with evident appreciation and profit. Personally I have talked to them collectively and individually, and from several letters received from them after discharge they have not forgotten some of the lessons learnt here.

We have been fortunate in having a lecturer in our schoolmaster, Mr. O'Donohoe, who is always ready and willing to give his services, outside official hours, to this work, which is very commendable. From the titles of his lectures it might be inferred that they are beyond the intelligence of his hearers, but this is not so, really, in that he has made them simple and profoundly interesting, especially since he has, at his own expense, illustrated them with a magic lantern. As one lad expresses it in a letter home to his brother:—"The schoolmaster is giving some very good lectures, all about living creatures in the ponds and ditches, and it is very interesting. He explains everything about them, how they live and all, and he has taken the trouble to magnify and photo them on glass and shows them in a lantern. I have never seen anything like it before and you would be very interested in it. I would have liked him to teach me at school at home. I would have been a lot better off now." Another boy wrote after his discharge to his brother in prison, who was also a juvenile adult:—"I hope the lectures are doing you some good as they helped me a great deal," and this boy, who has been discharged sometime, is, I am glad to say, doing remarkably well, and has had an influence for good upon others, especially upon his brother. The Medical Officer's lecture was most interesting and instructive, and I have had evidence of intelligent appreciation of it. He is quite willing to give others occasionally as the need arises.

The visit of Colonel Coulson to address these prisoners was much appreciated. The opportunity was taken advantage of to include "Star Class" and "Second Division" prisoners in his audience, and a few others specially selected as likely to be benefited. He also addressed about 40 selected female prisoners. His address to the males was principally on "Manliness" and that to the women on "Womanliness," spoken with a directness, simplicity and earnestness which could not fail to help many to aspire to nobler and better efforts in future.

The work of a "Borstal Committee" proper has devolved upon the Chaplain and myself, but we have had the assistance and

sympathetic co-operation of the agents of the Leeds and Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. We have dealt with 164 cases in committee shortly before discharge, giving considerable individual attention to each case, and personally seen 316 short sentenced cases. The agents have aided us to their utmost, and have endeavoured, often successfully, to secure work for the deserving and promising. The local Church Army Labour Home has undertaken to accept all cases sent to them, and this has enabled us to use this useful institution as a "Stepping stone" or "Testing place" in certain cases.

I well know it is too early to speak of permanent results, but in spite of many discouragements, necessarily with such material to work upon, we are not without hope that not a few will ultimately be saved from swelling the numbers in the ranks of crime. In dealing with this class of prisoners, I would like to repeat a previously expressed opinion, viz.:—That the element of time is a most important factor. It cannot be expected that in a few short months radical changes of character and disposition are going to be effected on natures nurtured in indifference or wickedness, and whose environment is of the criminal order continually when free. What is wanted is longer sentences for crimes properly so called, and abolition of imprisonment for youthful peccadilloes of the bye-law type. The latter class only become familiarized with prisons at the most impressionable age, so that its wholesome terror—inherent in most young minds—is soon dissipated. I am glad to be able to report that the Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and others interested have taken up the matter, and are making a special effort to deal with this class of offender. To conclude my observations on this class, I would like to say it must always be remembered in dealing with these youthful offenders that there is a large proportion of them mentally deficient, and, therefore, to that extent irresponsible. They are not insane within the legal definition of insanity; nevertheless, in my opinion, it would be a merciful provision to provide for their care and treatment in an institution provided by the State for the purpose. In a generation or two the benefit to the community would be realised, in that the class, at any rate, would not have added to the number of "feeble-minded" and "unfit" adult criminals.

Habitual Criminals.—While it is to be hoped, and I believe time will prove it to be the case, that the juvenile-adult treatment will save many from becoming habitual criminals, there is, I fear, a tendency for this class to increase. There are about 100, or one-fourth of the male population in my custody at the present time, who must be classed as habitual criminals. They have been before the courts again and again, and the method of so dealing with them is both costly and ineffectual. In spite of all the reforming influences at work in our prisons to-day, the habitual criminal predominates. He is very rarely reclaimed. Crime is easy to him and work is difficult. His constant aim in prison is by fair means or foul to get a coveted "job," to which he thinks himself entitled by the length of his sentence and absence of report. He is the one who is constantly complaining and

constantly petitioning the Secretary of State on the most trivial grounds. If he cannot get what he wants in one prison he exercises all his cunning to be drafted to another, in the hope of better luck there. It is useless, there is no doubt, sending these prisoners again and again to prison for terms of imprisonment reckoned by months. It is obvious to any one who has had much to do with the habitual criminal that as he has hitherto lived by crime so he intends to continue to do so, and take his chance of being caught and getting off with a lenient sentence, which is too often the case, or gets off altogether owing to his prescriptive right to "the benefit of the doubt." Having observed this class closely—not without some sympathy and interest with a view to their reclamation—I am forced, reluctantly, to the conclusion that they are practically beyond reclamation. They are chiefly criminal naturally, and they should be prevented from continuing the life they cannot or will not alter. Herein lies the difficulty, for the law must first be amended, and when it is, I think it must be by the adoption of either cumulative or indeterminate sentences—the latter preferably—in a place somewhere between a prison and an asylum, and called, in the absence of a better name, an adult reformatory. Then, and not till then, with his liberty cut off and likewise his power to propagate his kind, will the habitual criminal realise that the life he has adopted does not pay. This is a big subject, capable of much enlargement, which I cannot touch upon here any further, but the utter futility of the present day methods of dealing with the habitual criminal cries out for the early attention of the legislature.

I think the courts are realizing more than formerly their power of committing prisoners to the second division. There were 118 received into this class during the year.

In the star class, after careful enquiry, 145 prisoners were placed.

The provision for the part payment of fines was taken advantage of in 182 cases.

The power to earn remission is highly valued, and materially helps to maintain discipline. It should do more than this I know, and I have constantly used it as a lever to point a moral by reminding them that the Act was passed granting remission, not to reduce their sentences by so many weeks or months, but that the habit of industry and good conduct acquired in earning marks might thereby strengthen their character to be industrious and well conducted when free.

Male prisoners have been employed at Admiralty coal-sack making, jute picking, tailoring, shoemaking, mail-bag making, coir teasing, tin-smithing, joinery, smithing, wood chopping, gardening, weaving bed-rugs, serge and flannel. Female labour has consisted of needlework (prisoner's underclothing), knitting, cotton-picking, and laundry work. Oakum-picking, I am glad to say, has been entirely abolished.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good working order.

The fixing of inside hydrants with hose pipe attached is a great improvement. The water supply is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all the rules and regulations complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies of Leeds and Bradford has been steadily and efficiently carried on as usual. The agents of both societies (Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Bell respectively), are indefatigable in their labours.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	7 8 1	
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 0 6	
Cotton sorters	21	12	33	20 18 4	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	16 17 9	
Knitters	—	24	24	178 1 9	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	72 9 0	
Mail-bag makers	26	1	27	205 18 6	
Needleworkers	—	15	15	223 8 8	
Rope (untarred) teasers, &c.	103	—	103	38 9 9	
Sack-makers and menders...	27	—	27	386 12 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	126 7 5	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	35 17 0	
Tailors, &c.	10	—	10	200 5 2	
Weavers (all branches) ...	61	—	61	751 11 5	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	32 2 0	
Total	268	52	320	—	2,323 7 4
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	38 0 10	
Carpenters, &c.	2	—	2	67 1 8	
Labourers	8	—	8	178 6 9	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	2	—	2	74 8 8	
Smiths and fitters, &c. ...	2	—	2	72 9 2	
Total	15	—	15	—	430 7 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	258 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	13	34	537 18 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	3	—	3	50 8 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	69 10 6	
Stokers	4	—	4	92 14 0	
Washers	1	21	22	504 13 6	
Total	43	35	78	—	1,636 16 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	31	2	33		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	8	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	28	7	35		
Sick	19	5	24		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	81	22	103		
GRAND TOTAL ...	407	109	516	—	4,390 10 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been performed in the Chapel twice on Sundays, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Four sermons have been preached every week.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated several times during the year. The last celebration was on Easter Day, when seven communicated.

The behaviour in the Chapel has been good, and great attention has been paid by the greater part to the service and sermon.

All prisoners have been seen on admission and discharge, and those sentenced to a long term have from time to time been visited and encouraged to amend their lives. Great numbers have taken the total abstinence and other pledges, and from information received I have every reason for believing that the good resolutions made have been kept.

The school instruction is given with the greatest care. Many profit by it, but there are some who seem incapable of learning. I am pleased that the scholars are now taught in association. They work with greater spirit than when alone.

The library books are distributed at the prescribed times, and as I rarely have a complaint, I presume that they are found interesting and instructive. No book is more highly valued than "Healthy Homes." There seems to be a general desire amongst the men to have it for their own.

The new system of dealing with the juvenile-adults reveals the latent good of some and what seems to be the ineradicable evil of others. Some are immensely benefited by the treatment they receive. They leave the prison and do not return. They find work, or work is found for them, and they live honestly. Others leave the prison, and they are soon back again. A lad gave me a reason for this. "In the prison," he said, "I was not taught a trade. I hope they will send me for three years to Borstal, where I can learn a trade."

Everything has been done for the juvenile-adults that could be done. Besides the spiritual and moral instructions in Chapel, the individual treatment in the cell, and lessons on the Gospel according to S. Mark, several excellent and telling moral addresses have been given by men who possess the gift of telling the truth in a plain and attractive form.

The gentlemen who have helped us are :

The Rev. H. D. Neison, Curate of S. Hilda's, Leeds.
Capt. Hanson of the Church Army.
The Rev. Skelton, Curate-in-Charge of Newlay.
Colonel Coulson.
The Rev. J. B. Seaton, Vicar of Armley.

The schoolmaster, Mr. Donohoe, has given 23 lectures in all (5 physiological, 4 astronomical, 4 on the honey bee, 4 on other insects, 4 on pond life, 1 on thunder and lightning, 1 on earthquakes, &c.), illustrated by blackboard drawings, photographs, and micro-photographs shown by optical lantern.

The Leeds lady visitors are doing an excellent work.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies give us invaluable aid. Mr. Wilkinson's labours for the discharged juvenile-adults are worthy of all praise. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to find employment for them.

The prisoners sick and under punishment have been visited daily. One adult has been baptised and one infant.

I am grateful to the Governor and to the other officers for the assistance they have given me in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Generally speaking, the health of prisoners has been excellent ; a few serious cases have occurred, but the large majority of sick applications are for minor ailments, or for changes of diet or work, and only one death has been recorded since the last annual report.

The general sanitary arrangements of the prison are satisfactory, the water supply is excellent, and the heating of the prison is uniform.

The food is of good quality and well served, and the bedding and clothing sufficient.

There has been one case of enteric fever—a male prisoner—obviously contracted before admission ; he was isolated and no other case arose.

Special attention is paid to prisoners suspected of suffering from tuberculosis, both as to location and to the disinfection of sputum, &c.

There have been three attempts at suicide—all male prisoners, and all feigned.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception as to fitness for labour.

The scheme for the modified treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners has now been in operation sufficiently long to allow one to recognise its great influence in the reformation of young criminals, and at the same time to note some of its difficulties. In my opinion the most effective part of the scheme is that of regular and systematised physical exercises in the form of daily drill. I cannot but think that this effort to improve the physical standard and to maintain the body in the best state of health must react favourably on the minds of these young criminals, leading to cleaner thoughts and purer desires, and so becoming a potent factor in their ultimate reclamation.

The institution of lectures on social, moral, and scientific subjects, while calculated to improve the general mental tone of these lads and to act as a break in the routine of prison life, should, in my opinion, be carefully regulated both as to time and quality, for so many of them show signs of mental degeneration, with consequent weakening of the faculty of attention, that unless the lectures are short, descriptive, and illustrated by experiment, lantern slides or diagrams, they may become more of a bore than a help. We are particularly fortunate in this respect in having a man of the wide knowledge of Mr. O'Donohoe on the subjects of micro-photography and nature studies, and his lantern lectures have been greatly appreciated. I believe that a few words of encouragement and advice addressed to the individual as opportunity affords shows the lads that one is interested in their progress, and helps them to keep in the right way.

Probably one of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is the time element. It is manifestly absurd to expect any permanent effect on the mind and character of a class of prisoners —80 per cent. of whom show physical or psychical stigmata of degeneration, and whose heredity and environment predispose to a life of crime—unless the treatment can be carried on for a long and continuous period. The exclusion from prison of youngsters for gaming and other minor offences, with the substitution of a few strokes with a birch rod, would prevent many boys getting their first taste of prison life, and deter them from repeating the offence. The introduction of the indeterminate sentence, with liberation on parole by the reformatory authorities, under proper control, for potential recidivists, would give this scheme the freedom for its fair trial and proper evolution. As in the case of the insane and the consumptive, so with this class of juvenile-adult prisoners, their after-care is a most important matter. I am convinced that the organisations already being utilised, viz., the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Church Army Labour Homes, are doing all in their power to help these lads on discharge, and prevent them from relapsing into crime again.

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

The state of the prison is satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained. The changes brought about by the Prison Act, 1898, have continued to work well. The number, however, selected for the "Star" class points to the fact that still more advantage might be taken of the 2nd Division. As it is, the very few who find themselves in this isolated position feel it a hardship and ask to be allowed to work with the ordinary prisoners.

The instructions for the treatment of male juvenile-adult prisoners have been strictly carried out, but as there are at present at this prison insufficient means of trade instruction, it has been necessary in the very few exceptional cases, when the sentences have been sufficiently long, to transfer such to other prisons where more useful work can be done.

It can, therefore, be readily understood that the material left to be dealt with under the modified Borstal system at this prison has been very unpromising. Nevertheless good work has been done; but as long as these lads are sent to prison time after time for short sentences (frequently for seven days or under) satisfactory results cannot be expected.

The conduct of the officers has been very good and the prisoners generally have been well-behaved.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The industries have been more than sufficient to keep the whole of the prisoners employed. Wood-chopping as an industry, although only started this year, has made enormous strides and the output has exceeded all expectations, notwithstanding the fact that during the winter months the work has been seriously hampered by want of suitable sheltered accommodation. The woodyard is now, however, to be covered over, and it will then be possible to employ a large number of prisoners in associated labour in all weathers without interruption.

The wool-sorting and private sack-making industries have also been very successful.

The female prisoners have been employed at knitting, needlework and laundry-work.

The buildings, fences, &c. are in good order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and the water supply is adequate.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c. has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	19 7 6	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	15 0 0	
Knitters	—	1	1	3 19 0	
Mail-bag makers	7	—	7	107 19 3	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	22 12 9	
Sack-makers and menders ...	23	—	23	281 4 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	56 1 9	
Stone-breakers	19	—	19	62 4 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Wood-choppers	33	—	33	241 11 6	
Wool sorters, &c.	38	—	38	139 19 3	
Total	125	3	128	—	1,004 7 1
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	5	—	5	119 15 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	33 12 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	26 9 6	
Total	7	—	7	—	179 17 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	2	18	280 4 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	17 13 0	
Washers	1	6	7	162 16 6	
Total	22	8	30	—	584 13 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	—	8		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	1	9		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	19	1	20		
GRAND TOTAL	173	12	185	—	1,768 17 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in Chapel have been conducted with the same regularity as in previous years, and in their performance I have been very greatly assisted by the Rev. F. B. Feist, Vicar of S. Andrew's, and his staff. Also I am very much indebted to the Rev. W. G. Whittingham for his assistance when I have been on leave.

As a general rule an address has been given on Wednesday mornings, usually dealing with the deadly and paralysing effects of moral evil as witnessed by our modern life in its many phases. The prisoners are wonderfully attentive, and the majority seem to take a keen and intelligent interest in the subject under discussion, and in some cases, I feel sure, with results beneficial to themselves.

In the autumn a mission was held under the auspices of the Church Army, which I am sure was productive of much good.

The juvenile-adults class has received very special attention. Whenever there is a sufficient number I have given a special lecture on Tuesday mornings, and on two occasions Capt. Maddock, of the local Labour Home, has given the lads a straight talk. Were all the good resolutions formed carried into effect nothing could be more hopeful or encouraging than this work. Unfortunately that is not always the case, nor can we really expect it to be so. The environment and companionships among which the lads have been brought up for several years previous to their commitment to prison cannot easily be shaken off after two or three months' imprisonment. If the sentences were longer no doubt much better results would be obtained. However, the proportion of those doing satisfactorily after their discharge from prison is decidedly good. Many of these cases are youths who have no skilled trade in their fingers, and that makes it manifestly difficult to obtain work for them on their release, and manufacturers cannot afford to pay trade union rates for inefficient labour in the case of those who have reached the age entitling them to claim the minimum wage. While heartily approving of the Borstal system in the main, with its lectures, drill, segregation and after supervision, caution will, I am convinced, have to be exercised lest prison life loses all its deterrent effects upon youthful offenders. The Prison Discharge Agent, Mr. Morris, takes infinite pains with these lads after they have served their sentence. He wins their confidence very readily, and they soon find in him a true friend with whom they can keep in constant communication.

Offences under the Poor Law and Vagrancy Acts were responsible for 20 per cent. of the cases passing through the prison. It is extremely difficult to know how to deal with the greater proportion of this class. Apparently they are practically unhelpable, for the simple reason that they are unwilling to help themselves. They have lost all the nobler instincts of manhood, and are content to exist as parasites on an industrious community. The more I see of them the more I am confirmed in my opinion that nothing else than a carefully thought out penal system, on the lines of farm colonies, will be of the slightest avail to effect any reformation in their habits and character.

The schoolmaster has done his educational work very satisfactorily, but what I regard as of much greater importance is his moral influence, which is all that one could hope for, and productive of much good among the prisoners.

The Church Army Labour Home, under the new management of Captain Maddock, has been of inestimable value to me. He has promised to take in every case I recommend to him from the prison, and tells me he finds the cases I send to him are the best he has in the home. Several men who were in utter despair as to their future have, through his strenuous exertions, found good employment, and are now doing extremely well.

The lady visitors have maintained their extremely useful and valuable work, and the Refuge of Saint Mary Magdalene has again helped us very considerably in the rescuing of the "unfortunates."

The Governor and the officers have given every assistance in their power, and I am deeply grateful to them one and all.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been generally good; one death is recorded in a man, aged 69, from cardiac failure, owing to degenerative changes; he had been an inmate of the prison hospital on two former occasions. There were no attempts at suicide. Two male prisoners were certified insane and removed to an asylum; imprisonment could not in any case be regarded as a contributory cause of insanity.

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease during the year.

All prisoners are examined before being put to work.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

During the year over a hundred youths have been examined for the juvenile-adult class; this number includes a few re-examinations. The general effect of the class is beneficial, both mentally and physically, in those instances where the sentence is sufficiently long.

The general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory; and some improvements have been effected during the year.

LEWES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

No prisoner has attempted to escape and no officer has been assaulted.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

That of the prisoners, "convict" and "local," has also been good, the punishments inflicted having been almost entirely confined to cases of idleness on first reception.

The number of juvenile-adults committed by the local courts continues, I am glad to say, to represent a very small percentage of the total commitments.

Where the sentences passed upon these youths have been from three months upwards, full advantage has been taken of the Commissioners' offer to transfer youthful offenders to centres offering special opportunities for carrying out the "Borstal" system, when it appears probable that such transfer will be attended by beneficial results.

Those "juvenile-adults" who have remained in this prison have been located by themselves, and have been exercised at physical drill. The books intended for their use have been specially selected, and, when the number has been sufficient, they have received class instruction in religious and secular subjects.

Special efforts have been made in necessitous cases to find employment for them on discharge, and these cases have been brought under the particular notice of the members of the Visiting Committee and of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on the occasion of their weekly visits, as well as at their monthly meetings.

"Hard-labour" prisoners have been employed during the first month of their sentence at oakum picking, wood chopping, and coal-sack making; after that period they, in common with "convicts" and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, have been employed in making baskets, bags of various descriptions, clothes, shoes, mats, and rugs; as carpenters, tin-smiths, gardeners, needleworkers, &c., &c.

The condition of the buildings, &c. is satisfactory.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c. in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

Two contractors have been reported to the Commissioners; otherwise, contract articles have been of good quality and the work properly performed.

The "progressive stage system" has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	8	—	8	78 16 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	16 14 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	23 17 0	
Cotton sorters	2	—	2	0 1 6	
Knitters	1	3	4	28 6 6	
Mail-bag makers	24	—	24	249 12 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	32	—	32	178 18 7	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needleworkers	9	5	14	131 12 1	
Nosebag makers	7	—	7	13 10 0	
Oakum pickers	16	—	16	11 5 0	
Rope mat-makers	1	—	1	24 0 0	
Sack makers and menders...	21	—	21	279 18 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	51 19 5	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	21 10 6	
Tailors, &c.	44	—	44	414 14 7	
Wood-choppers	14	—	14	47 3 6	
Total	184	8	192	—	1,571 19 6
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	28 6 8	
Labourers	6	—	6	186 10 0	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	40 14 8	
Total	8	—	8	—	255 11 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	131 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	3	18	274 7 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	95 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	—	6	6	138 16 6	
Total	27	9	36	—	694 10 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	16	3	19		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	10	1	11		
Sick	7	1	8		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	39	5	44		
GRAND TOTAL ...	258	22	280	—	2,522 0 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The routine work of my department has been regularly carried on in accordance with instructions. Prisoners have been

interviewed on admission and discharge, together with sick and punishment cases; all applications have received attention. I have also visited prisoners in their cells daily.

A short service has been held daily, which I have endeavoured to make as bright and varied as possible. There have been two services on Sunday, with sermons, addresses, or instructions; also on Good Friday and the great festivals.

Holy Communion has been administered on the great festivals, and at such other times as appeared advisable, due notice being given beforehand. Intending communicants have been specially visited and prepared.

I have administered Holy Baptism in the prison chapel on two occasions.

The chapel has been appropriately decorated for festivals.

My thanks are due to the rector, organist, and members of the choir of S. Michael's, Lewes, for kindly attending, with your permission, in the prison chapel and singing a selection of Christmas carols.

The Church Army conducted an eight days' mission in the prison, with your approval, I hope with beneficial results.

A choir practice has been held on Wednesdays and a short congregational practice on Saturdays.

The conduct of the prisoners, male and female, in chapel has been exemplary. I gather from conversations, and from letters received from discharged prisoners, that the services have been appreciated, and have proved, in not a few instances, really helpful.

I am satisfied that the school instruction has been carefully conducted, and that reasonable progress has been made.

I have paid particular attention to the library; obsolete books have been carefully eliminated. I have endeavoured to insure a solid foundation of trustworthy, up-to-date, interesting educational books, which I believe will prove popular with prisoners and enlarge the ideas of some among them. I trust that this year the library will be in a state of high efficiency.

Mrs. Duncan Pearce, of St. Anne's Rectory, Lewes, has most kindly accepted the office of lady visitor. Mrs. Pearce has been most enthusiastic and indefatigable in her work, taking the women in class every fortnight. I feel sure that the women in this prison have every inducement offered them to do well on discharge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done good work during the past year. I have had the honour to forward to you the annual report of the society; since the last general meeting I am glad to be able to announce the addition of twelve new subscribers.

I have been uniformly well received by prisoners and convicts; the visits seem acceptable. I have frequently received letters from discharged prisoners expressing gratitude for the attention shown them during their period of detention.

Eighty-two juvenile-adults have been under my care in Lewes. I append some particulars relating to them. These youths have been visited once daily, in some cases more often, and carefully instructed; when possible I have taught them in class, but often

there have been only two, or perhaps three, in at a time, and class instruction has been impracticable owing to the difference of intelligence and of standard. The case of each juvenile-adult has been carefully investigated and every effort made to provide a suitable opening on discharge and to place the lad to the best advantage. The letters received from some of these youngsters after discharge are often most encouraging and prove the value of the work. I consider it most desirable that youths should be transferred, when possible, from local prisons to juvenile-adult centres. One or two lads in a local prison inevitably suffer; they miss association and the fuller advantages of the Borstal system.

The rarity of juvenile commitments is most satisfactory; it must be admitted, however, that this marked diminution is due rather to the enlightened action of magistrates and to the existence in some places of juvenile Courts than to any improvement in the moral tone and condition of the juvenile working-class population. The general lack of home discipline, the absence of a proper sense of parental responsibility, and the consequent lawless and defiant attitude of the children, are really sinister signs; it is no uncommon occurrence to find at the police court a child of tender years confessedly beyond all control. Personally, I attribute this to the absence of definite religious training and the moral declension and muffled sense of obligation arising therefrom; the outlook is undoubtedly grave.

A juvenile offender admitted to prison is visited by me as soon after his arrival as possible; if on remand, I take immediate steps, through the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society agent, to provide for his after care in view of the case being dismissed. The Gordon Boys' Home at Birmingham has proved very valuable in this respect; I have also recommended several lads to the Warwick Labour Home, where the treatment has proved highly successful.

I am confident that the Borstal scheme is very admirable. I was able to see the splendid efforts made at Wormwood Scrubs on behalf of juvenile-adults; in my opinion nothing could be better. Our prison system for juvenile-adults has, in my opinion, reached a pitch as near perfection as possible; there is a sane, healthy, invigorating tone over the whole which contrasts favourably with the feverish sentimentality and fanciful innovations which, to my mind, mar American penal methods; here the youths are regarded, not as young heroes to be applauded, nor as invalids to be pampered, nor yet as children to be petted, but they are subjected to a sound, sympathetic, rational treatment, which strengthens the body, increases the intelligence and informs the mind, their spiritual and moral welfare being kept well in the forefront; the system is sufficiently penal to mark the fact that an offence has been committed which, if repeated, will be attended with more serious results and personal inconvenience; there is a wise reserve of penal measures; these are hinted at rather than expressed, and this restraint, this suggestiveness of the "mailed fist," appeals to the youthful mind. I consider it really inspiring to see the brisk, alert youngsters in the special grade, the sight makes one realise that the Borstal system is solving a dark and intricate problem. Under the Borstal system every boy has his chance; if he responds he has a future. I fail to see that any system can be expected to achieve more.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in connection with the Borstal scheme is supremely important.

To my mind the function of a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is twofold, *i.e.*, to give the helping hand and to offer the sheltering arm. Most of our societies are equipped for the first, I question whether their resources are adequate for the second. Yet this business of the sheltering arm, *i.e.*, putting up a youth and keeping in touch with him, it may be for weeks, is frequently vitally necessary. The fact is, our societies are confronted with a big task, in which half measures and false economy must prove futile. I feel sure we shall need in the near future large additions to our incomes if the noble work begun in prison is to be effectively carried through.

There can be no doubt that with the extension of the Borstal scheme chaplains generally have largely increased and welcome facilities for the reclamation of the young offender; I believe and hope that lasting impressions for good are made, perhaps more often than we can realise or record.

The thoughtful words of the late Edward Bowen, of Harrow, sum up so entirely one's hopes and efforts, that I venture to quote them:—"A boy's character grows like the temple of old, without sound of mallet or trowel. What we can do is to arrange matters so as to give virtue her best chance. We can make the right choice sometimes a little easier, we can prevent tendencies from blossoming into acts, and render pitfalls visible. How much indirectly and unconsciously we can do none but the recording angel knows."

I have not during the few months of my chaplaincy here obtained assistance from outside. I have, however, received kind promises of help in the near future from the Bishop of Chichester, also from the Vicar of Brighton, and one or two other very experienced clergy.

I am increasingly convinced that considerable judgment has to be exercised in accepting outside help; a prison congregation is composed of the most incongruous and contradictory units; the task of addressing such an audience is one of extreme difficulty and imperatively demands that the speakers should be those who know something of their hearers, and can look at life from the standpoint of those they seek to influence; the somewhat prevalent idea outside that anyone can talk advantageously to prisoners and convicts is extraordinarily erroneous. I may further remark as germane to this subject, that while regarding sermons and addresses as undoubtedly valuable, I am not myself disposed to consider the public appeal the most effective method of producing permanent impressions for good, the enthusiasm aroused by a stirring and interesting address is mostly evanescent; permanent impressions are the product of personal influence, knowledge and sympathy extending over a period.

I believe that the privilege of unrestricted cellular visitation is a really incalculable power for good, in comparison with which the value of an address is almost insignificant.

There is a persistent influx of prisoners, male and female, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for drunkenness. I regard it as most unfortunate that the drunkard should be

permitted to arrive at a practically hopeless state of degeneracy before he is placed under restraint. One young man from Brighton has already received eighteen convictions for drunkenness and assault; he is now serving a futile sentence of one month. I know the case of a woman of shockingly intemperate habits and many imprisonments, yet she is allowed to pursue her way, a curse to herself and her family. Some magistrates have an unreasoning repugnance for inebriate homes, and the prolonged detention of inebriates, favouring the short sentence which here as elsewhere has been repeatedly proved worse that useless. In the case of an habitual inebriate the longer the period of detention the better. I am strongly of opinion that it should be made far more difficult for people to obtain alcoholic drink.

I have pleasure in expressing my thanks to the Governor for his unfailing sympathy and co-operation; my work has been made very pleasant in consequence.

I have received due assistance from the subordinate staff.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison continues good.

Two deaths have taken place, one due to enteric fever, and the other to heart failure and Bright's disease. The source of the infection I have not been able to ascertain in the enteric case.

There have been no definite weak-minded cases received during the year.

There has been no suicide or attempted suicide.

No prisoners have been released on medical grounds.

The dietary and general sanitary arrangements have been sufficient.

All prisoners are examined as to fitness for labour, punishment, &c.

LINCOLN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year have been very good.

The increase in numbers of late years committed to this prison has been maintained. This seems due to a rather too rigid enforcement of the law against persons on the move from place to place. At certain periods of the year numbers of Irish and others come to seek employment on the fields, and, as is natural, being short of money, beg for food on the way. No discrimination is apparently made between the work-seeker and the work-shy, and consequently a large percentage of these convicted for vagrancy make acquaintance here with a prison for the first time, and undeservedly. There is such a marked difference in the demeanour and appearance of the tramp proper, as compared with the merely out-of-work, that such committals might be avoided.

Committals of juveniles, as compared with former years, have been infrequent. This is satisfactory in one way; on the other hand, there is not a corresponding increase in the use of the birch corrective, which in one or two instances I know of would have been very salutary.

The prisoners have been remarkably well-behaved. Associated labour is easily provided in this prison, which contributes to this result. There have been no cases of corporal punishment nor of attempts to escape.

The conduct of the staff has been eminently satisfactory.

To reduce the amount of oakum labour, the industry of ships' fender making and net making has been now introduced. This works very well, and promises to have good earning results. Besides the above work for adults, all the juvenile-adults are taught net making, so that at odd times, or on wet days, they can be profitably occupied.

The garden supplied the increased needs of the prison satisfactorily. A skilled gardener such as I have here I look upon as an absolute necessity, when so much ground is constantly under cultivation.

An enlarged weighbridge has now been placed inside the prison gates and a telephone established. This last is of great service and gives a completeness to the organisation here, which leaves little to be desired.

The buildings are in very good order. The clerical work here has been increased, and some re-adjustment of the rooms available for offices seems imperative.

The contractors' supplies, except in a case which has been reported, have been well and punctually delivered.

The arrangements in case of fire seem quite efficient and adequate.

The progressive system has been carried out in its entirety, and all the regulations have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	15 2 10	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Knitters	8	—	8	60 0 0	
Net makers	5	—	5	17 3 2	
Oakum pickers	23	—	23	15 15 0	
Sack makers and menders...	10	—	10	33 15 1	
Ship-fender makers... ...	1	—	1	16 9 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	38 2 4	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Smiths and fitters	8	—	8	66 8 11	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	73 10 9	
Wood-choppers	46	—	46	207 9 7	
Total	111	—	111	—	578 12 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	44 19 7	
Labourers	11	—	11	246 12 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	7	—	7	214 4 0	
Total	19	—	19	—	505 15 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	157 12 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	106 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	—	16	247 4 0	
Gardeners	21	—	21	335 17 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	17	—	17	390 4 6	
Total	64	—	64	—	1,260 1 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial when not employed.	12	—	12		
Not told off at unlocking ...	13	—	13		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	31	—	31		
GRAND TOTAL	225	—	225	—	2,344 9 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday chapel services have been duly performed, a sermon being preached at each service on Sundays and Christmas Day. On Good Friday the services consisted of the "Three hours" divided into two portions. The rendering of the services has improved greatly within the last three years. I attribute this to

the fact that a Rota of Psalms has been drawn out and sung regularly, thus ensuring greater familiarity with the "pointing" than could otherwise be attained. The attention of the prisoners during the services is very striking.

The following clergy have kindly assisted in the chapel services :—

The Ven. Archdeacon Bond.
Rev. Canon Hicks (Diocesan Missioner).
Rev. Canon Wilgress (Bishop's Chaplain).
Rev. R. J. Anderson (St. Peter-in-Eastgate).
Rev. J. E. Hopkins (Chaplain, H.M. Prison, Northampton).
Rev. G. E. Armitage (Lincoln County Hospital).

Notice of Holy Communion has been given on seven occasions, resulting in five celebrations, with a total of 20 communicants.

In June, Captain Spencer of the Church Army, held an eight days' mission. This was quite the most helpful mission we have ever had here, with permanent results for good in many cases.

I have seen all prisoners on reception and discharge. The number of men committed for vagrancy in this county is very large, and the number of these who are continually "in and out" of this prison is extraordinary. The number of our regular vagrants has this year been increased by the fact that a new Dock is being excavated near Grimsby and numbers of men have tramped from all parts of England to seek work upon it.

Juveniles and prisoners reported "sick" and "under punishment" I have visited daily. The others I have visited at regular intervals in their cells, and have always been well received.

The number of juvenile prisoners is, notwithstanding the steady rise in the number of other prisoners, steadily on the decrease. Of these there were :—

29 in 1902–3
15 „ 1903–4
10 „ 1904–5
10 „ 1905–6
and 6 „ 1906–7

Of the six imprisoned this year one was a child nine years of age, who was sentenced by the Boston Borough Magistrates to 14 days' hard labour for stealing fruit. I consider that the folly and harmfulness of such sentences in the case of juveniles cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued to do valuable work.

The educational work of the prison has been very efficiently carried out, and I believe that still better results will be obtained by the new system of instruction in "Association."

Amidst the many failures that inevitably accompany the work of a Prison Chaplain, I am happy to know from my extensive correspondence with ex-prisoners, that in many cases the moral and religious teaching imparted in prison has not been without fruit.

I have received every assistance from the Governor and staff of the prison, for which I am grateful.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

In spite of the reception of a considerable number of prisoners in a weak and poor state of health, the general condition of health of the prisoners has been excellent. Influenza, though prevalent in Lincoln and the districts around, has not invaded the prison to any marked extent.

There have been two deaths in prison, one from general tuberculosis of the lungs and fatty degeneration of the heart, and the other from old standing tuberculosis of the lungs.

No prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds, and there have been no attempts at suicide in the prison.

The officers continue to enjoy excellent health.

I have been quite satisfied with the quality and cooking of the food supplied to the prisoners, and with the care and attention paid to its procuring and keeping.

I have to record an increase in the number of cases for extra diet, *i.e.*, 54 as against 27 last year, owing chiefly, I believe, to the debilitated and aged class of prisoners mentioned above.

All prisoners are carefully examined on admission, and the labour is allotted according to their physical condition.

The sanitary condition of the prison is excellent, and it has been kept warm and well ventilated.

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been in all respects good.

There has been no attempt to escape nor any escape.

The triple division of offenders seems to work well.

The power to earn remission is no doubt a great inducement to good behaviour, especially amongst the better class of prisoner; deprivation of remission marks with the majority of prisoners is a far more severe punishment than dietary punishment.

In spite of the prison being four miles distant from the city, the provision made for part paid fines is taken advantage of.

Associated labour is carried out daily.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

The fire appliances are in good order. All officers are trained in fire drill as well as fire practice.

The state and condition of the buildings appear satisfactory.

The progressive stage system is carefully maintained, and is a further inducement to industry and good behaviour.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The Borstal system for juvenile-adults is progressing very satisfactorily. The Committee has recently been greatly strengthened by outside helpers; the foundation of a practical scheme to meet local requirements has now been laid, and I confidently look for good results from the same.

The new buildings are progressing favourably and have provided instructive and beneficial labour to a large number of prisoners.

The garden continues a source of profit: I have frequently been able to supply fresh vegetables to prisoners as a change. It also provides an excellent form of labour.

The following industries have been carried on:—Bed-making, all branches, bookbinding, carpentering, cotton sorting, gardening, hammock making, knitting, mail-bag making, Manila knot opening, oakum picking, rope teasing, sack mending, shoemaking, tailoring, twine making, weaving.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the YEAR ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	25	3	28	673 2 10	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	16 17 9	
Carpenters	1	—	1	25 14 2	
Cotton sorters	2	23	25	17 15 2	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	17 10 0	
Knitters	—	154	154	1,113 18 4	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	117 18 0	
Mail-bag makers	18	1	19	136 19 6	
Manila knot openers ...	28	—	28	42 0 3	
Needleworkers	—	75	75	862 12 6	
Net-makers, &c.	—	8	8	95 10 0	
Oakum pickers	128	—	128	51 16 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	12	47	59	64 15 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	140	7	147	384 7 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	116 13 10	
Smiths and fitters	5	—	5	222 6 8	
Tailors, &c.	18	—	18	277 17 6	
Twine-makers	29	—	29	339 4 4	
Weavers (all branches) ...	31	—	31	237 2 11	
Total	451	318	769	—	4,814 2 9
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	30 15 0	
Labourers	30	—	30	699 10 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	58 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	52 0 0	
Whitewashers	2	2	4	84 14 0	
Total	36	2	38	—	924 19 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	185 8 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	247 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	31	48	79	1,240 8 0	
Gardeners	20	—	20	296 0 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	2	2	55 19 0	
Stokers	5	6	11	249 0 0	
Washers	—	38	38	880 13 0	
Total	70	94	164	—	3,154 12 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	60	20	80		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	23	30	53		
Not told off at unlocking ...	32	50	82		
Sick	21	30	51		
Under punishment	11	4	15		
Total	147	134	281		
GRAND TOTAL	704	548	1,252	—	8,893 14 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistresses have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

The Sunday and daily services have been duly performed. The Holy Communion has been celebrated once a month. Every applicant for this service has been interviewed by me, and a special service of preparation has been held on the Saturday afternoon previous.

The necessary furniture supplied enables the service to be conducted with due reverence.

There has been morning prayer and sermon every Sunday morning, and evening service and sermon on alternate Sundays. There has been a service and address on week-day mornings.

I have formed and trained a choir at weekly practices, and the services are now fully choral.

I have read prayers and given an address in each hospital daily.

The number of sermons and addresses which I have given, including lectures to the juvenile-adults, comes to an average of thirteen each week.

The following clergy have preached in the prison chapel:—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Liverpool; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Warrington; the Rev. Canon Lambert; the Rev. W. Harry Roberts; the Rev. T. Williams (Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen); the Rev. W. H. G. Shapcott; the Rev. H. B. Kittermaster (Chaplain of the "Akbar"), and the Rev. Canon Kempthorne, Rector of Liverpool.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, as also all punishments, applications to see the chaplain, and sick daily. The numbers here are very large, and this work takes up practically the whole morning.

I have regularly visited every cell in the prison (with the exception of Roman Catholic prisoners) on both male and female sides, and examined the books at the same time. The long-sentenced prisoners I have seen more frequently.

In spite of the rough character of the prisoners here, I have found them both respectful when visited and attentive at the services, and also expressing themselves as grateful for the help they have received from both visits and services.

I have received due assistance from all the officers in the performance of my duties, and must thank especially the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and the Chief Warder for the ready help they have at all times afforded me.

The lady visitor comes regularly to the prison each week, and does excellent work among the women, both as regards getting them into homes and restoring them to friends and situations. As she also visits the police court, she thus has the opportunity of following up cases.

She has given lectures to the women on various subjects from time to time.

I have had many letters from former prisoners testifying to the good they derived from the services in chapel, the addresses, and the cellular visits. And many, who asked for no assistance

and received none, have told me that they were going out of prison much better men than they came in.

I have been asked for copies of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, The Narrow Way, and the Prayer Card, which is in every prisoner's cell. In each case the prisoner has asked for a copy to take home with him, because of the benefit he has derived through it while in prison.

I have found the prisoners exceedingly attentive in chapel. They tell the officers that they like the daily address. It would be much less trouble merely to "read prayers selected from the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer," as a short, pithy address has to be carefully prepared; but it certainly seems, from what they tell me, to appeal to them more. Many of them have not been in a place of worship for years, and many have never been in one in their lives before. The religious ignorance in Liverpool is appalling.

The preachers who have been to the prison were listened to with great attention. The following letter was received by me from the Venerable the Archdeacon of Liverpool:—"I have seldom taken part in a more hearty, congregational and reverent service than the service to prisoners in Walton Prison. The singing was soul-stirring."

On Good Friday I gave a shortened form of the addresses on "The Seven Words from the Cross."

A lady has kindly undertaken to keep the altar supplied with flowers.

I have supervised the probation of several officers as schoolmaster-warders and reported on them. I have also supervised and reported on female officers on probation.

I should say that quite 97 per cent. of the crime in this prison is attributable to intoxicating drink. It matters not whether the crime is manslaughter, wounding, forgery, theft, embezzlement, indecency, common assault, begging or vagrancy, in each case when analysed, drink is at the bottom of the crime. I find that when men abstain from drink altogether they go on straight and keep out of prison for eight or ten years, then they are led to drink again, and back they come to prison for some fresh crime. The very fact of abstention from drink and abstention from crime corresponding shows the connection between the two. From my knowledge of London prisoners and convicts, I should say that at no time were there 20 real "criminals" (*i.e.*, men who live by crime), in this huge prison at once.

It is not "criminal instinct," but drink, an abnormally low state of morals, such as is only found in a large seaport city with a very mixed population, and the absolute lack of self-control in any direction, that keeps this prison full.

Juvenile-Adults under the Borstal Scheme.

There is no doubt that the increased length of the sentences now given to these prisoners gives a far greater opportunity for reformation. Still, twelve months ought to be the minimum for the scheme to have a chance with the individual.

The majority of the lads have been in prison before, yet their crimes have been of such a paltry nature that they can hardly be dignified with the name of "criminals."

I have taken down full particulars of each lad as he came in, and it appears that the majority have parents, but that they do not live at home.

It is the rarest thing to find one among them with a trade; they are ship-scalers, errand boys, labourers and carters. They get out of work, generally through not getting up in time in a morning; then the parents say that they will not have them at home until they get work again, and so they drift to the common lodging-house, making a bare subsistence by selling newspapers and doing odd jobs. Gangs of these lads get together and raid the back-yards of houses for whatever they can steal that will fetch a few pence at the marine store dealers. Pickpockets and other forms of trained thieves are unknown among these lads, so far as I have seen.

The religious state of these lads is appalling; truly they may say, "No man hath cared for my soul." Most of them have never been to any church, Bible class or Sunday school since they left school at 12 or 13 years of age, and many of them have never been to any place of worship in their lives. Their ignorance in religious matters is profound.

I have visited them regularly in their cells, seen that they are supplied with suitable library books, instructed them in religious matters, and made friends with them.

I have myself delivered lectures to this class each week, on the following subjects, among others:—Fresh Air; Bad Language; Food; the Origin of Life; Unselfishness; the Gift of Life; Truth; Honesty; Courage; Manliness; Energy; Perseverance; Books; Politeness; Thrift; the Use of Life; Tact; Money. Other gentlemen have lectured to them with your permission.

I have endeavoured in every case to make provision for each lad to have a fresh start in life by providing him with clothes, employment, and board and lodging when first he has gone out, if he has had no home or friends.

The lads are not "criminals" in the sense of preferring to live by crime; they are perfectly amenable to kindness and discipline. They do not need, in my estimation, any increase of lecturing, but what they do want is some sensible form of hard work which will train them to earn a living on their discharge.

There will always be a large amount of juvenile crime in Liverpool owing to the acknowledged dearth of manufactures, the large proportion of unskilled to skilled labour, and an absence of all demand for boys' work.

The absolute lack of parental control results in the lads leaving home at an early age for the common lodging-house, with all its attendant evils; and their only playground being the street means frequent conflict with the police.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic of infectious disease during the past year, but there have been two male and one female cases of erysipelas.

There have been no suicides. There were five male and two female attempts, all feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being put to hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The general ventilation and heating have been good and uniform.

The sanitary arrangements are sound.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the local prison has, during the past twelve months, been quite satisfactory.

Very few second division prisoners are committed to this prison ; and it is always, in my opinion, a matter for regret that magistrates do not make more use of their powers in this respect, instead of leaving it to the prison governors, to remedy the position of first offenders by means of the star class. This latter continues to be of great benefit to those who are judged fit to join it.

The progressive stage system has been carried out and the rules complied with.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been extremely good, and that of the prisoners quite satisfactory.

With regard to the subordinate staff, I would like to mention that all those present on the occasion of the outbreak in October last in the convict prison rendered valuable assistance, and by their steadiness, tact, and forbearance in a difficult situation, were instrumental in averting what was nearly a serious catastrophe.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape. Prisoners have been employed at usual industries.

The buildings, on the whole, are in a satisfactory condition.

The supplies by contract have been good and delivered to time.

Fire practices are carried out, both with officers and a party of prisoners, and the fire appliances are in good order. The supply of water is sufficient.

The quantity of clothing, &c., in store has been ample.

All rules for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in cases already notified to the Commissioners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society here deals extremely well with the juvenile-adult cases, and I trust that a further improvement will take place if the home which is now under consideration be duly established. I think it will. The committee have elected a sub-committee to enquire into ways and means and then to report. Of course, it is a matter of funds, but the society seem to have taken up my suggestion. There is one great drawback to dealing with juvenile-adults here, and that is lack of suitable employment. I hope to be able to suggest something when I see what number of lads doing fairly long sentences are committed to this prison, but at present I cannot see my way to improve existing conditions.

The Visiting Committee take a great interest in the prison, and are always ready to do anything in their power.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Coir Ballers	4	—	4	9 7 8	
Knitters	—	6	6	48 0 6	
Mat makers, &c.	28	—	28	107 6 11	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	136 11 0	
Oakum pickers	34	—	34	11 4 9	
Sack makers and menders...	37	—	37	365 18 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	26 4 6	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	20 11 9	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	74 2 6	
Weavers (all branches) ...	9	—	9	61 1 7	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	21 13 6	
Total	122	12	134	—	916 18 8
IN BUILDINGS, &C. :					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	51 17 11	
Carpenters	1	—	1	52 19 1	
Labourers	3	—	3	59 5 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	173 4 10	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	59 6 6	
Total	12	—	12	—	396 13 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	19	7	26	395 8 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	87 1 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	15 4 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 6 6	
Washers	2	7	9	220 8 6	
Total	33	14	47	—	853 0 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	17	1	18		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	5	10		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	27	8	35		
GRAND TOTAL ...	194	34	228	—	2,166 13 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have conducted the services as usual—daily morning prayer and two services with sermon on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. A short address is given on Saints' days.

Notice is given of Holy Communion from time to time. The number of communicants is small.

An address was given by Rev. E. H. Hardcastle, Vicar of Maidstone, on the occasion of the unveiling of a new altar-piece, the message of which he describes as being "always simple and moving."

During the year the Church Army have held a mission, the missioner being Captain A. H. Lloyd.

All prisoners are seen on admission and discharge. The sick and those under punishment are visited daily. The longer sentenced are also visited in their cells.

School instruction is given to male and female prisoners in accordance with your scheme.

All adolescents are placed from the beginning under the schoolmaster's guidance.

These youths receive individual care and special attention from myself.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still works on. Its meetings are held monthly, and all applications for assistance have careful consideration and generous help. The agent, I regret to say, finds it now more difficult to get youths away to sea (the Society having hitherto made a speciality of this), which is to be deplored in view of the effort now being made to rescue these youngsters from an idle and aimless life.

The lady visitor works most zealously, and female prisoners have every chance of retrieving themselves.

I gratefully record the ready assistance which I have received from the staff.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good during the year.

There have been no deaths and no attempts at suicide.

Two prisoners have been released on medical grounds, one male and one female.

There have been no cases of infectious illness, except one case of chicken-pox in a female.

All prisoners are examined before being placed on hard labour.

One prisoner was certified as insane and removed to the asylum. Two were found insane on arraignment. One was found "guilty but insane."

The food and water supplies have been satisfactory.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The heating and ventilation are efficient.

The sanitary arrangements in the prison and in the officers' quarters are in good order.

MANCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I beg to report that the state of the prison during the past year has been good and the discipline has been satisfactory.

The division of offenders has been strictly carried out.

The power to earn remission marks works well and is certainly a great incentive to good behaviour.

The part-payment of fines has been taken advantage of, but not to a very great extent.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

Work in association has been fully carried out.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, except in one or two cases, which have been reported to the Commissioners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good; most of the reports have been for either trivial insubordination or for idleness at oakum-picking; the tramp class, being idle naturally, are the worst offenders.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Hard labour has been enforced by oakum-picking, coal-sack and coal-bag making for 1st stage prisoners.

Others have been employed at mail-bags, knitting, carpentering, smithing, shoemaking, tailoring, bed and bolster making, picking cotton tubes and rope and coloured yarns, stripping coloured flannel, unravelling wool clips, rug making and book-binding.

Female prisoners have been employed at bed and bolster making, needlework, knitting, making officers' uniforms and surplices, cotton-picking and laundry work.

The fire appliances are in proper working order, and the supply of water is ample.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered, with one exception, which was duly reported.

The dietaries have been good and well served, and very few complaints have been made.

The progressive stage system is strictly carried out and gives good results.

An improved system of drainage is being completed round the prison; a new female hospital is in course of erection, and many works of improvement, both outside and inside the prison, are in progress.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Great care and attention has been given to the juvenile-adults; in prison they have been carefully drilled and instructed under experienced officers.

Every effort is made to find out the particulars of each lad's past, with the view of finding employment on discharge.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	3	5	14 12 6	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	69 10 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 1 6	
Cotton sorters	265	12	277	101 9 4	
Knitters	19	79	98	641 3 6	
Mail-bags makers	17	—	17	207 3 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	40	—	40	245 1 4	
Needleworkers	—	71	71	442 10 7	
Oakum pickers	73	—	73	26 17 0	
Sack-makers and menders ...	23	—	23	410 12 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	24	—	24	405 4 10	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	241 14 0	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	48	48	542 4 11	
Wool sorters, &c.	37	—	37	50 0 0	
Total	519	213	732	—	3,448 9 8
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	77 16 8	
Carpenters	1	—	1	42 6 8	
Labourers	36	—	36	1,130 8 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	148 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	104 10 0	
Whitewashers	1	2	3	107 8 0	
Total	45	2	47	—	1,610 9 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cooks	11	—	11	357 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	39	20	59	910 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	2	3	69 10 6	
Stokers	5	—	5	117 15 0	
Washers	—	25	25	578 17 6	
Total	60	47	107	—	2,157 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	50	8	58		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	16	17		

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE—*cont.*					
Not told off at unlocking ...	41	17	58		
Sick	30	23	53		
Under punishment	12	1	13		
Total	134	65	199		
GRAND TOTAL	758	327	1,085	—	7,216 17 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services have been performed as usual, and the conduct of the prisoners has been most satisfactory. I have obtained the services of other brother clergy occasionally during the year, and the Church Army has held a mission under my supervision for many years.

Prisoners have been visited daily, on admission and discharge, and at frequent intervals in their cells.

The hospitals are daily visited, and also those prisoners under punishment.

The education of the prisoners is carried out according to orders, and the library has an excellent supply of books and periodicals.

Our Borstal Committee is too well-known to need any comment, and our Deputy-Governor takes a great interest in the future welfare of the lads. Secular lectures are given at stated intervals to the lads by the Deputy-Governor and others, and I have them brought into the chapel once a fortnight, and talk to them seriously on spiritual matters.

We are, of course, exceptionally fortunate in Manchester, having the services of an expert like Mr. Russell, who has a large boys' club, and therefore a clear insight into boys' characters.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, owing to the exertions of our late Governor, now retired, has been thoroughly re-organised, and meets every Thursday.

The lady visitors are most useful in the females' prison, and I co-operate with them in every way.

I have received every assistance in my work from all the officers of the prison, and all take a great interest in modern reformative methods.

The exceptional treatment now meted out to young offenders, in order to prevent them developing into habitual criminals, has already produced excellent results. In fact, the rooting out of bad habits, and planting useful ones in their stead, are the right lines on which to work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the officers and prisoners has been good.

The food, bedding, temperature, ventilation, and general sanitary condition of the prisons and hospitals have been satisfactory.

Three cases of facial erysipelas occurred during the year, the source of which was not found; one of these prisoners had had previous attacks, and was probably predisposed to the disease. One severe case of enteric fever, which ended fatally, occurred during the year, which undoubtedly was infected before reception. A few cases of influenza occurred during the last quarter of the year. There was one case of suicide, six feigned and four doubtful attempts at the same.

There were eleven male prisoners reported as weak-minded.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception.

The treatment of juvenile-adults under the Borstal system has been very successful from a physical point of view; the improvement in physique of this class of prisoner has been very encouraging.

NEWCASTLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

It is very gratifying, notwithstanding the continued increase in the population of the district, to be able to report a further decrease of nearly 400 in the committals on conviction during the year, which, added to the decrease of last year, amounts to 760, or 12½ per cent. in two years.

The number placed in the second division by the committing magistrates shows, I believe for the first time, a large falling off, being only 150 against 298 last year.

Prisoners continue to avail themselves freely of the rule which enables them to pay part of their fines, and the proportion of those who were released under this rule was about one in every seven committed on conviction. Nine hundred and eighty-eight, or about one-fifth of the total committed on conviction, were released on payment of fines in part or in full.

The star class continues to give very satisfactory results. Out of 144 placed in this class during the year, only eight have, so far as is known, been re-convicted, and even this number is larger than usual.

The conduct of these prisoners continues to be exemplary.

I am glad to be able to report a considerable decrease in the number of juvenile offenders committed, the number being only 120, against 159 last year.

The offences and sentences of these boys were as follows :—

Offences.	Number.	Sentences.	Number.
Breach of bye-laws	60	2 days	21
Gambling	48	3 „	67
Stealing	8	5 „	14
Cruelty to animals	2	7 „	12
Drunkenness	1	14 „	5
Wilful damage	1	1 month	1
Total	120		120

It will be seen that 60, or exactly half the number, were convicted of breaches of bye-laws—mostly trivial offences—and 48 of gambling.

Of the 88 sentenced to 2 and 3 days, 58 were received on Fridays, generally late in the evening, and, as prisoners whose sentences expire on Sunday are by law released on Saturday, they merely slept in the prison for one night, and were subjected to no discipline or punishment whatever; and I can only again express my regret that the magistrates have no other means of dealing with them, though, I believe, they would gladly avail themselves of it if they had, for it is, to my mind, deplorable that so many youths should have the stigma of imprisonment placed upon them by sentences which are not only useless but harmful.

As a proof of their indifference to these short sentences, I may add that one boy has had eight of 3 and 5 days during the year.

I believe a children's court for the city would do much to still further reduce the number of these cases, and so prevent many becoming habitual criminals.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be greatly appreciated, and a strong inducement to good conduct and industry, especially amongst the better class of prisoners, who rarely lose a mark; and there is nothing which most prisoners feel so keenly as the loss of remission marks—a form of punishment which it has only been necessary to resort to seven times during the year.

Associated labour was carried out in the basement, and the conduct of the prisoners has been excellent. It is a privilege they value, and they take care, as a rule, not to do anything to forfeit it.

Hard labour in the first stage was carried out by stone breaking for the Corporation; wood chopping for Government departments; coal-sack and bag making for the Admiralty, and oakum picking.

Prisoners in the other stages were employed in making mail-bags, hammocks, gas tube cases, halters, nets, mats, projectile bags, greasers for heavy guns, and in picking flax and jute; stripping telephone wire, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

With the exception of a few ill-conducted habitual offenders, who will always give trouble if they possibly can, the conduct of the prisoners has been very good. The punishments for idleness again show a considerable decrease. There has been no case of corporal punishment, nor of escape or attempt to escape.

The lady visitor (Mrs. Bentham) attends weekly and sees all suitable cases. She takes the greatest interest in the work, and her visits are much appreciated by the prisoners. She has delivered lectures on "Fresh air," "Health," "Burns and scalds," "Care of children," "Home nursing," and "Healthy homes," and an address, entitled "Try again," during the year, all of which were most attentively listened to by the women.

The committals of female prisoners have steadily decreased since 1904.

In September last a stirring, touching, and eloquent address was given to the female prisoners on "Gentler manners and nobler ways" by Colonel Coulson, a member of the visiting committee, who was much gratified by the marked attention they showed to the appeal he made to them.

The whole of the fire appliances are in excellent order and of the same pattern as those used by the City fire brigade. There is an excellent supply of water. Fire practices have been regularly held.

The buildings generally are in good order. Seven iron gates have been fixed to the observation cells, and seven of the cells in the female prison, which were only lighted from the corridor, have been provided with large windows overlooking the exercise yard, thus making them the best cells in the prison.

The food has been of excellent quality and well served, and invariably favourably commented upon by members of the visiting committee upon their weekly visits.

The conduct of the subordinate officers generally has been satisfactory.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Juvenile-Adults.

The modified Borstal system was started here on the 1st June last, and during the ten months it has been in operation 207 youths have been treated under the new rules for juvenile-adults, with most satisfactory and encouraging results, as, so far as is known, only 43, or 21 per cent., have been re-convicted, although 151 had been previously convicted—many of them several times. I am well aware that many of these youths have only been at liberty a short time, but after making all due allowance for that fact, the result (79 per cent. not re-convicted) cannot, I think, be considered otherwise than remarkable.

I have seen each lad on reception and visited them in their cells during their imprisonment and again the day before their release, when I have satisfied myself that they had homes to go to or a reasonable prospect of obtaining employment, or, failing that, I have arranged for them to be sent to the Rescue and Training Home for Boys or the Church Army Labour Home at Gateshead, or in other ways made some provision for them.

No less than 99 of the sentences were for seven days and under, 50 for 14 and 21 days, 40 for one month, and only 18 for more than a month; and I think this fact shows the success of the scheme.

More than one-third (70) were convicted of offences against property, 43 of drunkenness, &c., and 41 of vagrancy, &c. If the first-named class can only be influenced for good during their early years the number of habitual criminals must rapidly decrease. The vagrant class is difficult to deal with, and it is to be regretted that such short sentences are imposed.

Those who were re-convicted were chiefly confirmed gamblers and street loafers, and the least hopeful cases.

They were usually drilled twice daily—half-an-hour in the morning and half-an-hour in the afternoon—and with the most satisfactory results in every way. The medical officer reports that "he has been gratified by noting a marked improvement in the bodily and mental condition of many of the prisoners treated by the Borstal system."

Col. Coulson gave them two most helpful addresses on "Courage" and "Manliness"; the Rev. R. E. Thomas, vicar of Bolam and honorary police court missionary at Wallsend, also addressed them. The Rev. Bernard East, vicar of St. Ann's, gave a lecture on the "Voyage of the Discovery," all of which were highly appreciated.

From my experience and close observation of these lads, I am of opinion that the majority of them have fallen into evil ways from the lack of parental control and the need of kindly admonition and advice at critical periods of their lives, when, had they been firmly and wisely treated, they would probably never have lapsed into crime. In most cases they frankly acknowledge their faults and folly, and seem grateful for words of encouragement and advice and any help given them. They frequently admit the beneficial effects of imprisonment, and, no doubt, the great majority are sincerely desirous of leading better lives.

I consider the new arrangement, by which they are now taught in class, a great improvement upon the old system of cellular instruction.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :—					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches.	1	—	1	17 0 0	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Carpenters	1	—	1	19 5 6	
Cotton sorters	16	—	16	5 18 9	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 15 0	
Knitters	—	26	26	212 9 0	
Mail-bag makers	18	—	18	140 9 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	6	—	6	36 15 9	
Needleworkers	—	8	8	124 0 1	
Oakum pickers	43	—	43	10 16 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	9	—	9	151 19 8	
Ship-fender makers, &c. ...	17	—	17	28 14 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	45 5 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Stone-breakers	27	—	27	212 6 6	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	31 3 9	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	38 14 0	
Total	149	34	183	—	1,141 12 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	34 14 2	
Labourers	4	—	4	120 16 0	
Masons	1	—	1	39 15 5	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	48 8 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 2 1	
Total	8	—	8	—	285 16 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison.					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind.)	30	12	42	655 13 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	46 7 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	69 10 6	
Washers	—	10	10	245 1 0	
Total	38	23	61	—	1,140 3 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	2	14		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	4	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	16	5	21		
Sick	7	4	11		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	40	15	55		
GRAND TOTAL	235	72	307	—	2,567 12 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine worship has been performed and sermons delivered by me throughout the last twelve months on the Lord's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day.

Morning prayer, the reading of the Holy Word, and singing of chants and hymns have been daily conducted throughout the year.

On some occasions, other than the Lord's Day, I have received the assistance of clergy of the Diocese in the matter of addresses to prisoners.

To the Church Army I am again greatly beholden for commissioning one of their agents, with your consent, to hold a week's mission in this prison.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered on the greater festivals of the Church and on other occasions when prisoners have expressed a desire to partake of the same.

On all occasions the behaviour of all present at services in chapel has been good, and I am thankful to say that my ministrations have been received in a becoming manner, and I have never had cause to make a report against any officer or prisoner.

My visitation to prisoners has been regularly carried out—juveniles and juvenile-adults have received special attention at my hands, and the aged and infirm have likewise had my best consideration.

I have daily visited the infirmaries and tended to the necessities of the sick.

Every prisoner has been interviewed by me on admission and discharge, while those whose sentences have not been for less than one month have had periodical visits from me in their cells; those sentenced to lesser terms of imprisonment have had my attention as occasion has arisen. Prisoners under punishment have been day by day duly admonished and advised by the Chaplain.

I am glad to add that no prison offences of any serious import have occurred during the last year. Prisoners bringing themselves under any unfavourable observation have been of the vagrant and habitual offenders' class.

The particular attention devoted to juvenile-adult prisoners has brought a new force into existence in the efforts made to reclaim to good habits those whose disposition or antecedents have been such as to make them offenders at an early age. It is to be hoped that the scheme known as the "Borstal" system, which is being carried into effect as much as possible in this prison, may lead to the best results anticipated by the authorities. In this scheme every capacity of the youthful offender is worked upon for his advantage—*morally* by a course of lectures on secular subjects periodically delivered by me and other officials and authorities; *physically* by daily drill and exercise, and *generally* by close

observation and strict isolation from older offenders—with the addition of the recently-introduced and most excellent plan of *class instruction*, which tends to draw out the capacities of the more favoured intellects and to impart emulation to those of less brain power and energy.

The prison library is in a most efficient condition.

Secular instruction is carried on as directed by regulations, and, I believe, with favourable results. It is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the most efficient and diligent manner in which the schoolmaster, who has now been occupied in this prison for eleven years, and also the schoolmistress, have performed their duties, indeed, to my entire satisfaction.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has, through the various agencies, rendered its continued assistance to the cases brought through me to their notice.

The lady visitor to female prisoners has most diligently fulfilled her duties.

My thanks are due to the whole prison staff for kindly assistance rendered to me in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good and no epidemic of infectious disease has occurred.

All prisoners are carefully examined on admission before having any labour assigned to them.

There have been no suicides, or attempted suicides.

The dietary, clothing, and bedding have been good, and sufficient.

The general sanitary arrangements, and lighting of the cells are satisfactory.

Juvenile-adult prisoners with sentences under 3 months are treated here by the Borstal system, while those with 3 months or over are transferred to larger prisons. I have been gratified by noting a marked improvement in the bodily and mental condition of many of the juvenile-adult prisoners treated by the Borstal system.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The prison is in good order, and a high standard of discipline has been maintained.

The Committing Courts do not exercise their prerogative with

regard to the triple division of offenders to the extent that they might, in view of the fact that, through the police, they have facilities for ascertaining the antecedents of the persons brought before them. This omission to use the power of discretion granted to Courts by the Prison Act, 1898, throws more work and responsibility on the Governor and Visiting Committee in selecting and segregating "first offenders" in the "Star Class." It was hoped that the Act referred to would in due course have had the effect of doing away with the necessity for the retention of the last-mentioned class, but this has not been realised.

That prisoners are now able, by good conduct and industry, to earn a remission of a quarter of that portion of their sentence which exceeds six months, is now fully understood by all local prisoners, and unquestionably it is a great incentive to good behaviour generally.

The provision to obtain release by whole or part payment of fines, &c., is carefully explained to all prisoners whose sentences admit of their being so dealt with, and many have availed themselves of this excellent privilege, with advantage to themselves and their families.

As to the operations of the new procedure for the infliction of corporal punishment, I am glad to say I am unable to speak from experience, as on no occasion has it been necessary to have recourse to this form of punishment in enforcing discipline.

Associated labour of prisoners is carried out as fully as the staff at my disposal, and other circumstances, admit. The effect is good, as it improves the mental and physical state of the prisoners, and has contributed in no small degree to the absence of suicides or attempts.

Much care has been expended by the Visiting Committee, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Chaplain, Medical Officer and myself in carrying out the new regulations with regard to the treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners (*i.e.*, those between 16 and 21 years of age), which is undoubtedly a move in the right direction in dealing with this class of criminals, as it is at this period of their career when there is hope of turning their misdirected energy in pursuit of honest and industrious occupations. One of the curses from which most of these lads suffer is inveterate cigarette smoking. Many of their offences can be traced to their craving to indulge in this pernicious habit. A form of crime getting now far too common with these lads is to break into empty houses and lock-up shops to steal the coppers from the gas meters, in order that they may procure cigarettes from the automatic supply machines that unfortunately place temptation in the way of these youths at nearly every street corner. They come to prison pale, emaciated, and ill-developed, but after a few months' daily physical drill, with good, wholesome, and nourishing food, regular habits, and employment in the garden, they are not recognisable as the same youths, because they show such remarkable physical improvement. One result is that there has been a great strain on the funds of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in finding new clothes for these youths on their release

from prison, as those in which they were admitted are, in many instances, found to be too small for them. An increased grant to the funds of the Society is much needed.

There have been 74 juvenile-adult prisoners released during the year, and great difficulty has been experienced in finding employment for these lads on their discharge, but none have been turned adrift, and so far as I can ascertain only four have been recommitted to prison. Experience shows that it is almost useless attempting any permanent reformation of these youths whose sentences are less than six months, as it takes this period, at least, to break them of their idle, dissolute habits.

The foregoing remarks apply equally to the juvenile prisoners (*i.e.*, those under 16 years of age). It is satisfactory, however, to be able to report a further decrease in the number of committals under this head, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when these young or child offenders will disappear altogether from the prison criminal statistics.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The general behaviour of the prisoners has been good, with a few exceptions.

There have been no escapes or attempts to do so.

The prisoners have been employed as follows :—

1*st Stage Labour.*—Pumping water for flushing the drains, sawing and chopping firewood, making ships' fenders, picking cotton band and canvas waste.

2*nd Stage Labour.*—Making mail bags and seamen's bags, as tailors, shoemakers, bedmakers, carpenters, &c., repairing prison clothing, bedding, furniture, utensils, &c. In the domestic service of the prison as bakers, cooks, cleaners, gardeners, stokers, and washers. In the building department as bricklayers, labourers, painters and glaziers, smiths and fitters, and whitewashers.

The prison buildings are in a good state of repair. During the year a new laundry has been built, which was much needed.

The appliances for use in extinguishing fire are sufficient and in proper working order. An alarm bell has been fixed to one of the ventilating shafts on the roof of the prison, and will be most useful in summoning assistance in case of an outbreak.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all the requirements of the prison.

The contractor's supplies have been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, as have also all the other rules and regulations for the government of the prison, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society meets weekly, and carefully investigates and deals with all applications for aid from prisoners about to be discharged, and none, who are worthy of assistance, are refused help. The work of the society has been

greatly increased by the special care now bestowed on the "youthful offenders," under the modified "Borstal System" of treatment, and thanks are due to the society, and the Hon. Secretary (Charles E. L. Ringrose, Esq.) for the invaluable help rendered in this direction.

The prison has been visited weekly by one or more members of the visiting committee, and to them I wish to express my thanks for their never-failing support in my efforts to maintain discipline.

The Chaplain, R. C. Priest, and Medical Officer, have afforded me every assistance in the discharge of my duties, for which I desire to thank them.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	2 9 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	13 16 0	
Cotton sorters, &c.	62	—	62	49 16 8	
Knitters	1	—	1	4 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	137 6 10	
Needleworkers	1	—	1	15 9 0	
Ship-fender makers ...	12	—	12	82 4 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	28 13 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 17 6	
Wood-choppers	10	—	10	86 15 3	
Total	103	—	103	—	440 19 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	32 13 4	
Labourers	5	—	5	139 7 6	
Painters and Glaziers ...	1	—	1	41 8 4	
Smiths and Fitters	1	—	1	33 15 10	
Limewashers...	1	—	1	23 18 0	
Total	9	—	9	—	271 3 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	154 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	—	10	154 10 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	49 4 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	2	—	2	1 19 8	
Stokers	1	—	1	9 10 6	
Washers	3	—	3	75 16 6	
Total	25	—	25	—	476 8 8
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	—	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	—	5		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	16	—	16		
GRAND TOTAL... ...	153	—	153	—	1,188 11 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year the services have been regularly conducted. There has been daily prayer and morning and evening services, with addresses on Sundays and Holy days. The conduct of the prisoners has been reverent, if we may judge from outward demeanour, and they always show the most marked attention to the addresses. The musical part of the service is considerably helped by the warders, and I am grateful to the Governor and them for the help they give me in every part of my work.

The library is improved and the books lately supplied are a very great addition to it.

I am pleased to be able to report a considerable decrease in the juvenile prisoners. This means an improvement in the juveniles themselves or in the mode of dealing with them. In either case it is a hopeful sign, and, I trust, the beginning of better things.

There does not seem to have been a proportionate decrease in the number of juvenile-adults. Special attention has been given to this class, and there is a marked improvement in their appearance and tone if they are here for any length of time. Lectures have been regularly given to them on such subjects as "Temperance," "Industry," "Hobbies," "Little Things," "Formation of Habits," "Truthfulness," "Temptations and how to resist them," &c. Their crass ignorance of everything that is elevating makes

this lecturing a somewhat difficult task. Allusions are useless. They know nothing about prominent persons in any class of life or stirring popular events of any kind.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society does everything possible for these lads when they leave; but in a district like this, so widely scattered, it is most difficult to follow them up, even when work is got for them. The majority of them come from a considerable distance, and when they are sent back to their parents and commended to someone who promises to look after them, we seldom hear of them again. Most of them mean to do better, and some of them succeed; but gratitude is not often expressed, though it may be felt.

All the prisoners are seen on reception and discharge and are regularly and systematically visited in their cells. Many, I am glad to say, have signed the temperance pledge. I frequently speak to them about temperance, but those who have signed the pledge have done it in every case at their own request. On their discharge I commend these cases to someone who will help and encourage them to live as they really have a desire to do. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic.

One prisoner was released on medical grounds, and one died from injuries received prior to reception.

Two prisoners were certified insane and removed to Clifton Asylum; one was found "guilty, but insane," on trial and removed to Broadmoor.

Four prisoners were reported to the police as feeble-minded, and three were removed to the workhouse on discharge as unable to take care of themselves owing to bodily ailments.

The dietary, bedding, and clothing have been sufficient and of good quality.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

With the exception of four cells in Wing B 1, the temperature of the prison has been uniformly maintained.

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the past year have been satisfactory.

The rules relative to the division of offenders have been complied with. During the past year six males have been received into the first division and twenty-five males and ten females into the second.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be understood, and is a great factor in the maintenance of good order and discipline.

Advantage is taken of the provision for the part-payment of fines of those committed from the Borough Court, but few avail themselves of it from the County Divisional Courts, although all are told of this concession on arrival here. I can only account for it by continued depression general throughout the country districts.

No case of corporal punishment has occurred.

Associated labour has been regularly carried out during the year, and continues to be appreciated by the prisoners.

No prisoners have been entitled to conversational exercise.

The conduct of the officers has been entirely satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, good. A few instances of determined smashing of cell furniture has occurred—in all cases confined to London transfers.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Hard labour in the first stage has been carried out by oakum picking and coal-sack making. Industrial labour by the usual prison trades and cotton shredding.

Considerable progress has been made in the shoemaking industry by the introduction of riveted boots for issue to male officers; these have been produced with great satisfaction.

The garden has been cultivated with very satisfactory results, showing a considerable profit. Carrots and onions have been supplied to other prisons.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and the supply of water adequate. Fire drill is regularly carried out weekly under my supervision.

The quantity of clothing and bedding, &c., has been sufficient.

The modified "Borstal system" class continues to do good work. Forty lads have been received into it during the past twelve months. All are interviewed by me on reception and entered into my register, which contains a brief history of each case, founded on information received from outside sources, the lad himself, and from my own observations.

Lectures, in spite of the paucity of prisoners, at the same time have been given weekly, with, it is to be hoped, good results.

All desiring employment on discharge have been found work, and, from all I know to the contrary, are sticking to it. Those in for seven days or so for begging are, undoubtedly, for the most part recruits for the professional vagrant class, as I have invariably tested their desire and powers of working by sending them to our labour home with a view of earning a little money and, if worthy, employment; but it has not been to their liking, as, after a few days' stay, most have left, in some instances not even waiting for the few shillings they were entitled to. I could wish that magistrates would exercise their powers more fully by heavier sentences for the young vagrant class, when possibly the necessity for labour colonies would not be so great if longer sentences and more rigorous treatment were meted out to these "pests of the road."

All have undergone one hour's physical drill daily, which has undoubtedly improved their physique, the slouching gait so characteristic of this class having almost disappeared after a few months' training.

Shoemaking has been taught to all those whose sentences permitted, and schooling has not been lost sight of; one lad, who could not read or write on entry, can now make a very good "show," and is able to pass Standard IV.

With short sentences little can be done beyond a word of encouragement, which, I trust, may not be altogether wasted energy.

The lectures kindly given by the lady visitor appear to have been greatly appreciated by the female prisoners.

The Prison Charities, of which I am on the committee, have given assistance in all cases I have brought to their notice, and readily vote any reasonable sum I require to enable me to assist juvenile-adults on discharge.

All trial prisoners who have requested to work at their trade have been allowed to do so and credited with their earnings.

The dietaries have been good. Little in the way of extra food has been issued.

"Trials" and "remands" have all been provided with food from outside when applied for.

The contractors' supplies have been most satisfactory and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Cotton sorters, &c.	16	—	16	0 1 8	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 6 6	
Knitters	5	2	7	30 2 9	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	49 13 6	
Mat makers, &c.	3	—	3	12 16 4	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	31 0 10	
Oakum pickers	35	—	35	2 1 8	
Sack makers and menders ...	8	—	8	153 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	13	—	13	190 6 5	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	20 17 6	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	21 4 11	
Wool sorters, &c.	21	—	21	13 1 3	
Total	111	4	115	—	576 14 7

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	1	—	1	47 0 0	
Labourers	2	—	2	72 4 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	24 5 4	
Total	4	—	4	—	143 9 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	185 10 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	27 1 0	
Washers	1	4	5	123 10 6	
Total	17	6	23	—	459 13 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	—	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	10	—	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Sick	6	—	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	30	1	31		
GRAND TOTAL	162	11	173	—	1,179 17 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and daily services have been duly maintained in accordance with the regulations. Notice of Holy Communion has been given seven times during the year, and there has been a celebration whenever suitable candidates have been forthcoming.

The services on Sundays are hearty in character, and an effort is made to get the prisoners to join in as much as possible. The choir is a great help in this respect. The great drawback is the small size of the chapel, in consequence of which there is only accommodation for half the population of the prison at a service.

The week-day services are bright and varied as much as possible.

The education of the prisoners has been carried on with satisfactory results, and I have to thank the schoolmasters for unremitting attention to and personal interest in their work.

The juvenile-adults have claimed much of our attention. They have been seen by me daily, and their educational progress tested. I am glad to report that where we have had them under our charge for a few months very satisfactory results have been obtained. In one case the lad, a barge boy, had never been to school in his life. A more ignorant person I have never been brought in contact with. After a few months' instruction he was able to write a letter to his friends. The Governor is greatly interested in these lads, and as he is a member of the committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and I am honorary secretary, we are often enabled to do something of a special character for them.

The library is in a fairly efficient state.

I have seen all prisoners on admission and discharge, and I have also visited daily cases of sickness, punishment, and those under observation.

I have received every attention and courtesy from the Governor and the whole staff of the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year was satisfactory.

There was one case of suicide and one feigned attempt.

No epidemic occurred.

The regulations regarding the examination of prisoners for hard labour were systematically and regularly observed.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality.

The sanitary arrangements throughout the prison are, generally speaking, satisfactory.

No weak-minded or insane prisoners were received during the year.

One female prisoner was released on medical grounds.

The general health of the staff was good.

NORWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

There has been a slight increase in the number of prisoners who have availed themselves of the part payment of fines.

A slightly larger number of prisoners, viz., 9 males and 6 females have been placed in the second division.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment and no serious breach of discipline.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and except for the tramp class, who will not work, I should have very few reports.

There have been no escapes and no attempts to escape.

The prisoners have been employed at sack and bag making, wood chopping, oakum picking, smiths' work, pumping water, and the usual service of the prison.

All the ground except the exercise yards is now under cultivation. The crops this year were, I am glad to say, an improvement on last year's yield.

The prison buildings, fences, &c., are in good order and condition; and the drainage is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good order. The supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies as a rule have been good and punctually delivered.

As regards the treatment of juvenile-adults under the Borstal system it is very hard for me to express any decided opinion on account of the short sentences passed on most of them but undoubtedly the few who have been detained here on sentences of three and four months have profited greatly by the treatment, both moral and physical.

The chief difficulty I have is to obtain situations for them on discharge though I have the cordial co-operation of the aid society who assist in every way.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and the rules for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 15 0	
Knitters	—	1	1	9 19 3	
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	180 1 9	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	21 2 2	
Oakum pickers	21	—	21	5 5 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	27	—	27	321 6 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	10 9 2	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 7 6	
Wood-choppers	2	—	2	10 7 6	
Total	68	3	71	—	586 14 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	48 1 3	
Labourers	3	—	3	65 5 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	16 19 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	34 11 8	
Total	6	—	6	—	164 18 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Female.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	56 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	1	15	236 16 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	46 11 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	3	—	3	66 7 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 7 0	
Washers	—	4	4	96 13 6	
Total	25	5	30	—	578 0 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	1	10		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	17	1	18		
GRAND TOTAL	116	9	125	—	1,329 12 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have noticed especially and received much encouragement in my work from the respectful behaviour of the prisoners.

The services in chapel have been bright and hearty and the prisoners attentive and well-behaved.

There have been three celebrations of the Holy Communion during the past year.

I have visited daily each prisoner on admission and discharge, and those sick and under punishment.

In visiting the cells I have met with civility and respect, and the appreciation shown of visits paid, both of those of my own and temporary chaplains, has been very encouraging.

I have received every civility and considerable assistance in my work from the Governor and prison officers.

The work of the education of male prisoners has been well and efficiently carried out by the schoolmaster. He appears to deal with the cases in the right method, and good progress has been made where possible.

With regard to the treatment of juvenile-adults I think that

some good results may follow from the extra personal influence brought to bear upon them, but the re-conviction during the year of some cases has thrown discouragement upon their special treatment.

Two such cases have been transferred to the special juvenile-adult class at Lincoln.

There has been, when possible, a weekly Bible-class for the instruction of juveniles.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been able, in its annual report, to state that assistance given to prisoners has brought some good results.

Good assistance has been rendered by the Church Army Labour Home towards enabling prisoners to make a fresh start in life.

Good use has been made of the library, and an additional supply of books has been selected and approved during the year.

There has been one case of death sentence, which was reprieved by the Home Secretary. The sentence has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

The matron is doing good work in the female department. Mrs. Birkbeck, the lady visitor, is doing very good service. In several cases good assistance has been found towards the rescuing of prisoners on leaving gaol.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No outbreak of epidemic fever has occurred.

The diet and bedding of the prisoners have been of good quality and sufficient quantity.

Every prisoner has been adequately examined on admission and his task of labour adjudged accordingly.

The ventilation and heating of the cells and of the prison are efficient, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The new rules in regard to the treatment of juvenile-adults have proved effective, and each one of these prisoners has shown an increase in weight during detention and a marked development in mind and body.

There has been no case of suicide during the year; two prisoners have been treated as weak-minded and two prisoners have been transferred to a lunatic asylum.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good; on five occasions cases have been referred to the Visiting Committee.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The daily average of male prisoners during the past year was 163 compared with 174 the previous year.

The daily average of female prisoners during the past year was 23 compared with 20 the previous year.

Five hundred and seventy-three convicted prisoners paid their fines—221 in full, 352 part fine—out of a total of 1,402 persons received into prison in default of fine.

During the past year four prisoners were sentenced to the second division.

The prisoners have been employed as follows, viz. :—Tailoring and needlework, mail-bag making, sack making and repairing, unroving wool clippings, general repairs, wood chopping, also coal-bags, sacks and hammocks for the Admiralty.

All garden ground has been cultivated, and considering the bad season last year, we have had very fair crops, enabling us to give the prisoners a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables of our own growth.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The fire appliances are in working order and are tested monthly. The supply of water is adequate.

All stage prisoners work in association.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

With regard to the female prisoners, I am glad to report that ladies from the district give them regular lectures on domestic duties, &c., once every three weeks.

The Borstal system, as far as we can carry it out here, is now established. The chairman of the Visiting Justices, the chairman and honorary secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society form our local committee and take a great interest in the scheme. The lads have instructive lectures given to them periodically by the prison superior officers and by gentlemen from outside : they drill in the morning and work in the garden in the afternoon, thereby developing them mentally and physically.

Out of 56 cases dealt with under the system here since June 1st, 1906, only four have turned out badly. I think that this is a decided success and is encouraging.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Cotton sorters	16	—	16	7 1 10	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	17 10 0	
Knitters	—	3	3	25 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	69 9 4	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	122 14 8	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	3 0 5	
Pea sorters	3	—	3	3 7 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	19	—	19	254 9 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 6 3	
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	196 7 11	
Wood-choppers	9	—	9	68 17 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	23	—	23	24 16 11	
Total	104	9	113	—	852 6 7
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	202 7 6	
Total	5	—	5	—	202 7 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	177 16 6	
Gardeners	5	—	5	74 6 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	55 14 6	
Washers	—	6	6	148 8 6	
Total	21	9	30	—	610 15 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed	15	2	17		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	2	13		
Sick	1	1	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	33	5	38		
GRAND TOTAL	163	23	186	—	1,665 9 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual Sunday and week-day services have been regularly performed. A celebration of Holy Communion has been held monthly, an interview being held with each prisoner, who has made an application to be present.

The annual mission was held in November by Captain Lloyd,

of the Church Army; his addresses were listened to with marked attention, and having thus gained the interest of the prisoners, his cellular visitation was productive of undoubted good. The mission led up to a confirmation held by Bishop A. Hamilton Boynes, acting as commissary for the Bishop of the Diocese. Five males and one female received the sacred rite.

The chapel was nicely decorated for the chief Church festivals, also for the Harvest festival. The choir of St. John the Divine, Carrington, were kind enough to come on the afternoon of Christmas Day and sing some carols, which kindly act was much appreciated by those who were present at the service.

The following clergymen have kindly given addresses in the chapel:—Revs. H. L. Wild, W. Round, C. A. Barnes, E. C. King, A. Thornley, Hon. S. Maitland, J. W. Metcalfe, M. J. Case, E. A. Berry, F. P. Downman, and F. W. Paul. They all have told me how pleased they have been with the good behaviour, hearty singing, and intelligent interest taken in the services. Having now an assistant warder as a regular organist, the singing has much improved, and a greater interest is taken generally in the musical part of the service.

The "Healthy Home, and How to Keep it" has been much appreciated by men and women; several of them have told me that they intended to buy a copy on release.

Miss Fletcher and Miss Birkin (who has succeeded Mrs. Elliott as lady visitor) have done good work among the female prisoners, following up their official work at the prison by visiting them in their homes on release; an address or lecture has been given to the women every three weeks. Miss Birkin has kindly given a red pulpit frontal to match the red altar cloth.

Great attention has been paid by the schoolmaster and myself to school instruction, with most excellent results.

The library is in good condition, and the prisoners appear perfectly satisfied with the class of books chosen.

The Church Army and Southwell House have been of great assistance in giving shelter to, and finding employment for, men and women who would otherwise have been destitute and friendless.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do a most useful work—about 500 cases were assisted last year—in which the subscriptions reached the highest total yet attained, but the hon. sec. and I are now appealing for still further support, so that we may be enabled to help suitable cases to emigrate.

Juvenile-Adults.

Special interest has been taken in this class of prisoner, but, as those with any length of sentence are now sent to other prisons, it is difficult to do much with those whose imprisonment is only of short duration. A large number of lecturers has been secured, but the very small number of prisoners eligible for this privilege has prevented their services being utilised except on some few occasions, but by frequent visits I have endeavoured to give the special teaching and advice which each individual case seemed especially to need.

It is to be hoped that the judicial authorities will soon recognise that under the many benefits derived from the Borstal system it would in many cases be the greatest kindness to a lad, if there was no alternative to a term of imprisonment, to give him a sentence of a length sufficient to enable him to be brought under the influence of the Borstal system, and thus to be taught, trained, and given a chance of honest employment. It is both unkind to the lad and impolitic to give a short sentence of imprisonment, as it does the lad far more harm than good. Prison loses its terror for him, and he gets every disadvantage associated with the prison routine without having opportunity of gaining sufficient instruction and training to help him to lead an honest life. I give two instances of the results of short sentences.

J. B., aged 20, in prison fourteen times, besides being fined on twelve occasions.

T. B., aged 19, in prison ten times, also fined four times.

The politeness universally shown in cellular visitation, the various letters received, and the friendly and courteous greetings given by ex-prisoners whom one meets in and around the city are a pleasant recognition of the fact that they feel that real efforts to instruct and aid them are made during the time of incarceration.

The Governor and officers have given a ready help in the discharge of my various duties for which I am most grateful.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners, both male and female, has been satisfactory. No epidemic has occurred in the prison.

Two prisoners have been released on medical grounds, one male for advanced phthisis and one woman for advanced pregnancy.

Two deaths occurred on the male side, one from tubercular ulceration of intestines, the other from advanced heart disease.

There was one execution.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and all other receptions, are carefully examined before being placed to their tasks.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells has been attended to.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The heating arrangements, excepting for the female prison, were satisfactory; but suggestions have been made, which are to be carried out, when no doubt there will be no more complaints of cold on the female side.

There have been two weak-minded prisoners.

The physical exercises for juvenile-adults has made a great improvement in lads at this prison, which must tell in the future.

The new workshop, which is now nearing completion, is a fine airy building, and will be much better for the health of the prisoners.

One of the hospital cells has now been converted into a cell for the location of a tubercular prisoner by the enlarging of the window, and is a great success.

OXFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained during the past year, and the state of the prison is satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

Associated labour has been carried out daily.

The privilege of earning remission of sentence by good conduct and industry continues to be greatly valued.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good with one or two exceptions; there was no case of corporal punishment.

The special merit mark system adopted in the case of juvenile-adult prisoners is so excellent that I venture to hope it may some day be found possible to extend it to the star class, and to carefully selected deserving prisoners after passing the fourth stage; it could be used as, and I think would prove to be, a powerful additional incentive to industry and good conduct, and a stimulant to habits of cleanliness in person and in cell and cell furniture.

The juvenile-adult system has been carried into effect, as far as circumstances permitted, at this prison since June last. The Visiting Committee evinced their interest in the scheme by all the members joining the Borstal Association. It has not as yet been necessary to ask for the help of the association in dealing with any cases on discharge. Physical drill has been carried out daily, and addresses given twice in the week when the numbers in custody have been sufficient. The officer acting as drill instructor was able to smarten the bearing of the lads in a wonderful way. The schoolmaster reports that in all the cases except one there was keen desire to make the best of the opportunities for instruction. An agent to the Prison Benefaction Fund, who is also police court missionary, has recently been appointed, and he keeps in touch with the lads as far as it is possible, after their sentence has expired. This official has long been needed here, and the services he has already been able to render have been of the greatest value. The assistance he is able to give to the Bench at the courts he attends, when cases of juvenile delinquency are being dealt with, I know are greatly appreciated.

The juvenile-adult system, as far as can be judged in so short a time, is a very desirable institution, and the results are very encouraging.

The following cases have been dealt with at Oxford during the ten months :—

Thirty-three were received, the sentences ranging from 7 days to 9 months, and one of 3 years. Five of the longer sentences were removed to other prisons. Twenty-eight have been discharged on completion of sentence, and 21 of them are known to be doing well; five have been lost sight of, and two are known to have again got into trouble elsewhere.

The Church of England Temperance Society started the Police Court Mission at Oxford and they have appointed a special committee to supervise the work; the lady visitor, the Governor, and the Chaplain are members of this committee. The lady

visitor has long desired the appointment of a trained female worker in the police court and rescue work, and has, by her own strenuous efforts, succeeded in obtaining sufficient financial support to warrant a trial being made; the official appointed has been a valuable help to the courts when dealing with charges against females, and also to the prison in visiting discharged women in their homes, and in escorting others who have consented to go to homes to enable them to try and redeem the past.

By the generosity of the Rev. E. F. Smith a lantern service was held on the last two Good Fridays in the evening, and was much appreciated by the prisoners; it is a powerful educator, and appeals especially to such an audience.

Male prisoners were employed on the following industries:—Coal-sack, hammock, and mail-bag making, wood chopping and bundling, paunch mat making, stone breaking, cotton and oakum picking, pea sorting, and laundry work.

Female prisoners have been mostly employed on needlework and knitting.

The sudden death of the lady visitor, Mrs. Hodge, was felt to be a most grievous loss. She has been succeeded by a lady who has shown that the good work will be zealously continued.

The prison was visited by the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mr. J. Massie, M.P., also by Sir W. Phillimore, Bart., Judge of Assize.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water. Fire practice has been held each month.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	10	—	10	11 13 4	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 15 3	
Knitters	1	—	1	4 8 9	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	277 5 4	
Rope mat makers, &c. ...	4	—	4	182 0 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	40 11 11	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	1 9 7	
Pea sorters	4	—	4	9 3 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	10	—	10	276 9 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	22 6 1	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Stone breakers	1	—	1	2 11 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	32 6 3	
Wood choppers	12	—	12	45 12 6	
Total	69	2	71	—	923 12 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	63 16 8	
Labourers	3	—	3	92 2 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	86 2 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	38 16 8	
Total	7	—	7	—	280 18 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	1	10	150 15 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	17 11 0	
Washers	5	—	5	129 3 0	
Total	19	1	20	—	421 [illegible] 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	1	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	1	7		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	18	2	20		
GRAND TOTAL	113	5	118	—	1,625 11 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayers have been regularly said each day excepting Saturday, when a practice of the hymns and psalms for the Sunday has been substituted.

There have been the usual Sunday services at 10.30 and 2.45, also divine service on Christmas Day and Good Friday with a sermon or address on each occasion.

During the year there have been seven celebrations of the Holy Communion, viz., on two Easter Sundays, on Christmas Day, on

Whit Sunday, and on the first Sunday in September, December and March, when 38 prisoners communicated.

Two special lantern services were held in the chapel on the Good Friday evening of last year and again on this Good Friday. On both occasions the series of pictures beautifully illustrated the story of Our Lord's Passion ; appropriate hymns were sung and brief addresses given. The services were greatly appreciated both by the officers and prisoners, the behaviour was most reverent and exemplary, and the influence could not possibly be otherwise than for the highest good.

I had the assistance during my holidays of the Rev. T. Foster Carter, M.A., rector of St. Aldates, Oxford, of the Rev. Willoughby T. Allen, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, the Rev. L. Phelps, Fellow of Oriel College, the Rev. E. F. Smith of St. Philip and St. James has helped me, and the Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacon of Oxford, and the Rev. Canon Ottley have once preached the sermon.

I beg to say that all prisoners have been visited on reception and before discharge : and also at regular intervals, and that all sick cases, applicants and punishments have been reported and visited.

The Prison Benefaction Society, which in Oxford takes the place of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, has, during the year, assisted 239 male and 19 female prisoners ; it has made grants to institutions such as the Church Army Labour Homes and St. Giles' Christian Mission, and has contributed £25 towards the stipend of the newly appointed Oxford Police Court Missionary.

In connection with the treatment of the juvenile-adult prisoners, lectures, addresses or readings have been given every week ; particular care has been taken with their instruction, both from an educational and moral standpoint, they have shown the greatest desire to succeed, and in every case the highest possible results have been attained. After their discharge, personal interest and visitation as far as possible have been undertaken. In connection with this matter great help has been given by the police court missionary, whose most excellent work in visiting and seeking employment for these juvenile-adults, besides attending the police courts, cannot be too highly praised.

The state of the library is satisfactory considering the number of books at our disposal.

The lady visitor has done her work most devotedly.

The education of the prisoners has been carefully considered, satisfactory progress has been made, and I beg to say that the schoolmaster has most diligently and thoroughly fulfilled his duties.

I have great pleasure in saying that from every officer I have received at all times the most willing and ready help.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prison has during the year been fairly good.

We have had very little serious disease, but we have had many cases of influenza, both among the officers and the prisoners.

There has been no case of suicide, attempted suicide, or feigned attempt at suicide, nor have we had any death.

The diet has been sufficient and satisfactory, and the water supply very good.

The ventilation, bedding, and general sanitary arrangements have been in good order.

The temperature has been regulated satisfactorily and kept as uniform as possible.

All the prisoners have, on admission, been carefully examined and given labour suited to their physical condition.

The juvenile-adults have been well cared for.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. Idleness still constitutes the bulk of the offences for which they are reported.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape.

There were no suicides and only two feigned attempts.

There was a decrease in the number of prisoners received of about 2,045.

There were 53 juveniles received during the year, being a decrease of 50 per cent. on the preceding year.

The very small number of prisoners placed in the 2nd Division still continues, though there has been a slight increase in their numbers as compared with the previous year, 255 being ordered to be treated as such, while there were 6,914 offenders of the 3rd Division.

670 fines were paid in full and 1,233 in part out of a possible of about 8,500. Many prisoners who could pay in part prefer to serve their whole time sooner than pay, the reason being that they want to have the money when they are released.

There were no cases of corporal punishment during the year.

Associated labour is carefully carried out, and is, no doubt, beneficial morally and physically.

Prisoners have been employed in the ordinary service of the prison and at various industries, such as making and repairing mail-bags, coal sacks, hammocks, mattresses, bed making, basket making, tailoring, shoemaking, tinsmithing, and other work of a similar nature. When it is remembered that the majority of the sentences are very short, and that the work turned out has been very satisfactory, I think it reflects great credit on the trade instructors, and is proof of the pains and care they have taken to instruct the prisoners under their charge.

The fire appliances are sufficient and have been regularly tested, and the supply of water is adequate.

The various halls have been lighted with incandescent light which is a great improvement, and much appreciated.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

New and large windows have been fixed in the hospital, and have added much to the comfort of the patients.

Internal telephonic communication has been established in the prison, and the usual telephone for inter-communication has been fixed.

An excellent recreation room for the use of the officers has been built and taken into use. It contains a billiard room with good billiard table, &c., and a reading room, comfortably finished and furnished. It is much appreciated by the officers, and I am sure will be a great boon and comfort to them, particularly in the winter months.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered, except as brought to notice.

1,881 juvenile-adult prisoners have been received during the year; of these 277 were transferred to Wormwood Scrubs Prison for treatment there. Of these numbers, 62 are known to have been re-committed, and possibly more, regarding whom no information is forthcoming.

The improvement in these lads while in prison, when the sentence is long enough to enable them to benefit by their treatment here, is undeniable and marked, at any rate, from a physical point of view it is excellent. Their bearing is improved, they move and walk briskly and smartly, they improve in neatness and tidiness, and learn to be orderly and punctual.

Much has been done by the Borstal Committee to assist these youths, and situations have been found for many, and other assistance given. It is evident that great difficulty must exist in helping so many lads to find work when there is so much competition for it, and when so many men are out of employment and unable to get work.

Still, several firms and companies have been very willing to help, and have taken on many of these prisoners. But many of them of 17 or 18 years of age, when they find the pay is only 10*s.* or 12*s.* a week, refuse the posts found for them or after working for a day do not return again. Naturally employers feel chary of engaging these lads, and so their behaviour in refusing work adds to the difficulties of the situation. Still, many of them have got work and stick to it, others have gone to sea, a few to the Colonies and favourable reports have been received of many of them. I may mention that at least 25 of these lads have, on release, returned to their former employers—the after care of them is receiving attention and the arrangements for looking after them are maturing. The Committee is in touch with missions and private individuals in various parts of London, and in time the system will get into full working order and we shall be able to know more about this class of prisoner on leaving prison than we do now.

One great difficulty in doing anything for them is that they are fit for nothing. I have been particularly struck with the complete

absence of knowledge of any trade on their part. I think I have seen every one of them, and only two or three have been brought up to a trade—the bulk of them sell papers in the streets, become errand or van boys, ply as costers or do odd jobs or beg. They have never had a chance to do better—they have been brought up in idleness and so are unable to earn their own living. If the old form of apprenticeship, which appears to have fallen into desuetude, could be revived and if the trades would not so strictly limit the number of apprentices, parents might have a better chance of enabling their sons to make a start in life.

Much interest is shown in these lads by all who have anything to do with them. Lectures and addresses have been given by the staff, the Medical Officer giving lectures on first aid, in which they are deeply interested. The members of the visiting committee and Borstal committee here have also been good enough to address them and the Chaplain has secured the attendances of many gentlemen, among whom were clergymen and missionaries from our Colonies.

The treatment received by this class of prisoner has its reverse side. The numbers of them have lately shown an increase and it is certain that many of them would rather be in prison than work and many have the idea that all they have to do to get work provided for them is to get into prison.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and works well.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	17	—	17	512 6 0	
Basket makers	26	—	26	317 2 7	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	18	—	18	358 6 8	
Bookbinders	26	—	26	893 18 6	
Brush and mop makers ...	23	—	23	21 12 11	
Carpenters	8	—	8	106 13 8	
Coir Pickers	91	—	91	10 11 10	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	17 13 6	
Labourers, &c.	6	—	6	92 14 0	
Mail-bag makers	106	—	106	1,553 12 0	
Nosebag makers	14	—	14	10 8 0	
Oakum Pickers	71	—	71	33 2 6	
Pea sorters, &c.	36	—	36	29 18 9	
Sack-makers and menders ...	96	—	96	1,141 16 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners. Males.	Females.	Total.	2. Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Shoemakers, &c.	18	—	18	310 4 2	
Smiths and fitters	13	—	13	361 1 7	
Tailors, &c.	60	—	60	1,016 19 7	
Wool sorters, &c.	4	—	4	2 8	
Total	636	—	636	—	6,788 4 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	4	—	4	148 3 9	
Carpenters	3	—	3	88 2 6	
Labourers	21	—	21	452 16 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	12	—	12	356 0 4	
Plasterers, &c.	1	—	1	33 10 5	
Slaters, &c.	1	—	1	23 13 9	
Smiths and fitters	6	—	6	202 18 9	
Whitewashers	9	—	9	247 10 9	
Total	57	—	57	—	1,552 16 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	22	—	22	677 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	52	—	52	803 8 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	82 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	92 14 0	
Stokers	9	—	9	207 16 6	
Washers	39	—	39	900 15 0	
Total	131	—	131	—	2,764 10 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Certified as unfit for any labour.	117	—	117		
Not told off at unlocking ...	108	—	108		
Sick	37	—	37		
Under punishment	9	—	9		
Total	271	—	271		
GRAND TOTAL	1,095	—	1,095	—	11,105 11 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Our chapel services have been carried on as usual. On Sundays, matins and evensong, with sermon at each. On week days, shortened form of matins or Litany, with a brief address on Wednesdays. There has been a monthly early celebration of Holy Communion, with an average attendance of 25 a week. Before

each celebration a communicants' class is held. Canon Barker, Canon Horsley, the Bishop of Islington, the Archdeacon of London and many other clergy have kindly preached in the prison chapel. The Bishop of London has consented to do so on the morning of December 15th, the third Sunday in Advent.

In hospital we have a daily service, daily visiting, and an address twice a week.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been good, though perhaps not so remarkably as in some former years.

All the men are seen on reception and discharge. The sick, those under punishment, the juveniles and juvenile-adults receive special attention. A Bible Class is held every week for the boys; and a weekly non-religious lecture is given to the juvenile-adults by some member of the prison staff, or by gentlemen who are good enough to visit the prison for this purpose. The system now adopted with these juvenile-adults seems to humanize them, though I am informed that in the last three months a greater number of them have been re-committed than in the previous six.

All the members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society committee are active and zealous and constant in attendance; and much useful work is accomplished by the Society. Unhappily work immediately on discharge is seldom or never found, even for star-class men, whilst the case of old offenders, particularly those under the Prevention of Crimes Act, is in this respect well-nigh desperate.

A large proportion of the 934 eligible for instruction passed into higher standards before discharge.

The library is in good order, varied as to its contents, and fully appreciated by the men.

The chapel was for many weeks during 1906 under repair; it has been re-painted and decorated, and two stained glass windows have been placed in the chancel. The lectern has been enlarged and mounted on a platform. The whole appearance of the chapel now leaves little to be desired.

In January, Captain Lloyd, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission, to the great benefit of many. On Christmas Day, by the kindness of the vicar, the choir of St. Clement's, Barnsbury, came to us in the afternoon and sang carols. On two occasions Mr. Dryden, of the St. Pancras Parish Church Choir, has gratified our men by the singing of sacred solos.

I have to thank the Governor and all his staff for their invariable and willing assistance.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory.

There has not been any epidemic or a single case of notifiable infectious disease.

There has not been any case of suicide, and only two attempts have been made, both apparently feigned.

The examination on reception is most searching.

The diet maintains its standard quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the further addition of

extractors to C and B halls completes the much needed circulation of fresh air in the corridors.

The heating is fairly uniform.

There have been six deaths from natural causes.

My thanks are due to the able assistance and hearty co-operation of my colleague Dr Sullivan, and to the hospital staff generally.

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have continued to be very satisfactory.

No prisoner has been placed in the first division, and only one in the second division, as compared with none and three respectively in the previous year.

The power to earn remission continues an undoubted incentive to good behaviour and industry, no breach of rules having occurred warranting a forfeiture in this connection.

Part payment of fines and costs shows an increase of one on last year's number, viz., 21 against 20. The number paid in full was 20, an increase of 7.

Associated labour has been carried out whenever practicable and is appreciated by the prisoners, affording as it does a relaxation from cellular confinement. With proper management and control, I see no objection to this form of labour.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good; most of the few reports incurred being for idleness, chiefly by the vagrant class, who do not want to work when they might, and will not when they must.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

No escape or attempt; no suicide or attempt; one death from natural causes.

Prisoners awaiting trial, almost without exception, have taken advantage of working, with much benefit over the one-time enforced idleness for lengthy periods.

Male prisoners have been employed at stonebreaking, oakum picking (when other forms of labour were not available), making coal bags and hammocks for the Admiralty, and mail bags for the General Post Office, as well as in the garden and general service: female prisoners in washing for the local post office, needlework and knitting, and in the general service of the prison.

The buildings are in good order.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order; the water supply quite adequate. These have been tested, and fire practice regularly carried out.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient to meet the requirements.

The contracts have been satisfactorily carried out both as regards quality of supplies and punctuality of deliveries.

The prison garden has again furnished all the vegetables, with exception of potatoes, required during the year. All spare land is cultivated. This being a most suitable and beneficial form of labour, I regret there is not more land available for the purpose.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The lady visitors visit the prison regularly, and I am glad to testify to the great interest they take in the prisoners and the value of the work they accomplish.

The Church Army held an eight days' mission, which was successful in drawing the attention of the prisoners, and must have resulted in spiritual advantage to many of them.

By the kindness of the Chaplain, and with the consent of the Commissioners, a service of carols was rendered at evensong on the Sunday before Christmas Day by the large choir of Charles Parish Church, which was greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

I regret to report the large increase in the number of juveniles, *i.e.*, those under 16 years of age, committed during the year, viz., 33, as compared with 22 in the preceding year, an increase of 50 per cent. Nineteen of this number were convicted and returned to prison. It is regrettable that some other method of dealing with these youngsters is not adopted, as besides their generally irregular and unhealthy surroundings when free, they have the additional stigma of "prison" as their heritage. I am certain that imprisonment is no deterrent to the majority, as the humane treatment of them whilst under detention robs them of that feeling of dread or horror with which they probably regarded a prison before actually experiencing incarceration.

The Borstal system, on a modified scale, was inaugurated on the 1st June, 1906. Since then 41 juvenile-adults have come under its operations, giving a daily average of four. They have been subjected to the rules laid down so far as they could possibly be carried out with the means at our disposal. Physical drill has been given with good results, as evidenced by a generally improved and smarter appearance. A Borstal committee has been formed: three of the unofficial members, who take great interest in the system, paid 28 special visits at regular periods and had earnest talks with the prisoners. Sixteen addresses or lectures were delivered besides admonitions, from time to time, by the Chaplain and myself, especially on their discharge.

It is almost too early to report as to the results of the scheme so far as it has developed, but a few of the cases have turned out very satisfactory and encouraging. The difficulty is the short period during which the prisoners are under the influence of the system together with the absence of supervision and control upon discharge. The Borstal committee are endeavouring to meet this necessity, but I am of opinion that the co-operation of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association would be most useful in this connection. This after supervision is, in my opinion, one of the great essentials of the system.

Without doubt, the scheme as a whole cannot but be a powerful instrument for good.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Knitters	—	1	1	13 2 6	
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	100 5 10	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	62 12 10	
Oakum pickers	11	—	11	11 8 7	
Sack-makers	5	—	5	182 2 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	7 13 5	
Stone-breakers	10	—	10	17 14 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	27 1 3	
Total	33	5	38	—	422 1 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c:					
Labourers	2	—	2	54 14 11	
Total	2	—	2	—	54 14 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2	2	4	69 14 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 14 0	
Washers	—	5	5	112 1 0	
Total	6	7	13	—	274 5 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	—	1	1		
Total	7	2	9		
GRAND TOTAL	48	14	62	—	751 1 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There has been daily morning prayer throughout the year. On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday there has been morning and evening prayer with sermons. The prisoners behave reverently in the chapel and take part heartily in the services. The organist has done her work thoroughly well, and the musical portion of the services is creditably rendered.

On the Sunday before Christmas Day the Charles Parish Church Choir delighted the prisoners with a selection of carols.

Holy Communion has been celebrated six times during the year.

My thanks are due to the following clergymen for their kind help: the Revs. H. A. Fleetwood and G. H. Noel.

Visits are paid to all prisoners on admission and discharge. The sick are seen daily. I give special attention to the star class, and have secured for two or three special cases on their discharge really good situations, where they are doing well.

With reference to the Borstal system—partially carried out—lectures have been given weekly, when warranted by the numbers, by members of the Committee and by myself. Juvenile-adults upon discharge have been assisted with clothing and other necessaries. Owing to the short sentences the system would not appear to have, in a prison like ours, a fair trial, and as it has been in operation for the short period of nine months, I think it wise to postpone a definite statement as to results.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by our lady visitors.

The clerk and schoolmaster warder has rendered me much valuable assistance, and the educational work has been satisfactorily carried out.

I am more indebted than I can say to the Governor and officers for sympathy and help.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1907, the health of the prisoners has been very good.

The daily average number treated in hospital was ·21.

The daily average of slight indisposition, ·91.

There has been one case of small-pox, which was transferred to the Borough Hospital, and one of chicken-pox.

There has been no birth, and only one death; no suicide or attempt at suicide.

None has been released on medical grounds or sent to an asylum. One has been placed in association.

Forty-one juvenile-adults have been dealt with. None have been reported to the police as "weak-minded."

The food, bedding, and clothing have been of good quality and generally sufficient.

The sanitary condition of the prison is very good.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state and discipline have continued satisfactory.

Eight males and three females were placed in the Second Division, being four more than in the previous year, but I am of opinion that a number of Third Division prisoners might with advantage have been included in the higher division.

As a rule prisoners are very anxious to earn all the remission

they can. Twenty-six prisoners reduced their period of imprisonment by paying part of the fines, 11 more than in 1905–6.

Whenever possible associated labour has been carried on and prisoners are always anxious to be so employed. Under adequate supervision it is of general benefit.

The number of juvenile-adults admitted fell from 217 males and 15 females in the previous year to 184 males and 8 females; this is a gratifying decrease. Fifty-six of the lads were treated from 1st June under the partial Borstal system, so far as the circumstances of this prison permitted. Six were removed to other prisons, nine taken back to the Army, three known to be doing well, nine known to be failures, and of the remaining 29 nothing is known.

The average length of the sentences of the 56 lads was 32 days, far too short a time in which to effect, except in the few cases noted, any real good. I consider six months to be the very lowest minimum in which any permanent good can be done—in the majority of cases.

Convictions for begging, sleeping out, and workhouse offences declined, with the exception that 20 more women were convicted of the first-named offence than in the previous year.

Convictions for drunkenness continue to decline in number.

Only one offender has been treated as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond, though many deserved to be so classed.

I may call attention to the number of sentences of three days imprisonment and less, 66 males and 18 females; in some cases the sentence has been one day and the person has actually been brought to the prison.

From every point of view the infliction of such sentences is to be deprecated.

The rules under which debtors are treated work satisfactorily.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The prisoners as a whole have conducted themselves well; nine cases of misbehaviour were referred to the Visiting Committee.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape.

The male prisoners have worked at stonebreaking, oakum and fibre picking, wood-cutting, making coal-sacks, nose-bags, mail-bags, and paunch mats, and in gardening, &c.

Laundry work and sewing have occupied the working time of the females.

The output of work is very creditable to the officers superintending the industries.

Over 10 tons of potatoes and 27 cwt. of different kinds of vegetables were taken from the garden.

Prisoners awaiting trial are allowed to work according to the regulations, and they are generally anxious to do so.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

There is a sufficient supply of appliances for extinguishing fire, and they are in good order; there is an adequate supply of water.

Communication between the prison and the fire brigade station is by telephone.

The officers' and prisoners' fire-party are regularly exercised in fire duties.

Clothing, bedding, &c., have been found sufficient.

Contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered on the whole.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my belief, been carried out.

I would acknowledge the aid rendered by the chaplains and the medical officer.

Efficient work has been done by the clerical and discipline staffs.

The lady visitor paid 47 visits to the prison and interviewed 133 women, many of whom ought to feel they owe much to her for the kindly interest she takes in them, and for her endeavours to put them in the right way and to keep them there.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society's agents have given much assistance with the after-care of discharged prisoners.

With the approval of the Visiting Committee, Miss C. Smith-Rossie has very kindly continued to lecture to the women upon matters connected with the care of the home and children.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Fibre dressers	4	—	4	0 7 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 18 6	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	134 0 0	
Needleworkers	—	10	10	155 8 5	
Nosebag makers	18	—	18	25 17 6	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	6 18 9	
Rope mat makers	2	—	2	98 0 0	
Sack-makers and menders ...	13	—	13	313 8 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	19 3 10	
Stone-breakers, &c.	15	—	15	23 19 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 6 3	
Total	71	10	81	—	805 8 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Carpenters	1	—	1	47 0 0	
Labourers	3	—	3	78 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	43 16 0	
Total	5	—	5	—	168 16 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	185 8 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	132 11 0	
Washers	—	6	6	142 16 0	
Total	22	8	30	—	584 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	3	14		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	26	4	30		
GRAND TOTAL	124	22	146	—	1,558 11 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There is no change to record in the ordinary work of the Chaplain's Department. I have been assisted throughout the year by the same two Assistant Chaplains, one of whom has now been engaged in the prison work for five years.

The usual services have been regularly held. During each week about three short addresses are given at the daily morning service, and there are daily addresses during Holy week.

The attention of the prisoners is generally good and they are excellent listeners, but the heartiness of their responses and singing varies greatly.

The Holy Communion was celebrated on three occasions during the year, on Sundays April 22nd, June 10th and December 30th. On the first occasion five prisoners were admitted to Communion and on the other occasions four.

The visiting has been carried on as usual. All prisoners are interviewed on admission and previous to discharge. All are visited on Christmas Day. Visits are paid to long sentence men

at varying intervals according to the circumstances. Frequent visits are paid to juveniles, juvenile-adults, &c.

With regard to the Borstal system of dealing with these latter cases, however advantageous the methods may be during the time of imprisonment, the experiment appears to be doomed to failure unless some further facilities are called into existence for retaining compulsory supervision (enabling assistance to be given) over the lads after the completion of their sentence.

Case after case occurs in which the prisoner appears well disposed but falls back into crime through wilfully relapsing into his former environment and home, and rejecting all invitations to enter Labour Homes or other institutions for the disciplining of character.

Some few years ago the Commissioners kindly allowed me a special grant of books—outside of the Library Grant—to be at the disposal of the Chaplain for the religious instruction of the prisoners. These books have been very useful.

I believe that the work of the schoolmaster is always well and carefully done: instruction is regularly given and good progress made, and the library is excellently managed.

The schoolmaster finds great advantage from the new regulation which admits of association teaching to juvenile-adults and also to older prisoners.

The Police Court Missionaries continue their invaluable work and meet all prisoners on discharge. The women's block is regularly visited by one of the Deaconesses.

The Labour Homes provide an indispensable adjunct to the prison work, and have produced in many cases excellent results.

The Governor has been, as always, unfailing in his kindness and desire to help all prisoners to a better life, and all the warders and prison staff have shown themselves at all times most anxious to further the Chaplain's work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good, the number of complaining sick was 699 males, 94 females. The majority of these complained of minor ailments, but during the last quarter of the year the type of the disease was influenzal in character, mostly of the pulmonary and catarrhal type.

There were seven admissions to the infirmary, two died; one, a case of old bronchitis with heart disease, the other acute pneumonia. One was discharged by Order of the Secretary of State, two remain. Considering the class of prisoners admitted during the winter months for begging and sleeping out, it is a matter of surprise that more serious cases of illness do not occur.

One case of infectious disease occurred, viz., scarlet fever, in a man admitted from Littlehampton for refusing to perform his task in the casual ward. The man was obviously unwell on admission, and developed the rash within twenty-four hours; he was removed to the infectious disease hospital, every precaution was taken in the way of isolation and disinfection, and no other case of the disease occurred

One case of attempted suicide occurred, but in my opinion it was a feigned attempt.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for labour; the dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality; the ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The heating of the prison has been kept at a uniform temperature.

I have made 52 special examinations of juvenile-adults. Unfortunately, the full benefit of the physical training they undergo has not been long enough to make much impression on them; the short sentence is quite useless to make any moral or physical improvement. I am very favourably impressed with the scheme, and, in the few cases of a few months' imprisonment, the physique and general appearance of the prisoners has much improved. I have not given any systematic course of lectures, but when opportunity has occurred I have given the lads good advice, both from a moral and physical point. I have also attended most of the meetings of the sub-committee.

There was no case of insanity or mental deficiency during the year.

PRESTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

4,556 male prisoners and 1,149 female prisoners have been received, showing a decrease of 243 males and 164 females compared with the previous year.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good.

There has been one case of suicide.

There has been one case of corporal punishment with the birch rod.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

101 male prisoners and 31 female prisoners have been treated as first offenders and placed in the star class.

The juvenile-adult class for young prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 has been a great success in every way, and I am sure will prove of great value in the reformation of the young offender. They are treated strictly according to the special rules issued on the subject.

During the year 221 young prisoners have been discharged from this class and only 30, as far as is known, have been re-convicted again, which, considering the class from which these young fellows came, I think may be considered very satisfactory. The Preston and Mid-Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society most cordially co-operates and invariably complies with the recommendations of our local Borstal Committee as to the after care and assistance to these lads. The Committee meets weekly and carefully investigates all cases for discharge during the ensuing week. The great majority of these

lads have sentences under a month which precludes the possibility of teaching them any trade, but being placed in this class ensures their cases being enquired into, and a helping hand, in most cases, prevents them slipping into the criminal ranks. Those with longer sentences are employed at tailoring, shoemaking, tinsmithing, book-binding, mattress making, and gardening during the summer months.

I am glad to say only seven juveniles were received, a decrease of three compared with previous year.

The industries carried on during the year have been tailoring and needlework, shoemaking, tinsmithing, carpentry, knitting, book-binding, and weaving for the prison department, cotton sorting, oakum picking, wood chopping, stone breaking, sack making, and washing for private customers, making coal sacks for the Admiralty and mail bags for the Post Office. A plentiful supply of labour consisting of stone breaking and wood chopping has been available for first stage hard-labour prisoners.

All the available ground within the prison walls is under cultivation, and in addition to supplying this prison with all the vegetables required, except potatoes, it has been found possible to supply 58½ cwt. to other prisons.

Monthly lectures to the female prisoners on useful secular subjects have been regularly given throughout the year by the lady visitors and other ladies in the district who have kindly given their services. I am sure the prisoners much appreciate these addresses.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and are tested every month. The supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory with one exception, which has been duly reported.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	3	—	3	100 7 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	33 16 2	
Cotton sorters	39	7	46	20 8 5	
Knitters	4	21	25	165 7 3	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	29 19 0	
Mail-bag makers	36	1	37	425 8 0	
Needleworkers	—	8	8	109 5 0	
Oakum pickers	14	—	14	7 2 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	12	—	12	254 15 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	61 18 8	
Smiths and fitters	4	—	4	84 14 9	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Stone breakers	42	—	42	72 1 3	
Tailors, &c.	13	—	13	94 4 8	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	5	5	42 5 3	
Weavers (all branches) ...	19	—	19	144 4 11	
Wood-choppers	32	—	32	151 9 6	
Total	229	42	271	—	1,797 7 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	2	—	2	72 16 8	
Labourers	10	—	10	299 6 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	89 12 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	61 13 4	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	37 10 0	
Total	16	—	16	—	560 18 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	185 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	11	31	480 14 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	137 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	38 9 6	
Stokers	3	—	3	62 0 6	
Washers	—	15	15	359 2 0	
Total	41	27	68	—	1,325 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	19	1	20		
Not told off at unlocking ...	28	12	40		
Sick	6	2	8		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	54	15	69		
GRAND TOTAL	340	84	424	—	3,683 5 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been regularly conducted in the chapel—twice on Sunday, with sermon on each occasion, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the week; the alternate days being for the Roman Catholic service. An address has been given weekly

on Wednesday morning at the service, and choir practice held once a week. There is a general congregational practice on Friday morning, when the service is shortened, and the choir and juvenile-adults remain behind for a further practice. The following clergy have given assistance in the chapel services:—The Rev. L. Spencer, the Rev. J. Baller, the Rev. A. V. C. Hordern, and the Rev. J. Butler.

A Confirmation was held by Bishop Thornton during the year in the prison chapel, and three men and five juvenile-adult prisoners were confirmed.

The Holy Communion was celebrated in the chapel on 11 occasions during the year, with a total of 118 Communions made.

An eight days' mission was conducted by Captain Spencer, of the Church Army, during the year, and no doubt with good results in the lives of many.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge.

I have visited the sick in the infirmary and conducted a service there daily, except on the first day after taking up my duties.

All under punishment have been visited daily, with the exception of four men, whom I omitted on different occasions.

All applications have been duly attended to, and other prisoners visited from time to time in their cells.

A Bible class or lecture has been held once a week for the juvenile-adult males.

Dr. Standart gave a lecture on "The human body"; Alderman Margerison has given an address; and Colonel Coulson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave addresses both to the female prisoners and also to the juvenile-adults and star-class men, which were full of very practical advice. Other subjects have been "Thrift," readings from "The Life of General Gordon," and "Star-land," simple lessons on astronomy.

Throughout the year a very large number of prisoners have been under school instruction. The schoolmaster has carried out his duties with great zeal, and the prisoners whom I have examined before discharge appear to have had a thoroughly good grounding given them, and to have imbibed in many cases a desire to continue learning on release, and it is to be hoped that they may do so at night schools. The school results show a very good percentage of progress made.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society appears to be very well organised with its agents in each of the large towns of the district. The establishment of a very well conducted Church Army Labour Home in Preston, due to the initiative of the late chaplain, has proved a great success, and has met a much-felt want. It is well supported locally, and interest is taken in its welfare.

There has been a large number of juvenile-adult prisoners discharged during the year, most of them with short sentences.

The Borstal Committee meets every Monday, and considers the best way to deal with every juvenile-adult to be discharged during that week, and the prisoner is interviewed by the committee. The report furnished on those who have been released is very encouraging, and shows very good results from the efforts made and care taken. Of course, in a great many cases the offence

has been in itself of no great gravity and not of a criminal nature, but it is just these sort of boys who, if not taken in hand, may eventually develop into vicious criminals, as the early record of a large number of habitual criminals would show, and there can be no doubt that the Borstal scheme getting hold of them at the right moment provides, if properly carried out, for their being taken in hand and looked after on release, and as the report shows in the case of a large number, puts an end to their further progress in crime. In conclusion, I have to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance which I have received from the Governor and all the officers in carrying out my work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has again been below the average, as shown by the largely increased number of complaining sick, owing, I think, to the epidemic of a mild type of influenza, and the somewhat trying winter.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality, the ventilation good, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

Six prisoners, four males and two females, were reported as weak-minded.

Five males were certified insane.

Five deaths occurred during the year, four from natural causes, and one from suicide.

There were no attempted suicides.

The health of the juvenile-adults has been good; occasionally prisoners have been unable to bear the strain of the full code of exercises, but taken as a whole the benefit of the gymnastics and drill has, I think, been marked.

READING PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct and zeal of the staff has been generally most satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and I am glad to be able to report that their industry has again improved. The reports against prisoners are, however, mostly for idleness and breaches of minor prison rules; those few serious breaches of prison rules that were committed were all by one prisoner.

The power of earning remission is a great incentive to good conduct and hard work.

The privilege of part payment of fines is not often taken advantage of. In two cases prisoners have taken advantage of it to escape the results of their idleness or misconduct.

Prisoners have been employed in association in halls, landings, gardens, shops, kitchen, laundry, &c., but not so much as is desirable as staff is not always available.

Industrial labour in the first stage has consisted of stone breaking, sack making, oakum picking, and wood chopping.

Industrial labour has consisted of mail-bag making, rope mats, hammocks, gardening, laundry work, mending corn-sacks, and making coir nose bags.

The females have been employed at sewing, knitting, and laundry work.

A great part of the prison has been painted during the year.

No prisoner was put to oakum when any other work was available.

Owing to the decrease in numbers and the difficulty of obtaining profitable work early in the year, the gross earnings have slightly decreased, but the percentage of work done by prisoners and the average earnings per prisoner have increased.

The various classes have been kept separate.

I think the triple division of prisoners is now being better understood by the magistrates.

The arrangements in case of fire are fair, but when the improvements contemplated are complete, the fire arrangements will be satisfactory, that is, the putting in of stand pipes to command the stores, the hospital and chapel, also the means of communicating with fire and police station by telephone. There are plenty of fire buckets.

All available space in the prison grounds is cultivated, and the prisoners have had vegetables from two to three times a week throughout the summer and autumn.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except in one case which was duly reported.

There has been one death.

There has been no suicide.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

There was one prisoner who attempted to escape.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues to do good work, as do the lady visitors.

The clothing and general equipment of the prison is in good order.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedmakers,&c.(all branches)	1	—	1	5 7 11	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	49 5 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	16 14 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	17 10 0	
Knitters	—	1	1	17 1 9	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	51 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	24	—	24	299 10 2	
Nose-bag makers	18	—	18	45 2 8	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Oakum pickers	19	—	19	10 4 6	
Rope mat makers	10	—	10	223 0 0	
Sack makers and menders...	22	—	22	375 9 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	25 5 1	
Stone-breakers	10	—	10	37 17 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	2	3	70 13 10	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	13 14 9	
Total	115	3	118	—	1,258 10 11
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	5	—	5	162 19 4	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	85 4 8	
Total	7	—	7	—	248 4 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	136 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	2	13	192 2 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	32 4 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	17 5 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Washers	6	1	7	175 19 0	
Total	26	3	29	—	616 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	—	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ..	6	1	7		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	18	2	20		
GRAND TOTAL ...	166	8	174	—	2,122 14 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been regularly conducted each day, and sermons, addresses, and instructions have been given on each Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. Invitations to the Holy Communion have been offered eight times in the year, and four celebrations were held. Five other clergymen have officiated at different times, including the Rev. A. Phillimore, Warden of the Oxford Diocesan Mission Society, who gave a series of addresses through Lent. Flowers for the chapel vases were sent at Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas by a former prisoner, as in the two previous years.

Prisoners have been regularly visited on reception and discharge, as also the sick and under punishment, and all in turn betweenwhiles. Applications have also been gladly attended to, and generally concerned their reading or instruction or prospects on discharge, and a few besides as to their personal convictions.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its excellent work. There is a notice of it in each prisoner's cell, and, besides, anyone who is thought likely, or known, to need it, has his special attention drawn to it. The Society is in a prospering condition, and able to meet the demands on it. It also has the co-operation of other agencies, such as the Reading Refuge for females, and the Church Army Labour Home in the town, and, amongst others, specially the Royal Society and the St. Giles' Christian Mission. It is also affiliated to the Central Committee of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and ever ready to promote the common interests of all such societies, and, perhaps, by comparison of experiences and results, to do something to suggest and stimulate progress in the way of the reformation of the prison classes. Present topics ripening for solution are indeterminate sentences, probation officers, after-treatment of inebriates, permanent provision for the feeble-minded and incurably feeble-bodied, and for incorrigible recidivists.

Difficulty is felt in dealing satisfactorily with juvenile-adult prisoners whose sentences are short. One can hardly expect any appreciable result with any of less sentence than three months. But the problem would remain what to do with those of shorter terms. Might it be a counsel of perfection issued through the Home Office to magistrates generally that all these minor misdemeanants, meriting only minor punishment, might be relegated to the care of probation officers and saved from imprisonment, which, when deserved, should never be less than three months?

The lady visitors have continued their visits to female prisoners with constancy and satisfaction, and are helpful in their suggestions on behalf of the prisoners on discharge. The number of female prisoners at one time has been very low, and they have not been of a sort to make a lecture suit them all. But this matter is not lost sight of.

The library for prisoners is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The school instruction of prisoners has been carried on by the schoolmaster to my satisfaction, and the new regulations as to association should make things work smoothly.

There were five juveniles received compared with seven of the previous year, viz., one of 15 remanded for a week and then discharged, but who was a second time committed and sentenced to one month. He was described as "simple." Another, just under 16, a drummer boy, sentenced to 28 days from Bordon camp, after two days was discharged by military order. Also a soldier, who had enlisted as 18, was sentenced to 84 days from Aldershot, but, on investigation being found under 16, was sent to Devizes; as also was a lad of 16½ with a sentence of one month. These particulars show that none of them was a proper case for an ordinary prison.

It is a matter of importance, bearing on juveniles, to hear of the steady increase, as stated in the returns of the county, of women and children frequenting the casual wards of workhouses. In 1904 there were 4,403 women and 1,859 children, which, in 1906, grew to 5,726 women and 2,235 children. The mere mention of this raises in the mind much anxiety as to the future of these children, who really ought to be safeguarded from their present environment.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

I have satisfied myself as to the good quality of the dietary and bedding.

The ventilation of the cells and the general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

I have noted that attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

One death has occurred during the past twelve months, and has been fully reported upon.

One prisoner made several feigned attempts at suicide, another made a single futile attempt which may or may not have been genuine.

Two prisoners have also been reported as weak-minded.

No epidemic has occurred.

I have watched the treatment of the juvenile-adults, and should think, as far as my experience of it has gone, that the general working of the system runs smoothly.

RUTHIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape, or attempt.

There were no committals to the first or second division during the year. The classification appears to have been lost sight of.

Ten prisoners have been released on part or whole payment of fine.

Prisoners have been employed at the following industries :— Coal-sacks, stone breaking, wood chopping, and weaving sword matting for first stage prisoners ; mail-bags, halter making, net making, coir brushes, &c., and the females at laundry work, knitting and needlework.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store have been found sufficient.

The Contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and delivered punctually.

The progressive stage system has been carried out and continues to work well.

The condition of the prison buildings is good.

In some of the cells the top row of obscure glass has been replaced by using clear glass ; this has improved the light much, and provision has been made for doing the remainder.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order, and have been regularly tested ; the supply of water is adequate.

The Borstal system has been applied as far as practicable at this prison. As far as the prison treatment is concerned the sentences have been so short that no practicable result can be reported, but the after treatment has been carefully and rigidly applied to each case and the result has been most encouraging ; nearly the whole of the lads dealt with were on tramp. In conjunction with the Borstal Committee careful enquiries were made into each individual case ; one-third of them were found to be lads who had indiscreetly left their homes, a sixth were vagrants through probably no fault of their own ; each of these youths was offered by the Borstal Committee either the means of returning home or the chance of employment, and their cases were referred to local agents, missions, or other persons likely to take a genuine interest in them.

I have, previous to making this report, inspected the subsequent reports of reliable people on these cases, and the result is most satisfactory, each lad with the exception of two, being in touch and doing well, and there is every reason to believe that the two excepted are also doing well. The remaining cases consisted of lads who had become settled vagrants, every one of whom promised well but absconded from the care of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society within a week of their release after causing considerable expense on their behalf.

I apprehend that unless a more stringent application of the law dealing with incorrigible rogues and vagabonds is applied to this class of youth, nothing can be done to save them from their present state, and they will also remain a menace to the practical application of the Borstal system in small country prisons such as this.

I have to acknowledge the unstinted efforts of the gentlemen who form the Borstal Committee, also the officials and Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society generally, to whom all the credit is due for whatever good result I am able here to report.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society although only established about a year ago is doing very good work. Meetings are held regularly and no application for aid is refused without a thorough investigation. In cases where the sentences do not give sufficient

time to be brought before the Committee, they are dealt with by the chaplain and myself, who are given a free hand by the society to deal with such.

It would appear that both magistrates and the public have at last recognised the necessity for such a society by the manner in which the subscriptions have come in from each of the counties connected with this prison.

The lady visitors have been interested in their work and are always ready to help those who wish to do better.

The rules for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought to the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Brush makers	2	—	2	5 9 6	
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	19 10 0	
Knitters	—	1	1	6 9 1	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	29 11 2	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	12 6 0	
Netmakers	1	—	1	13 11 8	
Sack-makers and menders ...	7	—	7	97 0 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	17 12 10	
Stone-breakers	4	—	4	15 19 2	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	18 17 11	
Weavers (all branches) ...	7	—	7	33 3 11	
Wood-choppers, &c.	8	—	8	22 7 5	
Total	34	2	36	—	291 18 10
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	79 6 10	
Total	2	—	2	—	79 6 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	78 16 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	18 13 0	
Washers	1	1	2	42 9 0	
Total	8	1	9	—	201 14 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Total	4	—	4		
GRAND TOTAL	48	3	51	—	572 19 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My duties have been uninterruptedly performed during the year. Morning service has been held daily and on every Sunday; on Good Friday and Christmas Day, morning and evening services have been held with a sermon or address at each service, careful provision being made for the Welsh as well as the English prisoners. Notice of the Holy Communion was given on nine occasions, namely at the principal festivals and on five Sundays besides. On no occasion had the celebration to be omitted for lack of a competent number of Communicants. One female prisoner was admitted to Communion on Christmas Day. Sunday, September 23rd, was observed as a harvest festival, with appropriate hymns and addresses. On this occasion, as well as at the principal festivals, the chapel was very tastefully decorated by the matrons with materials kindly given by the officers and other friends. I may here state, as I do with great pleasure, that the Sacrarium has been much improved and beautified by suitable ornaments and additions, all of which have tended to greater reverence and devotion on the part of the prisoners. The organist continues to do her part very well. Every Friday a choir practice is held after service, attended by all the male prisoners.

A ten days' Mission was conducted in April by the Rev. W. Bryan-Brown, M.A., of the Church Parochial Mission Society, which left an evidently good impression upon the prisoners. This may be proved, among other ways, by the better attendance at the Holy Communion. Lectures on moral and secular subjects were given in January and February by two very earnest men, one a clergyman, the Rev. J. Hamor Lewis, B.A., organising secretary of the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, on "Temperance," the other by a layman, Lieutenant Fisher, of the Church Army, on "Character"—both with very good effect. It is intended to continue giving these lectures.

All prisoners have been seen and spoken to by me or my assistant on reception and discharge, the sick and those under punishment daily, juvenile-adults almost daily, applications whenever made, all the rest of the prisoners regularly once a week, all our visits being apparently much appreciated by the prisoners. A new development likely to have very far-reaching consequences has been the introduction of the Borstal system for the treatment of youthful prisoners. Its methods have been applied in this prison as far as has been practicable. Every juvenile-adult has the special attention of the chaplain, receiving very frequent visits, as stated above, with a view to impressing upon him the supreme advantage given to him of entering upon a proper, honourable, and useful life which lies before him if he is wise enough to avail himself of the opportunity now given to him, and of shaking himself absolutely free of the temptation to consort with undesirable companions, generally older than himself, whose example leads him into acquiring the habits of the wretched and hopeless vagrant.

Every care is taken to provide suitable employment for these youths on discharge, and it is a real pleasure to read the letters which come to the Chaplain, the Governor, and the secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, from time to time, written with every note of happiness, by boys who are doing well amid their new and healthy surroundings, and also the letters sometimes received from employers or from the Society's agents.

I am truly thankful to say that the wheel has begun to turn in the matter of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the subscription list of which is greatly improved. We are trying to convince the public that the better our resources become the more we shall be able to promote the ends of the Borstal system, as also to set upon their feet the more hopeful cases among the older prisoners, who have many of them most thankfully availed themselves of valuable aid given to them in the finding of employment, some at very considerable distances. All this, of course, requires money, especially in the case of distant places or when a prisoner, or perhaps a prisoner and his wife, have to be provided with a week's lodgings and supply of provisions while employment is being looked for. Much time and thought have been bestowed by me in corresponding with subscribers to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, with employers and with discharged prisoners, all with very good effect. I have attended every meeting of this Society.

The education of the prisoners has been regularly and carefully carried on by the schoolmaster, the prisoners being examined by me from time to time, and good progress has been made.

The library is well supplied with useful as well as interesting literature, and the books are much appreciated by the prisoners.

The lady visitors have been most kind in exerting their influence with the female prisoners, and in placing some of them in suitable situations on discharge.

It is a pleasure to state that I have received every assistance, most courteously rendered, from the Governor and all the officers, male and female, in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners generally has been very good, and there have been no cases of infectious disease or an epidemic of any kind. I have visited the prison morning and evening, and all prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed fit for labour. There has been no suicide, but one attempt which was feigned. The diet and cooking have been of good quality and sufficient. The bedding and clothing have been of standard quality. I have carefully inspected the prison cells and found them clean and in good sanitary condition. The substitution of clear for obscure glass in many of the cells, giving them a brighter and lighter appearance, must be beneficial to the health of the prisoners occupying them.

During the year the juvenile-adults have been carefully examined as to their mental and physical condition on admission, and particulars kept of same. In the majority of cases I found them very healthy and well developed, probably by a course of drill and physical exercises which many of them had undergone in reformatories or training ships. There were two foreigners amongst the number, both of whom were in regular employment previous to admission. Intellectually I found most of them fairly well developed, and several were very sharp and intelligent boys; their stay here was not sufficiently long to note any great improvement either physically or mentally. I believe they are in most cases victims of circumstances, and represent material which by being moulded and careful handling for some time may be turned to good account.

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past 12 months have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and that of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There has been no escape or attempted escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The rule as to part payment of fine is made known to all prisoners concerned.

All prisoners eligible to work in association have been so employed.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried into effect.

First stage hard labour has been enforced by oakum picking, firewood chopping, and coal-sack making for males, and washing for females; other labour has been employed at box repairing and sack repairing for private firms, and mail-bags and hammocks have been made for Government departments.

The garden has been cultivated; an excellent crop of vegetables was obtained.

The power to earn remission is much appreciated.

Fire practice has been carried out; wheel hydrants have been fixed, and in case of fire would be very useful.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in connection with the prison continues to do good work. Many prisoners have been assisted on discharge.

Special attention has been paid to the juvenile-adult prisoners. They have been kept separate from adults, and have been daily exercised in physical drill. Addresses have been given and appreciated. On discharge all have been assisted by the Borstal Committee to obtain employment.

The supply of articles and provisions in store and in use has been sufficient for the needs of the prison; contractors' supplies have been satisfactory in quality and punctually delivered.

The prison buildings are in good working order.

The rules and regulations have been complied with and carried out during the year.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	4 9 9	
Carpenters	3	—	3	28 0 10	
Knitters, &c.	—	2	2	33 14 9	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	66 7 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	4	—	4	19 6 1	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	0 18 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	26	—	26	262 13 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	6 14 2	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	16 18 9	
Wood-choppers	13	—	13	26 0 9	
Total	59	2	61	—	465 4 6
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	54 14 9	
Labourers	3	—	3	75 5 6	
Total	4	—	4	—	130 0 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers...	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	38 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	108 2 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	5	—	5	69 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	32 11 0	
Washers	1	4	5	103 2 0	
Total	15	5	20	—	383 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	1	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	14	1	15		
GRAND TOTAL ...	92	8	100	—	978 8 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been carried out with regularity and punctuality.

As usual, sermons have been preached twice on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, daily in Holy Week—addresses are given three times a week as part of the ordinary course.

The prisoners have been attentive and reverent in their behaviour in chapel.

Our juvenile-adult prisoners have received special attention under the Borstal system. Lectures have been given regularly by local clergy and laymen, who have been very willing and pleased to assist.

Our library books are regularly changed, and are much appreciated.

The school instruction has been systematically and regularly carried out under my supervision.

The schoolmaster is diligent and painstaking in the discharge of his duties.

I have received every assistance and courtesy from the officers and the Governor.

Miss Woodhouse, the lady visitor, has looked after the wants of the female prisoners, and I have much pleasure in testifying to her valuable help.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do excellent work.

The number of prisoners assisted during the year was 158 males, 4 females; total 162.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The year has been uneventful from the Medical Officer's point of view.

There has been no epidemic and no case of infectious disease and no death during the year.

A great improvement has been effected in drawing the drinking water direct from the main, instead of storing it in a tank as formerly.

The examination and treatment of prisoners have been attended to, and special attention bestowed on juveniles.

One prisoner suffering from phthisis was, under my recommendation, removed to Wormwood Scrubs for more convenient treatment.

The health of the prisoners has been uniformly good.

There has been no epidemic during the year.

There has been no case of suicide or attempted suicide.

All prisoners are examined on admission.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality for the most part, though it was necessary to condemn a small consignment in August of last year.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The temperature of the prison has been kept uniform.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

Corporal punishment has not been inflicted for any prison offence or by order of a court.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The power to earn remission of sentence is still much appreciated.

The female prison was handed over to the charge of the matron for the reception of female prisoners on the 6th June, 1906, having been used by the male prisoners for nearly two years during the reconstruction of the male prison after the late fire.

The reconstruction of the male prison is now completed, with the result that the heating, ventilation and security are much improved.

Free labour men are still employed making the female prison roof fire-proof.

The female officers have now a scullery and bathroom added for their convenience; this they much appreciate.

Hard labour prisoners of the first stage have been employed at firewood sawing, coal-sack making, and stone breaking. The remainder of the prisoners were employed at spar-crushing, sheet weaving, making sheets, hammocks, and mail-bags, and

wood chopping, also breaking stone, brick, &c., into gravel for concrete.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The quantity of clothing for prisoners has been found to meet all requirements.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and there is a good supply of water.

The vegetable garden continues to be a source of profit.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its useful work, and through the instrumentality and under the able guidance of Colonel Sherston, D.S.O., hon. secretary, greater interest is being taken in the Society, the organisation of which has undergone a thorough change, which enables the prison to be in touch with the hon. secretary and the agents (who are also Police Court Missioners). This change must, I feel sure, bring about better results.

The Borstal system, which started on the 1st July last, has been carried on with satisfactory results. Although there have only been 18 prisoners treated as juvenile-adults, yet the interest taken by the lads in the new system has been most encouraging.

The long-term juvenile-adults are transferred to Borstal prison.

Work has been found for all those discharged from this prison, and in many cases the agents for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are in touch with the discharged.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	4 13 0	
Knitters	1	—	1	12 4 9	
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	118 17 2	
Needleworkers	3	1	4	82 8 0	
Oakum pickers	2	—	2	3 19 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	5	—	5	152 8 9	
Stone-breakers	11	—	11	24 16 10	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	26 11 4	
Weavers (all branches) ...	7	—	7	76 12 2	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	15 9 5	
Total	39	1	40	—	518 1 2

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	1	—	1	41 7 11	
Labourers	10	—	10	285 4 0	
Masons	1	—	1	34 1 8	
Painters and glaziers ...	3	—	3	115 8 0	
Total	15	—	15	—	476 1 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	26 18 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	77 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	105 0 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	25 2 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	18 3 0	
Washers	2	1	3	69 4 6	
Total	13	2	15	—	321 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	1	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	1	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	10	2	12		
GRAND TOTAL	77	5	82	—	1,316 0 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Respecting the introduction of the Borstal system for juvenile-adults, I have much pleasure in stating that they have much improved through the special care and time that has been bestowed upon them. The Governor and myself have given them occasional lectures, which they appear to highly appreciate. They have acquired better habits and a higher moral tone. On their discharge, we have tried to find them suitable employment; their clergy, and other gentlemen, have been invited to take an interest in their future welfare.

During the year the education of the prisoners has been duly and efficiently carried on, and in several cases very good progress has been made, most of the pupils passing the prescribed standard.

Those under school instruction, as a rule, much value this advantage offered them.

The Sunday and daily services have been regularly taken. Sermons have been preached on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Addresses have been given on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and daily in Holy Week. We are most grateful to the following clergy for preaching and otherwise assisting the Chaplain during the past year:—The Revs. Prebendary C. W. Bennett, R. L. Jones, John Darbyshire, Fiddian E. Peart, G. F. Saxby, and J. R. Winterton. We must also make favourable mention of Mr. Rogers, lay reader, of Pilton, for kindly taking some daily services when the Chaplain was absent for the benefit of his health.

During the past year there have been nine celebrations of the Holy Communion, with an average of seven prisoner communicants. Before every celebration a class of instruction and preparation is held for those who are about to communicate, which, as well as being helpful to them, is also much valued by all who attend.

Our thanks are due to the Church Army for again sending us Captain Lloyd to conduct a mission in this prison, which, as far as one can tell, was productive of much good; his zeal and earnestness were much appreciated by all his hearers.

The Bible class for male prisoners is still carried on, which has proved a great blessing to the men who have attended.

The use of altar flowers and also the festival decorations are greatly esteemed by all the prisoners.

Our best thanks are due to all those who have given us a liberal supply of flowers and evergreens for all the great festivals.

The three police court missionaries are doing very active and excellent work amongst the discharged prisoners; one of their number, viz., Mr. Edward F. Hankins, who still resides in Shepton Mallet, is of great assistance to us, in his prompt and willing investigation of every case brought under his notice by the Governor and the Chaplain; we are most grateful to him for his painstaking diligence in persevering to obtain employment for many ex-prisoners. I gladly mention that Mr. Hankins appears to meet with good success in both his preventive and rescue work among young women.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the prisoners are, with scarcely an exception, very reverent and attentive at divine service; they join heartily in the musical portions of the services; the rendering of the responses continues to improve; the occasional chanting of the psalms is most acceptable to the whole congregation. We have congregational practices, which are most welcome to all those who have any ability for singing.

I have seen all prisoners on reception and on discharge; juveniles, also those under punishment and in the hospital, have been promptly visited and have had daily ministration. The juvenile-adults have been visited almost daily. All prisoners have had frequent cellular visits, which they evidently much value, from the uniformly respectful manner with which they have been received.

The schoolmaster is very diligent in every part of his work;

most regular and painstaking in all that his duty calls upon him to undertake; he readily offers me every assistance; he spares all available time to give special attention to the education of the juvenile-adults, having already passed three of them into the fifth standard.

To every member of the staff I feel an ever-increasing personal obligation for the uniform attention, persevering assistance, and constant goodwill they have shown towards me at all times.

We are most thankful to the Church Army for their willing and continuous co-operation with us in the matter of receiving so many ex-prisoners into their labour homes. The Captains in charge of these homes are, as a rule, extremely kind, and the help they give us we cannot well over-estimate.

We feel deeply grateful to Miss Lloyd and her helpers for their yearly gift of Christmas letters to the prisoners, which they highly appreciate, so much so, that they usually take them away with them on their discharge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is doing excellent work. On behalf of the society the Governor, the assistant secretary, the police court missioner, Mr. Edward F. Hankins, and myself, see every eligible prisoner a few days before discharge, so that every needful case worthy of assistance obtains relief. An unusually large number, viz., 117, have been assisted during the past year.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic; the health of the prisoners has been very good.

There was no suicide or attempt at suicide.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality. The bedding also has been sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells is good; the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

The health of the juvenile-adults has been good, and the physical training is of benefit to them.

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for past year have been satisfactory.

I am pleased to say there has again been a decrease in the number of those committed for drunkenness, the number having fallen from 519 to 475, but the committals for vagrancy show the large increase of 178, or over 69 per cent.

No prisoners have been ordered to be classed as offenders of

the first division, and only five males and six females as offenders of the second division. The number of male prisoners is the same as last year, but the females show an increase of five.

Four male juvenile offenders have been received during the year; this is a slight decrease on the previous year.

The power to earn remission continues to work exceedingly well, and is a great inducement to industry and good conduct, the loss of remission marks being a more severe punishment than dietary punishment.

Fifty prisoners have taken advantage of the provision for part payment of fine; this is an increase of 28 on the previous year. The principle is fully explained to them on admission.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

Associated labour has been carried on regularly throughout the year, and is much appreciated by the prisoners.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

Since the 1st of June last a class for juvenile-adults has been conducted on the principle of the Borstal system; they have received special visits and admonition from the Chaplain and myself, also from members of the Borstal committee, and when the number in custody has been considered sufficient, short addresses have been given. Special attention has also been given by the Chaplain and schoolmaster as to their school instruction and library books, and those passed by the Medical Officer as fit have been exercised in physical drill.

On the reception of each youth inquiries have been made as to the character of their relatives and friends, several have been found work, some have taken the pledge, several have been visited at their homes by the agent to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and others by gentlemen who have been written to; in fact everything possible for their benefit has been done on release from prison.

Sixty have been dealt with, or a daily average of 3, and from the reports received 24 are doing well, 10 have been reconvicted, 19 lost sight of, 5 transferred to other prisons, and two are still in custody.

The difficulty in dealing with these cases arises from the short sentences that many of them receive; out of the 60 committed no less than 49 were sentenced to one month and under, and the danger with this class is that prison life may appear a desirable contrast to the life outside, but with those sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment the system is excellent and capable of doing a large amount of good, both morally and physically.

The employment of prisoners has consisted of mail-bag making, wood chopping, coal-sack making, sword matting and halter weaving, corn-sack making, stone breaking, oakum picking, cotton and canvas picking, &c., also washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department, and washing for the Post Office.

The prison buildings are in good condition.

The appliances for extinguishing fire are in good order, and there is a good supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

Contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with one exception, which has been reported.

The lady visitors have been regular in their attendance, and devote much of their time to the work; lectures have been given by Miss Lloyd and have been much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do good and useful work, and every application for assistance is carefully considered by the sub-committee.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 15 3	
Cotton sorters	25	—	25	6 9 9	
Knitters	—	1	1	9 9 0	
Mail-bag makers	8	—	8	192 18 6	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	32 2 4	
Oakum pickers	11	—	11	2 2 10	
Sack-makers and menders ...	7	—	7	168 11 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	19 7 3	
Stone breakers	3	—	3	4 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	34 5 8	
Washers (not including prison service).	3	3	6	132 12 0	
Weavers (all branches) ...	6	—	6	29 6 4	
Wood-choppers	7	—	7	36 9 6	
Total	73	5	78	—	702 10 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	24 8 6	
Labourers	1	—	1	29 9 6	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	38 0 6	
Total	4	—	4	—	91 18 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
ooks	3	—	3	92 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	175 18 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	—	3	3	60 19 6	
Total	15	4	19	—	383 9 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking ...	14	2	16		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	30	3	33		
GRAND TOTAL	122	12	134	—	1,177 17 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the prison chapel have been held regularly. Short addresses are given occasionally on the week-day mornings. The Holy Communion could only be administered once during the year, owing to the fact that there was not a sufficient number of communicants at other times. The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel continues to be reverent and attentive.

The schoolmaster has carried out his duties in such a way as to give entire satisfaction. His pupils have appreciated his methods and profited by his instruction.

The average number of prisoners has considerably decreased of late. Drunkenness and vagrancy are the chief cause of the crimes for which those sent here have been convicted. The prison system has no terrors for many of these people.

The Borstal system for juvenile-adults is admirable where the numbers are large, and the sentences of not less than six months. But the average number here would be four, and the average sentence one month, so that it is very difficult to estimate the results of the treatment of these juvenile offenders. Deferred sentences, or sentences of not less than six months, would probably be far more beneficial in the case of lads under 20 years of age.

Efforts have been made to follow up these cases after their return home.

I must repeat what I have said in former years as to the kind co-operation and assistance that I have received in my work as Chaplain from the Governor and other officials and from the visiting committee. I cannot be too grateful to them for their help.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good during the year.

The sanitary condition of the prison and officers' quarters has been satisfactory.

The ventilation is good. The heating apparatus has worked satisfactorily, by which a uniform temperature has been maintained throughout the prison.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

There was no case of attempted suicide.

One male prisoner died during the year.

One female prisoner was released on medical grounds.

There was no birth, and no epidemic occurred in the prison during the year.

Five cases of insanity during the year—of these, two male prisoners were found guilty but insane, at their trial. One female prisoner was removed to the asylum whilst awaiting trial. One male and one female were convicted prisoners. One male was classed as weak-minded.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception before being passed fit for labour.

I much approve the juvenile-adult system, and am of opinion that the mental and physical development which results therefrom, more especially in those cases with longer terms of imprisonment, where the system gets a fair chance, will thoroughly justify its adoption.

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff is exemplary; they are a steady well conducted, and respectable set of officers, and I have received very cordial support from them in carrying out the duties.

The state of the prison is satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

The conduct of the convicts is very good. The daily average has been 185.

The conduct of the local prisoners has been also very good, both male and female.

The number of local prisoners placed in the star class is, males 191, females 27.

In this class my work amongst the men has been encouraging, and the results all that could be desired. Both men and women have materially benefited by the training and advice given them; only a few have returned to prison, viz., 7 men, and no women.

There have been no suicides or attempts at suicide.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

There has been one attempt to escape.

The classification of prisoners has been faithfully carried out.

Associated labour has been conducted in halls and shops.

Employment consists of bed making, bookbinding, brush making, canvas stranding, carpentry, coir picking, cotton sorting, hammock making, knitting, mail-bag making, sack making, shoe making, smithing, stone breaking, sword matting, weaving (all branches), wood chopping and bundling, tailoring and needlework, general repairs, utensils and prison buildings, &c.

The water supply is sufficient in quantity and excellent in quality.

The hydrants and other fire appliances are in good working order.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

Juvenile-adults.—The modified Borstal scheme has been in operation here since 1st June, 1906, and the regulations for our guidance have been fulfilled.

I have pleasure in stating that our efforts have been successful. Of the 205 lads placed in this class, only about 8 per cent. have been reconvicted ; and when it is considered that many of these were repeatedly returning to prison, I am of opinion that these results are gratifying.

As the above were Staffordshire youths, their return to prison is readily detected.

In addition we have had a daily average of five juvenile-adult convicts undergoing separate confinement.

All have been employed in some useful way, and, when the sentence has been long enough, they have been initiated into the early stages of a trade.

Their work has consisted of tailoring, shoe-making, repairs, closing, shuttle winding, brush-making, knitting, &c. ; in association when eligible.

They have been thoroughly drilled by a competent officer.

Lectures and addresses have been given on suitable subjects periodically, by the Chaplain and myself, to which they have listened with marked attention.

In addition to this, I have visited them in their cells once a week for a little straight talk. I attach much importance to this, as one is more likely to judge, individually, as to the nature and character of the lad, and to apply suitable advice accordingly. On all occasions I have been received with respect, and I am impressed with the attention paid to what has been said to them.

Their conduct generally has been satisfactory ; on the whole there is evidence of the good effects of their training. Finally, I see them in my office on the morning of their release, and urge them to make a brave effort in future well-doing.

The Borstal committee (who are also members of the visiting committee) have given kindly help in many ways, especially in admonishing them during their imprisonment, and good advice on discharge.

The North and the South Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have given liberal help to the lads who needed it, as well as watching many cases after discharge. I warmly appreciate the work of the agents in this direction.

When opportunities present themselves, I have visited cases of juvenile-adults who are resident in Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Walsall, Hanley and Stoke, in order to encourage them. In the town of Stafford I have three cases which I occasionally meet, and I am glad to say that their changed appearance is remarkable. I only trust that the change may prove permanent.

The Visiting Committee take a keen interest in the Borstal scheme, and in this, and all my other duties, I have been warmly supported by them.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all the rules and regulations relating to the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	11 10 6	
Bookbinders	3	—	3	104 5 9	
Brush and mop makers ...	9	—	9	10 0 3	
Carpenters	1	—	1	31 16 6	
Cotton sorters	218	—	218	69 13 1	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 15 0	
Knitters	3	10	13	80 4 3	
Labourers, &c.	6	—	6	92 14 0	
Mail-bag makers	27	—	27	251 3 2	
Needleworkers	—	17	17	384 5 0	
Oakum pickers	8	—	8	12 8 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	23	—	23	282 12 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	29	—	29	422 6 3	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	17 15 6	
Stone-breakers	19	—	19	58 7 0	
Tailors	45	—	45	765 11 9	
Weavers (all branches) ...	38	—	38	345 10 0	
Wood-choppers	12	—	12	57 12 5	
Total	446	27	473	—	3,006 11 7
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	38 19 2	
Labourers	8	—	8	159 10 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	47 5 4	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	58 16 3	
Total	13	—	13	—	304 11 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	216 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	24	9	33	513 16 0	
Gardeners	11	—	11	169 6 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	46 7 0	
Stokers	3	1	4	88 8 6	
Washers	4	16	20	468 18 0	
Total	52	27	79	—	1,564 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	27	1	28		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	3	5	8		
Not told off at unlocking ...	17	4	21		
Sick	14	4	18		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	62	14	76		
GRAND TOTAL	573	68	641	—	4,876 0 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The year has been noticeable in our annals for the complete renovation of the chapel. Very nice, indeed, was the effect, when, after our eight weeks' banishment, we "met together" therein on the morning of St. Swithin's, and, although the day did not belie its reputation, the warm, clean, comfortable interior contrasted effectually with the exterior state of affairs under a torrential downpour.

During this period services were held in the centre corridor of the new prison, uninterruptedly ; and it is worthy of remark, how reverent was the behaviour of the prisoners under the unaccustomed surroundings.

This feature applies generally throughout the year, but especially at the period under review no congregation could give greater indication of attention than do our unfortunate brethren at all times.

The services have been regularly held throughout the year, with two Sunday sermons and two week-day addresses, and, by the kindness of the Governor, two choir practices.

The Rev. W. Ticehurst Corfield, Vicar of Penkridge, gave the opening sermon after the renovation, and was followed, in Advent, by Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, who conducted an eight days' mission. His earnest addresses in chapel, followed up by the cellular calls, made a great impression ; the effect was very visible at the concluding services on the second Sunday.

On January 3rd the organising secretary of the Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society kindly attended and gave the females a most interesting and instructive sermon in reference to his special work.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times during the year, and the average number attending has been nine.

At the close of the official year came the intimation that associated teaching was to be the rule for local prisoners and juvenile-adults. At present the change appears a success.

I visit each section, separately and daily ; and attention to the work never seems absent. The behaviour is very quiet and seemly, and there has been no occasion for remonstrance.

The schoolmasters take great interest in the work and evidently appreciate the change.

I think there is little doubt but that the change will call forth all the latent competition existing among the juvenile-adults, and prove very beneficial. The improvement is already manifested in their work, to a degree, in some cases, surprising. The regulation is strictly obeyed that all juvenile-adults shall be placed under instruction immediately on admission.

The female prisoners eligible for instruction make good progress under their painstaking and careful mistress. I have not received a single request from them for "excuse" during the past year other than mental disability. The few young girls, classified as juvenile-adults, make good progress, even in a few days constant teaching.

The remark a convict recently made to me, "All I ever learned I got in prison," may be fairly taken as representing the cases of many whose experience is similar.

All prisoners are visited on reception and discharge, and others as frequently as opportunity affords.

I endeavour to make a systematic visitation from cell to cell, as far as time allows.

The prisoners have, without exception, at all times received me with the greatest respect, and listened to my advice courteously.

I have had 15,664 interviews of all kinds during the year under review.

The hospitals are visited daily, and a short service held whenever practicable. These occasions afford a Chaplain an opportunity, which sometimes proves valuable, of "getting at" a man with some amount of directness, and I am often struck with the attention and reverence displayed by the sick.

Those under punishment are also seen, and never once, during the past year, have I received the least insult or insolence when carrying out this part of your instructions.

The library occupies an important place in the daily routine of prison life.

The yearly replenishment with new and interesting literature is eagerly anticipated.

I have made an extensive depletion of obsolete and unserviceable books recently, so that upon the arrival of the new supply the shelves will contain abundant matter to satisfy the desires of those who look to this means to afford change and relaxation.

The introduction of the Borstal system to all prisons introduces a new feature, which has many excellent points in its favour. The complete separation of the juvenile-adults; the distinctive dress; the drill; the lectures; the school teaching in association; all these features in combination appeal to a lad while his mind is in an open condition to receive new ideas to which he has in all probability been a stranger; and the awakening of his self respect by an insight into the benefits afforded by habits of regular work and industry, gives occasion to consider whether laziness and vagrancy are altogether the desirable concomitants of existence which at one time they appeared to be.

The change in a lad's demeanour, after only a few days' experience, is very striking; he is careless and callous on admission, but a change rapidly takes place.

At least 60 per cent. of this class are doing well, and their after conduct and behaviour satisfactory. The committees of the two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and that of the Borstal one, being practically the same, the agents follow up the lads on returning home, and their reports are eminently satisfactory.

The Governor is *facile princeps* at this work and his interest in, and influence over, these boys is specially noticeable.

His lectures as well as his frequent visits are much appreciated; his subjects have been "Lessons from Bunyan's life," "Ambition as evidenced by Cardinal Wolsey's career," "Contentment," and "Lessons from Ant life."

I have also addressed them on "Decision," "Deep sea folk," and on "Character."

On February 22nd last Colonel Coulson lectured both to the star class, juveniles, and females. He was listened to by all with the greater attention, and his easy, conversational style of address, interspersed with numerous striking anecdotes and illustrations, caused a deep impression on his auditors.

These lectures of Colonel Coulson will be a source of much interest and profit, and this new departure will prove a very acceptable one.

I must here acknowledge the obligations conferred on us by the Sister Superior and the Sisters of the "County Industrial Home." These ladies visit the prison weekly and interview any cases considered by the Governor and myself as likely to be benefited by them. Into the home admission is freely granted to any suitable case, and not only is this advantage ours, but lectures are given by them at frequent intervals to all the females likely to profit withal.

Their attention and kindness I gratefully recognise.

The subjects of the lectures have been : "Common Ailments," "Aids to Health (regular habits, &c.)," "Air and Ventilation," "Breathing and Ventilation," "Drink" (two lectures), and "Thrift."

The size of the county of Staffordshire and its large population both in the "Potteries" and "Black Country," entail two branches of the Prisoners' Aid Society, known locally as "North" and "South" respectively. These Societies are carried on with highly beneficial results, through the earnest and unwearied superintendence of the indefatigable Secretary, W. S. Brough, Esq., J.P., of Leek, backed by a strong and influential Committee in each division. Their annual reports afford sufficient testimony to the excellency of the work effected by them, as carried out by their earnest and careful agents, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Woodcock.

I am unwilling to bring this report to an end without noticing the tone of quietness and discipline, combined with the utmost orderliness, which pervades the prison—this, combined with the good relations existing between the different members of the staff, is evidenced by the behaviour of the prisoners, and the absence of complaints.

Personally, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all the officers of whatever rank for the uniform kindness and courtesy of which I am the daily recipient at their hands, and which tends so greatly to further a work which otherwise would be attended with much less pleasurable surroundings.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic of any kind.

There has been no case of suicide and no attempt.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The dietary, bedding, clothing, ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The large windows, with clear glass, placed in the crescent prison, have much improved the cells, while the substitution of incandescent burners *outside* the cells, for the ordinary burners *inside* the cells, has not only removed a source of danger but greatly improved the lighting of both cells and corridors and at the same time much diminished the contamination of the air by gas fumes.

Special attention has been paid to the mentally defective ; and the marked cases, seven in number, have been reported to the police, and either handed over to the care of their friends or sent to the workhouse on discharge.

In addition, thirteen convicts, who showed signs of mental defect during their separate confinement, were transferred to Parkhurst.

The juvenile-adult scheme on modified Borstal lines has now been in operation here for nine months, and has worked most satisfactorily.

In accordance with instructions a careful register has been kept, and an analysis of the heights, weights, degrees of education on leaving school, and mental condition is shewn :—

Height : 14 per cent. above average for age.
70 per cent. below average for age.
16 per cent. approximately normal.

Weight : 13 per cent. above the average for age.
70 per cent. below the average for age.
17 per cent. approximately normal.

Education on leaving school :
17 per cent. in Standard III. or below.
22 per cent. in Standard IV.
20 per cent. in Standard V.
27 per cent. in Standard VI., and
14 per cent. in Standard VII.

Mental condition :
7 per cent. were regarded as mentally dull.
30 per cent. somewhat below the average in intelligence.
63 per cent. were regarded as normal.

It may be mentioned that 10 per cent. had lost both parents, 23 per cent. had lost their fathers, and 24 per cent. had lost their mothers, while many others were under no parental control.

The impression left on my mind by my conversations with these prisoners is, that the large majority are reclaimable. Some of them are not physically and mentally equal to battling with adverse circumstances, but I feel convinced that, under favourable conditions, there is no reason why the majority should not become useful citizens, and I regard the Borstal scheme as a valuable means to this end.

SWANSEA PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been good.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There were 340 reports against male prisoners, but 209 (or 61 per cent.) of these were for idleness at oakum picking.

Part payment of fines continues to be much appreciated. During the year 127 prisoners were released on part payment. The full fine was paid in 27 cases only.

All prisoners eligible for associated labour are so employed.

The power to earn remission continues to work well.

There were no prisoners committed to the first division during the year.

There were 17 committals to the second division. This is a

great improvement compared with last year, when there were only four committed to this division.

The total number of convicted prisoners received during the year was 2,109 (males 1,656, females 453). Out of this number, 1,759 (males 1,358, females 401, or 83 per cent.) were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month.

Many of the prisoners awaiting trial have taken advantage of the opportunities given them to work.

The prisoners at hard labour in the first stage have been employed at oakum picking, Admiralty coal-sack making, and wood chopping.

The prisoners in the industrial labour class have been employed at knitting, mail-bag making, mat making, weaving shirting, gardening, needlework, cotton picking, laundry work, and repairing prison clothing, shoes, bedding, and utensils.

The garden crops have not been so good this year, due probably to the very heavy rains of last spring.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The supply of water is sufficient and the quality good.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

Fire practice has been regularly carried out. The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

Lectures on useful and interesting subjects have been given by the lady visitors to the female prisoners.

The special treatment of the juvenile-adults under the Borstal rules has been continued. During the year 75 prisoners have been received and treated under these rules. They have been segregated from all other classes of prisoners; they have had daily physical drill and walking exercise; and addresses have been given weekly in class by the Chaplain, the Deputy Chaplains, the Chairman of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, or myself.

They have been employed at balling yarn for mats, mat making, mail-bag making, tailoring, &c.

Of the 75 received, 62 have been discharged, 3 were transferred to other prisons for treatment under the special rules for juvenile-adults, and 10 remained in custody on the 1st April, 1907.

With regard to the class of offences—of the 75 received, 39 were convicted of stealing, the remaining 36 being sent to prison for minor offences, such as drunkenness, obstruction, assaults, &c.

In the majority of cases the sentences were short, and many were simply in default of paying a fine.

It is impossible to do much in the way of training in the case of the short sentence prisoner, but in the longer sentences it is an interesting fact that the special treatment of these lads results in

a wonderful improvement both in their physique and general appearance.

Every prisoner in this class has been the subject of special care in prison and kindly advice and warning on discharge, and in many cases letters have been sent to the parents, the clergy, and other persons residing in the district to which the prisoners have been sent, asking them to exercise a friendly supervision, and try and influence them for good, and keep them as far as possible out of trouble in the future.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	15	—	15	0 18 3	
Knitters	1	9	10	64 10 2	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	25 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	91 9 5	
Mat makers, &c.	17	—	17	65 15 11	
Needleworkers	—	9	9	117 15 7	
Oakum pickers	26	—	26	6 13 2	
Sack makers and menders ...	17	—	17	235 0 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	38 12 9	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	41 18 9	
Weavers (all branches) ...	2	—	2	5 6 6	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	23 3 0	
Total	97	18	115	—	716 16 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	4	—	4	115 13 6	
Masons	1	—	1	56 11 8	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	45 3 0	
Stonebreakers (1st class hard labour).	1	—	1	18 5 9	
Total	7	—	7	—	235 13 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	6	15	233 2 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	51 17 6	
Stokers	2	1	3	57 13 6	
Washers	—	7	7	158 8 0	
Total	18	14	32	—	624 13 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	—	12		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	2	8		
Sick	1	1	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	20	3	23		
GRAND TOTAL	142	35	177	—	1,577 3 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners have behaved with marked respect to our ministrations, and appear to value highly the efforts put forth in Chapel to touch and reclaim them. The singing has been most hearty, and this extends to the psalms which, thanks to a grant of psalters, we now chant very creditably. Welsh folk are fond of singing, and we try to introduce it into our week-day services as well as those on Sunday. On this day we have two sermons, and we generally give a short address on Thursdays so as to help short-sentence prisoners.

Every prisoner is seen as a matter of course on discharge, as well as reception, and in the case of longer-termed prisoners at least once in the interval.

The library is in good condition.

The instruction of prisoners is carried on regularly and effectively under my superintendence and instructions. To the juvenile adults every attention is being paid, and I am satisfied that the warders are doing their best to carry out the spirit of the orders, and are dealing wisely and patiently with the somewhat intractable material on their hands. At the lectures given every week the conduct of the juvenile adults is most satisfactory, and suggests

to us strong hopes that lasting good is being done. I am satisfied that the Borstal System, even on the limited scale possible at this prison, is a move on the right lines. We need, however, to supplement it by some local adaptation of the Borstal Association also. We are not without hopes of being able in the near future to interest other towns from which some of our population is drawn. While this will not be a "Borstal Committee" we hope it will do similar work. The gravity of the problem of our criminal youth is ever before us, and we feel that no effort should be spared to win them back to honest and hardworking life.

Lectures are given to the juvenile adults every week by us, as also to the women once every month by Mrs. Lindley. These lectures appear to be much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has held its meetings regularly every Thursday. The help which has been offered has had, I believe, good results. Every man on his discharge is seen by us and urged to take a short pledge, and in many cases we have heard of renewed and successful efforts to be sober. Commendatory letters are sent, and we are being continually encouraged by messages from former prisoners who attribute their better life to prison influence. We have to record this year an exceptional case. The man upon whom we had looked as hopeless and helpless has been quickened into new life, and to the surprise of his old comrades is a strong and staunch good fellow. The value of one such case is beyond calculation. This is largely the work of the Church Army Home to which men are invited on their discharge. The Captain of the Church Army spares no pains in assisting men, following them up and providing work for them. The Church Army Home is absolutely indispensable to us. I ought also to mention the debt we owe to the Church Army for the mission they hold every year. It leaves us a blessing every time.

While we have no Home or Refuge for women we are able to send them to the local Shelter for a few days. We have our lady visitors to whose patience and assiduous care I gladly call attention. Their work's value can never be measured, backed up as it is by their letters and personal interest.

I should like to add that I and my two colleagues have had every assistance and encouragement in our work from the Governor and the prison staff. For this reason our work during the past year has been a real pleasure.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been generally good.

No epidemic has occurred.

There has been no case of suicide, or attempt at suicide.

There has been one death from natural causes.

The prisoners are all thoroughly examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The general sanitary arrangements of the prison and the ventilation of the cells have been most satisfactory.

The heating of the prison has been carried out properly, and the temperature of the cells was uniformly maintained.

There were no weak-minded prisoners received during the year.

The juvenile-adults are carefully measured and weighed, and although the sentences are in many cases too short to allow of any noticeable improvement in their physique, yet in the longer sentences the physical drill and exercises result in a marked improvement.

USK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners was 114, being 9 less than last year; this is owing to 50 being transferred as against 18 the previous year.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, all the offences having been of a trivial nature.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

Associated labour has been carried out. During the winter months prisoners frequently apply to be allowed to work in their cells as they find them warmer than in the centre Hall. Every prisoner awaiting trial for a month or upwards has taken advantage of working at remunerative employment for his own benefit, and in most cases they have disposed of their earnings towards the support of their wife and family, or procuring legal assistance for their defence.

The modified Borstal rules for dealing with the juvenile-adults have been established with excellent results. A committee consisting of four members of the Visiting Committee, the Medical Officer, Chaplain, and myself have been appointed.

Twelve juvenile-adults have been dealt with, and employment found for them on discharge, and so far are doing well.

The number of juvenile offenders committed to prison I am glad to report has been steadily reduced, only 2 having been received during the year.

Eleven prisoners have been committed to the second division; the previous year there were 21.

There have been 83 placed in star class; last year 73 were so treated.

The power to earn remission of sentence still continues to act as a great incentive to good conduct and industry.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

Great advantage has been taken of the provision for the part payment of fines, 86 prisoners having thus obtained their release.

The fire appliances are in proper working order, and the supply

of water adequate. The buildings, fences, &c., are in good order, except the front entrance doors, which have been duly reported on.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements, and the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. The garden has produced a good crop of vegetables, sufficient to supply the prison, except as regards potatoes.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done excellent work, but it is impossible to help prisoners with many convictions, and who are constantly being committed for seven or 14 days. In one case a man who had been sent to prison thirteen times under short sentences, at last received a sentence of six months; this proved a real benefit to him, for during that period he acquired the habit of industry, and on discharge he took the temperance pledge; work was found for him, and as he has stuck to his job now nearly for a year, we trust that he has been permanently reformed.

I believe the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	26 11 0	
Cotton sorters	4	—	4	1 6 5	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8 15 0	
Knitters	—	4	4	31 10 4	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	230 8 2	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	72 12 7	
Oakum pickers	9	—	9	10 8 10	
Sack makers and menders ...	12	—	12	264 7 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	16 1 0	
Stone breakers	12	—	12	19 5 7	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	30 10 0	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	9 4 0	
Total	63	8	71	—	721 0 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	36 1 7	
Labourers	3	—	3	78 8 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	49 2 4	
Total	5	—	5	—	163 11 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 6 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	2	8	119 8 0	
Gardeners, &c.	4	—	4	65 7 6	
Washers	—	5	5	125 6 6	
Total	14	7	21	—	432 6 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	2	10		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	15	2	17		
GRAND TOTAL	97	17	114	—	1,316 18 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday two full services, Matins and Evensong, were duly conducted with sermons at both—the former by me, the latter by my assistant; while on week-days daily prayers were regularly said with short address on Wednesdays. At all the above services the prisoners have joined with great heartiness, and their behaviour has been all that could be desired. The Holy Communion has been administered five times during the year. After morning prayers I visit those on reception and discharge and the prisoners under long terms of sentence are also occasionally seen by me in their cells. On these cellular visits—with but few exceptions—I have always found the prisoners most respectful and submissive to the few words of instruction and advice which I think best suited to the individual case.

The juvenile-adults have been specially attended to by me during the past year. On Fridays they have been addressed by me in class, with, I believe, good results. Their secular education has been well cared for by the schoolmaster. I have received every assistance from the Governor and other officers of the prison.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent. No case of infectious disease has occurred. A few sporadic cases of influenza appeared, but these rapidly yielded to treatment.

The necessity for the alteration of the recognised diets, and the granting of medical extras showed a marked decrease during the past year.

The water supply is excellent. The drainage system is good and in perfect working order. The same remark applies to the ventilation. The renovation of the heating apparatus on the female side of the prison has brought about a much needed improvement, an equable and suitable temperature being maintained (especially in the corridors) during the past severe winter, which contrasted markedly with the condition of warmth and comfort of this portion of the prison in previous years.

There were no deaths and no cases of attempted suicide during the year.

The food is sufficient in quantity and quality.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and suitable to all requirements.

Each prisoner has been carefully examined as to his physical and mental condition and freedom from infectious or contagious disease before being apportioned labour or admitted to the prison proper.

The scheme for the special treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners and the suggestions embodied therein, have been carefully and methodically carried out. The height, weight and chest measurements of each, and their mental and physical condition and family history have carefully been ascertained by me. Whilst having no doubt in my own mind but that this special moral and physical training can only have a good effect on the lives of these lads, and help them to keep straight on leaving the prison, yet, the terms of imprisonment of those that have so far come under my care have been much too short to note any marked improvement in their physical condition.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year ended the 31st March have been satisfactory.

There has been a decrease of direct committals during the year, numbering 1,890. These are almost entirely confined to vagrancy and its kindred offences and drunkenness. The numbers being—

Vagrancy, etc.	1,010
Drunkenness	500

and the remainder,

Simple larceny and other summary convictions...	80
Debtors	300

This decrease is probably due to a general improvement in trade conditions.

The number of prisoners committed in the Second Division shows no tendency to increase, only 31 being received during the year, whereas the number of star class prisoners was 260, most of whom might well have been classified as Division II. offenders. The permission now given to allow Division II. offenders to work in association with star class prisoners, is much appreciated by the former, all of whom have expressed a wish to do so when given the opportunity.

The other changes in the Act of 1898 continue to work well.

The juvenile adult class has been maintained on the lines laid down, the total number of committals for the year being 415. Of these nearly a half had one or more previous convictions standing against them, and 328 served sentences of one month and under.

The majority of these latter were convicted for minor offences, such as street gaming, sleeping out, etc. As has been previously reported, it is almost hopeless to expect that any impression for good can be made in these cases, and I fear that in effect short sentences in prison more often produce results the reverse of which were intended and hoped for by the correction of the law. Experience leads one to the opinion that if in any way possible youths under the age of 21 should not be committed to prison at all for petty offences, but that other methods, such as indeterminate or probationary sentences, should be devised to deal with them.

In itself the system of treatment works well. The drills and outdoor labour do much for the physical improvement of the boys, and they should benefit by the careful teaching, moral instruction, and salutary lectures they receive, and they do so if their apparent close attention and conversation regarding the teaching they get can be taken as evidence. Here I may say that considerable thanks are due to the Sisters of the Horbury House of Mercy who visit the boys once every week, and take the keenest interest in their well being. I have reason to think that their visits are productive of good influences, and I know that they are eagerly looked for by the boys themselves.

But all this, however good and however carefully contrived and administered, does not alter the fact that once a small sentence of imprisonment has been served, prison in the future has lost all its dread and usefulness as a deterrent, and tends rather to encourage indifference and callousness; thus I find, more often than not, that boys leave the prison after a short sentence unimpressed, and quite insensible to the effort that has been made on their behalf.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has discharged the functions of the Borstal Committee, and every week each case for discharge has been duly considered and such steps as may seem best to put a boy on his legs have been taken. In this way some have been sent to sea, others to training homes, and others have had situations found for them; but in the case of the very short sentences little can be done, the majority of boys choosing to go back to their homes rather than make a fresh start under new conditions and new surroundings.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

Associated labour has been carried out generally.

Hard labour in the 1st stage has been enforced by oakum picking, matmaking with a heavy beater, and Admiralty coal sack making.

Prisoners in other stages have been employed in mail bag making, tailoring, knitting, shoemaking, weaving—power and hand loom—tin smithing, twine making, book binding, carpentry, foundry work, labouring, cleaning, &c.

The discipline of the local prisoners has been well maintained, and their conduct on the whole has been good. As usual, the majority of reports have been for idleness and talking, incurred generally by the short-sentenced prisoners. The number of more serious offences requiring to be dealt with by the Visiting Committee has proportionately been exceedingly small.

There have been two attempted escapes and one escape from custody, all three cases occurring in the field attached to the prison in which the juvenile-adult prisoners were employed. The fencing of the field, though to all appearances sound and sufficiently strong to prevent escape, has been found to be defective. This is being remedied and steps are being taken to render it more difficult to scale.

In the case of the escape the prisoner was subsequently rearrested at another prison a month later.

The condition of the prison buildings and walls is satisfactory. The hospital has been reconstructed, and is now in every respect as satisfactory a building as can be desired.

The fire appliances are all in good order and have been regularly tested.

The dietaries have been good. The monthly weighing of prisoners has been carefully carried out and has shown satisfactory results.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with the exception of a few instances which have been reported and remedied.

Prisoners awaiting trial for one month and over have all been afforded opportunities of employment at some prison trade, and have earned a sum of £160 9*s.* which has been paid to them.

The amount paid to debtors for work done is £119 12*s.* 4*d.*

On the convict side of the prison the discipline on the whole has been satisfactory. There was some unrest in the latter part of last year amongst the convicts, but the situation was dealt with, and the change of staff from local officers to convict officers with convict experience and the institution of the convict bell scale and routine *in toto* has resulted in more satisfactory conditions generally.

There has been ample work for them, and they have been employed at laundry work, tailoring, shoe making, knitting, cooking and baking, labouring in the garden and on public work, trenching for drains, &c.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons generally have, to the best of

my belief, been adhered to, except in such cases as have been reported to the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	10	—	10	72 9 2	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	84 0 9	
Brush and mop makers ...	2	—	2	25 2 1	
Carpenters	5	—	5	128 5 4	
Cotton sorters	55	—	55	45 13 6	
Knitters	11	—	11	84 7 0	
Labourers, &c.	21	—	21	326 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	13	—	13	146 0 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	21	—	21	77 17 1	
Moulders	8	—	8	300 17 6	
Oakum pickers	26	—	26	13 1 0	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	32	—	32	20 7 3	
Sack-makers and menders ...	32	—	32	479 11 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	18	—	18	351 10 7	
Smiths and fitters	23	—	23	437 15 9	
Tailors, &c.	37	—	37	675 10 0	
Twine-makers	20	—	20	282 13 9	
Weavers (all branches) ...	63	—	63	432 2 8	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	33 12 0	
Woolsorters, &c.	137	—	137	34 10 3	
Total	540	—	540	—	4,051 11 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	67 5 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	41 12 6	
Labourers	45	—	45	1,034 7 6	
Masons	1	—	1	39 0 0	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	46 16 0	
Total	50	—	50	—	1,229 1 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	203 4 0	
Cooks	11	—	11	332 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	44	—	44	688 13 0	
Gardeners	18	—	18	285 0 0	
Gasmakers	3	—	3	63 4 6	
Hospital orderlies	3	—	3	67 14 6	
Stokers	9	—	9	208 16 0	
Washers	22	—	22	507 4 6	
Total	116	—	116	—	2,356 0 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	20	—	20		
Not told off at unlocking ...	60	—	60		
Sick	25	—	25		
Under punishment	9	—	9		
Total	114	—	114		
GRAND TOTAL	820	—	820	—	7,636 13 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1907, there has been some alteration in the services conducted in the two chapels. Female prisoners are no longer committed to this prison, and the buildings formerly used by them are now occupied by male convicts who are finishing the last few months of their terms of penal servitude. In order that these should not lack the usual routine of services to which they were accustomed at the convict establishments from which they were transferred, a daily service has been instituted at 7.15 a.m. and two services with sermons are held on Sundays. The services in the local prison chapel continue as before and have been duly performed. Convicts and local prisoners alike join heartily in the bright services; they listen attentively to the addresses; they sing the responses and canticles with vigour, and at no time has there been any report of misbehaviour in chapel.

The chapels have been re-decorated and thoroughly cleaned and are not so dismal as formerly. A new dossal for use in the local chapel has been embroidered by the sisters of the Horbury Home of Mercy, whilst the convict chapel has been furnished with new hangings and a beautiful altar cross by the same institution.

All men are seen on reception and discharge; punishments, applications, and sick are visited daily. The hospital is visited each day. In addition, so far as time will allow, the Chaplain visits the long-sentenced men from cell to cell. The Star class men are visited more frequently than others. This cell visitation and consequent attention to individual cases I regard as one of the

most important branches of my work, and I should like to have more time at my disposal for paying such visits. By individual contact the result is that not only is the man helped in a moral and spiritual way, but also in many cases the man is helped in the very practical way of finding him employment on his discharge. In this matter the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as the statistics show, is of the greatest assistance.

During the past year there has been a celebration of Holy Communion on eleven occasions; the total number of communicants was 62. Men are admitted to this service only after very careful preparation, and I am glad to say that those who have been allowed the privilege have not by their subsequent behaviour given me cause to regret that I gave them the permission.

One man I baptized on the morning of his discharge; he is doing well now. Three other prisoners I passed on to their local clergy in order that their preparation for Confirmation might be completed.

Captain Brazier, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission during Lent, and I have every reason to report that by his words and visits much good was accomplished.

The education of the prisoners has received careful attention, and good results have been obtained. The Schoolmaster has evinced a keen interest in his work and my examination of the men shows that many make considerable progress under his tuition.

The new standing order regarding the teaching of prisoners in association has already been put into practice.

The books in the library are kept in good condition and are issued regularly. Satisfaction seems to have been given, as complaints are very rare. I am glad to find that there is an increasing demand for solid reading in preference to fiction.

Juvenile-adults.—I have devoted a great deal of my time and thought to this special branch of work, which is not only interesting but well repays the labour that is bestowed upon it. A lecture has been given weekly to the lads; Colonel Coulson gave one lecture to them, whilst local clergy have rendered similar help. I am of opinion that a straight talk in the cells with each lad gives far better results than a lecture, and I only regret that often we have lads sent here whose sentences are so short that it is almost impossible to get a thorough hold on the lad. A seven days' sojourn in prison will do no good and may do much harm. The subjoined list will show what has been done for the lads discharged during the past year. No lad is allowed to leave the prison without steps having been taken to give him a chance, and the longer the sentence the better that chance is likely to be.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness and support which I have received from the Governor and all the officers in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison has been good. There has been an increase in the number of deaths, but four at least of these were in a very bad state of health when received.

There has been no epidemic in the prison, and only one case—a mild attack of erysipelas of the face—of infectious disease.

There have been two cases of attempted suicide, both, in my opinion, feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The diet and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient, and attention has been paid generally to heating of the prison.

Further progress has been made in the reconstruction of the drainage, but I think it very advisable that this should be pushed on to a conclusion as rapidly as possible.

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

There has been during the year a lower percentage of offenders in the 2nd division (193) and Star Class (159). The details of committals from various courts of men having fixed places of residence, and not sentenced to hard labour does not differ much from last year, making allowance for the fewer admissions.

The power to earn remission is in my opinion a very great aid to the support of discipline.

The provision for the part payment of fines is in my opinion very humane and a pecuniary gain to the country.

Any procedure for the less frequent infliction of corporal punishment is in my opinion humane, and does not lead to more frequent offence. There has been no case of corporal punishment for a prison offence in the prison since the 9th December, 1905.

The effect of associated labour is good from a disciplinary point of view; the possibility of its suspension tends to keep the prisoners quiet.

The exercise at which conversation is allowed has been attended by an average one day a week of 19. There was an average of 16 last year. Several prisoners have asked to be excused attending it during the year.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences is good.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

I believe the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :—					
Basket makers	1	—	1	16 15 0	
Fibre dressers	37	—	37	22 2 10	
Brush and mop makers ...	40	—	40	590 18 10	
Carpenters	18	—	18	414 6 3	
Coir ballers	8	—	8	6 10 0	
Knitters	24	—	24	190 5 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	30 18 0	
Mail-bag makers	160	—	160	3,015 17 7	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	13 14 6	
Needleworkers	91	—	91	1,214 8 7	
Nosebag makers	33	—	33	498 15 0	
Oakum pickers	210	—	210	51 13 10	
Pea sorters, &c.	39	—	39	28 12 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	42	—	42	579 4 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	36	—	36	813 14 9	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	206 6 6	
Stone breakers	5	—	5	1 10 8	
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	232 1 10	
Wood choppers	97	—	97	487 11 2	
Total	870	—	870	—	8,415 7 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Bricklayers	4	—	4	117 5 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	83 4 2	
Labourers	22	—	22	494 6 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	71 2 8	
Plumbers	1	—	1	30 16 8	
Smiths and fitters	5	—	5	172 13 4	
Total	36	—	36	—	969 8 7

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Bakers	6	—	6	185 8 0	
Cooks	12	—	12	363 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	54	—	54	834 6 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	121 13 0	
Hospital orderlies	3	—	3	51 11 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	39 10 6	
Washers	43	—	43	999 3 0	
Total	127	—	127	—	2,594 19 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Not told off at unlocking ...	84	—	84		
Sick	32	—	32		
Under punishment	10	—	10		
Total	126	—	126		
GRAND TOTAL	1,159	—	1,159	—	11,979 15 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There has been no break in the continuity of the daily services in the chapel and infirmary.

The Holy Communion was administered eight times with an average attendance of eighteen.

During the month of November the Church Army conducted an eight days' mission.

The reverential demeanour of prisoners at all the services, and their frequent expressions of appreciation as well as the intelligent interest displayed by them are most encouraging to us. I am fully persuaded that our efforts meet with no small success.

The melancholy and anxious duty of preparing men under sentence of death has been exercised in four cases, of whom three were reprieved.

We have devoted as much time as was at our disposal to making cell to cell visits, which must be regarded as most important in order to enable us to obtain influence over the men. This is in addition to the work entailed in admonishing all separately on their reception and before their discharge.

We have also visited 4,676 applicants who for various reasons asked to see the Chaplain.

Prisoners are always glad to have our visits, and very often beg us to come again soon.

It is most pleasing to be able again to record the absence of complaints respecting library books, which is a striking testimony to the efficient manner in which the distribution of books is carried out, and to the sufficiency of the annual supply of good, wholesome, modern literature. The library is a great help to the Chaplains in the work for the reformation of prisoners.

Although juvenile adults are here for so short a time (under three months), a marked difference is nevertheless noted in the behaviour of those of comparatively longer sentences.

They appear to be more amenable to discipline, and recognise the efforts made on their behalf. Not infrequently they give utterance to their surprise at the consideration and attention they receive from all they come in contact with.

The various influences brought to bear on those who are at all susceptible to kindly treatment naturally tend to develop the better side of their characters. They are led to understand that there is a brighter aspect of life, and one worth striving after.

The lectures given weekly on a variety of subjects cause the lads to exercise their mental powers, and undoubtedly give them higher thoughts and aspirations. Twenty-one of these lectures were delivered by men of considerable experience in dealing with youths. We have reason to be grateful to those who have given their services at much inconvenience and loss of time. I am sure that their labour has been fruitful of results, and that many of the thoughts conveyed by the lectures will never be forgotten.

From personal interviews both before and after discharge from prison, and from letters I have received, I am encouraged to be most hopeful that the Borstal system will be attended with excellent results on a large proportion of those who come under it, but these results depend (most surely in the case of those who have no home, no prospects on discharge, and are badly clothed) upon the after care and employment provided for these lads when their imprisonment is completed. A large majority of them before coming to us have been out of work and are, therefore, at the end of their sentences without any prospects. Added to this they have the prison stain on their characters.

The Prisoners' Aid Societies perform a work, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. They are in this important mission confronted with a great difficulty. Employers generally, do not care to take ex-prisoners, and moreover, in nearly all cases the labour of these youths is unskilled and therefore of little value.

Discharged from school at an early age, lads find little trouble in getting employment at a small wage, and exchanging it for another when tired of the job, and thus they have acquired a distaste for regular work, and have fallen into the habit of "casual" labour. The greatest chance of success is in sending them to sea provided they are willing, and are in all respects fitted for a sea-faring life.

It should, however, be borne in mind that finding work entails

a large expenditure of money, especially with those who go to sea. They must be suitably clothed, and while waiting for employment have food and lodging. If the great efforts of the Commissioners are to be crowned with lasting success, the funds of the Prisoners' Aid Societies must be augmented by the annual subscriptions of the philanthropic public.

I cannot but think that if, as has been suggested, a State labour bureau were established in all national schools with a view to obtaining for boys settled employment, and encouraging them to take to skilled labour, and if the wealthy and philanthropic would give financial help to chosen lads willing to be apprenticed to trades, we should find the number of tramps would greatly diminish as also the prison population. Youths learning to value settled or regular employment, and accustomed to skilled labour, if they found their way into prison could be far more easily dealt with by the Aid Societies, and when work was found for them would be much more likely to keep it than they are now.

It is very discouraging to be obliged to feel that many lads after they have been clothed and sent to work, whether on land or sea, after a time leave because they want a change. Casual labour in the past has ruined them for settled employment.

Our Surrey and South London Aid Society has done valuable and effective work. As many as 1,878 prisoners applied for assistance, all of whom received the careful consideration of the Committee, which meets every week for this purpose.

The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, the Church Army, the Salvation Army, St. Giles' Christian Mission have rendered us much help in finding employment for men.

Grants made to the Chaplain by the Sheriffs' Fund Committee I have found most helpful.

I am especially grateful to the Church Army for the substantial and ready assistance they have given to the wives and families of prisoners. The fullest consideration has been extended to all the cases I have referred to the Hon. Social Secretary of the Church Army.

Juvenile adults for some time past have been taught in classes. They have listened to the instructions with the greatest attention and are very keen in the school work.

Class teaching has infused a spirit of emulation, and has afforded a wide scope to the teacher, and has made the lads consider school as a privilege.

The use of the black boards for illustrations has made the teaching much more effective.

I am thoroughly persuaded that under proper conditions class teaching is greatly preferable to instruction in cells for juvenile adults.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been fairly good. There have been eight deaths—five from natural causes, one the result of an accident, one suicide, and one execution.

There have been eight attempts at suicide; of these two were of doubtful nature and six were feigned.

An epidemic of enteric fever gave rise to considerable anxiety during the summer and autumn months. This outbreak was fully enquired into at the time, and all possible measures taken to check it. The drainage system of the prison is now under consideration. The dietary has been sufficient, and of fair quality. The bedding has been satisfactory. The heating and ventilating apparatus has worked fairly well.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The great majority of juvenile-adults confined in this prison are here for very short periods; but those who are here for one or two months appear to improve mentally and physically under the discipline and physical exercise.

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the reports trivial.

The number of receptions during the year has been 1,903, as against 2,445 of the previous year.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be a great inducement to work and good behaviour.

The privilege of release on the part payment of fines is carefully explained to all to whom it applies on reception, but it is not very often taken advantage of.

Associated labour has been carried out in the corridors, garden, and in building work.

First stage hard labour has consisted of wood sawing, coal-sack making, oakum picking and pumping; industrial labour of mail-bag, hammock and paunch-mat making, sack mending, wood bundling, gardening and repairing.

The experiment tried last year of making mats out of split rattan cane for a contractor was not successful. The contractor had to pay cost of carriage of the material, the cost of return carriage of the made mat, and the cost of labour. He put these mats on the market, experimentally, at the actual cost to him, but found he could get no market as he was undersold by imported mats believed to have been made in foreign prisons.

Work for females has consisted of sewing and laundry work.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The triple division of offenders continues to act well.

There have been one prisoner of the first and six of the second divisions.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape during the year. There has been one death and one corporal punishment.

The clothing and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except where otherwise reported.

The fire appliances are in good order, as also are the buildings and fences.

The Borstal system for the treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners has, as far as possible, been strictly carried out, and I consider it is most beneficial. Weather permitting, they have always been drilled twice daily, to their very great advantage. Being allowed to wear a distinctive dress from the ordinary prisoner is highly thought of. The chief difficulty to contend with, during their sentences, is to get suitable work for them. Those who have trades are unable to work at them as they are mostly machinists; and nothing can be taught here, the work of the district being agricultural, or motor and cycle manufacturing. Whenever possible, juvenile-adults have been transferred to Borstal or Lincoln so as to be taught a trade.

With regard to the treatment of juvenile-adults after discharge, a small home has, thanks chiefly to the generosity of the county, been opened with the object of taking in boys who are homeless and who want to work, and of trying to again set them on their legs. I am glad to say that so far the home has proved highly satisfactory, as of 19 boys passed through the home since opening, 12 have been found good employment. Of the remainder, some left at their own request, some were dismissed as it was found they did not really want to work. The length of time it has taken to find work for these 12 boys has varied between five days in one case and three months in another, the average time being one month.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	1 16 0	
Cotton sorters	7	1	8	2 19 10	
Knitters	—	3	3	19 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	7	—	7	52 17 0	
Rope mat makers	9	—	9	253 0 0	
Cane mat makers	1	—	1	3 15 2	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	66 17 0	
Nosebag makers	5	—	5	7 8 5	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	6 9 10	
Sack makers and menders ...	38	—	38	212 18 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 5 10	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	6 7 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	23 2 9	
Wood-choppers	17	—	17	57 12 5	
Total	101	8	109	—	738 16 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	37 3 9	
Labourers	13	—	13	416 14 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	213 18 8	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	70 16 8	
Total	21	—	21	—	738 13 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	151 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	2	16	233 0 0	
Gardeners	10	—	10	147 10 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the Prison only.	2	—	2	37 2 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	1	8	9	212 2 0	
Total	34	10	44	—	835 13 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	1	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	7	—	7		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	1	7		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	2	34		
GRAND TOTAL	188	20	208	—	2,313 2 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in chapel have been duly performed, with sermons or instructions on Sundays, Holy days or Saints days. The behaviour of the congregation has been at all times good.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, and at frequent intervals in addition. The visits have always been well received.

The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily.

Now that the teaching is carried on in association much better work is obtained.

The Borstal system has been, as far as possible, carried out in connection with the juvenile-adults. By being in association in chapel each evening, by frequent lectures, by constant visits, by interviews with the Magistrates, combined with great efforts, by the Committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Boys' Labour Home, we have sought to make the experiment thorough.

In consequence of this, or for some reason unknown, we have almost ceased to have juvenile-adults.

I have received every assistance from all officers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year the general health of prisoners has been uniformly good; there have been no epidemics of any kind.

One prisoner died during the year as the result of disease, and another prisoner was executed.

There has been one case of attempted suicide.

All prisoners have been medically examined on reception; the dietary, bedding and furniture of the prison have been carefully attended to; the sanitary arrangements have been adequate; the ventilation of the cells, corridors, and offices has been satisfactory. The heating of the prison has been efficiently maintained.

The general health of the staff of officers has been good.

Special attention has been given to young prisoners classified as juvenile-adults. The medical aspects of the conditions of their treatment are the improvement in health and physique which have been obtained by sufficient diet and two hours' drill daily in the open air. This line of treatment could be further developed by teaching gymnastics, as this could be employed when the inclemency of the weather did not permit of outdoor drill. I have every reason to believe that the improved conditions of health and physique obtained have been helpful to them on discharge, and have had a strong moral influence in other ways.

WINCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The sub-division of offenders is not taken advantage of by the Courts. During the year ending 31st March, 1906, only 20 were placed in the second division and this year only 10; this is a very small number considering that for this year alone 128 were classified as Star Class prisoners, many of whom might well have been committed as Division II. offenders. This does away with the intention of the 1898 Act and the Secretary of State's rules, which have for their object a more suitable and somewhat ameliorated treatment. The numbers being so few it is not possible to work them in association.

It is interesting to note that there were only five juveniles committed both this year and last, also a large decrease of committals for drunkenness, viz., 419 against 524 the previous year.

As regards committals for vagrancy, there is an increase in numbers for begging, but a slight decrease under other offences. Short sentences continue to be given; they are useless as a deterrent and a waste of public money. The sooner the existing machinery of the law is put in operation by committing habitual tramps for long sentences as incorrigible rogues instead of committing them time after time for 14 or 21 days the better it will be for society at large, but I do not think there will be any diminution of vagrancy until the public, and particularly the poorer classes, can be educated up to the fact that it is due to its being looked upon as a lucrative profession brought about by promiscuous almsgiving.

Debtors having to work at industrial labour is good, both as a benefit to themselves and the industries of the prison. There has been a large increase of committals over last year, viz., nearly 100; this is owing chiefly to non-payment of rates in the Southampton division.

Awaiting trial prisoners are given industrial work at their own request, but as they cannot be tasked, the output varies.

Power to earn remission of sentence has worked well; it acts as an incentive to good conduct on the one hand, and as a deterrent on the other, in that marks can be forfeited for misconduct. Part payment of fines has been taken advantage of.

There has been no corporal punishment.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Associated labour is much prized by the prisoners. Far better work can be done with a larger output. The work is carried out in workshops and corridors, and with good supervision works well.

Associated labour consisted of gardening, basket making, nose-bag making, the manufacture of mail bags for the Post Office, twine spinning, tailoring, repairing shoes for the prison service, coir cell brush making, sack making, building, &c. First stage prisoners have been employed on coal bags, coal sacks, wood chopping, oakum picking; female prisoners at tailoring, repairs, laundry work, needlework, and knitting.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractor's supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with the exception of certain cases which have been reported and remedied.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The fire appliances are sufficient, in proper working order, and supply of water adequate. The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Juvenile-Adults.

The modified "Borstal System" has been carried out during the year.

The Visiting Committee and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, with a special sub-committee and one of the society appointed honorary member of the Borstal Association, have heartily entered into the work and given every assistance in their power. Of the 242 discharged during the year 128 are known to be doing well, 95 have been lost sight of, probably owing to change of or wrong address, and 19 have been reconvicted; of the latter their sentences varied from four days to four months. This being a military centre a number of young soldiers have been convicted of felony, done for the sole purpose of getting out of the Army with a wrong impression that they would, if convicted by civil power, be sent back by the military authorities to their place of enlistment (if discharged the service) at the public expense; having had the fallacy of this pointed out to them by me they have expressed contrition, and I am glad to say, by writing to their commanding officers, I have in many cases, where their previous character was good, succeeded in getting them taken back.

All prisoners are specially located and kept apart. Each prisoner on reception is seen by me, a case form allotted, and I take down the whole of his past history as far as he can inform me; these statements are then verified by writing to parents, employers of labour, &c., and also to obtain employment on discharge. I still find that these lads are sceptical at first, but as soon as they see that you are working solely for their benefit and good, and not spying, they open their hearts to you and make a clean breast of everything. No exception is taken as to length of sentence, every endeavour being made with the seven days as well as the longer sentence. The good effect of the drilling is most apparent, as where the sentence is long enough they are discharged well set up, and in much better physical condition than on admission. The moral effect of admonition and work, firmly but humanely applied, tempered with rewards and privileges, has been the means, where the sentence has been long enough, of changing the slouching, sceptical, mischevious lad on admission to a well set up, confiding, promising one on discharge, looking forward to the work which has been found for him. The lectures which have been given weekly, either by Governor, Chaplain, Medical Officer, or some kind person outside interested in the work on secular subjects, viz.: temperance, courage, thrift, industry, first aid, &c., have been most attentively listened to, and are eagerly looked forward to. Those eligible for associated labour have been employed at twine spinning, basket making, shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, &c. Strict discipline, with firmness and kindness, has been maintained. Reports for offences against prison rules are very few, and the general conduct has been very good. In order to find out how the lads were doing after discharge, letters with reply postcards were sent out towards the end of the year to all whose address was known, and the replies received were very gratifying, showing that even those who were not in work had profited by the system and were keeping straight.

Short sentences are the bane of this system, either the offence of a lad through its gravity or repetition, is sufficiently serious to justify his being committed for a long enough sentence to alter his character and to develop better habits, or he should not be sent to prison at all. Short sentences only make him callous and indifferent, and lose his self-respect and character. Time is the essential to the success of the Borstal system. We can build these lads up in prison, but the most difficult task is the getting work for them on discharge, but my experience after a year's working is that a governor can do a great deal by personally seeing employers of labour or those likely to be interested, or when that cannot be done, writing himself to them, pleading on the lad's behalf, in my own case with, I am glad to say, success. Careful supervision is what is required on discharge, particularly at first when they taste freedom for the first time; there should be associations in each of the large towns throughout the country with special agents to receive the lads and keep in touch with them at all times or when sent to any special employment, and they should be taken to their destination and handed over; this, I am aware, would be costly, but it would tend to the success of the system.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	46	—	46	267 11 5	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	69 10 6	
Knitters	—	4	4	32 18 11	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	30 18 0	
Mail-bag makers	8	—	8	40 11 8	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	76 17 7	
Nosebag makers	65	—	65	98 8 5	
Oakum pickers	17	—	17	10 14 6	
Sack makers and menders...	28	—	28	215 8 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	34 11 8	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	97 15 6	
Twine makers	12	—	12	147 18 0	
Wood-choppers	11	—	11	50 16 6	
Total	197	8	205	—	1,174 1 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	11	—	11	381 12 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	3	—	3	99 2 2	
Total	14	—	14	—	480 14 2

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	17	4	21	328 5 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	91 19 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	46 7 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	80 11 0	
Washers	1	9	10	229 19 0	
Total	33	14	47	—	931 11 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	2	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	3	14		
Sick	10	5	15		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	30	10	40		
GRAND TOTAL	274	32	306	—	2,586 6 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year the receptions, discharges, sick, applications and punishments have been duly seen. Others are visited daily, in fact cell-to-cell visitation is continuous.

A daily visit is paid to the sick in hospital, prayers are read to them and addresses frequently given in the week. On Sundays at 2 p.m. a short service and address is always held in the men's wards, and when necessary at an earlier hour in the female hospital.

Those under school-instruction are seen repeatedly whilst under instruction, and now that all instruction is in association, I give a lesson now and then to those assembled together. This teaching in association is much appreciated, the men seem more earnest and attentive, whilst at the same time proper discipline is maintained.

The juvenile-adults are instructed daily for one hour. Any with a sentence exceeding seven days are at once put under instruction, and although at times it is rather difficult to fit the classes in owing to numbers, yet with management it is done.

The schoolmaster is most attentive to the work and varies his subjects in such a way that the attention of the prisoners is always well maintained.

The new treatment of the juvenile-adults, *i.e.*, the adoption of the Borstal system, has borne good results. Although previous to this year some effort has been made to give definite help and care to the younger prisoners on discharge, yet of course the system was not so ordered or complete as it is at present.

Lectures have been given to the juvenile-adults nearly every week; occasionally I have asked friends to help, but I prefer to give them as often as I can myself, as it keeps me in close touch with the lads. As I also have them in the choir, and visit them repeatedly in their cells and at their work, I get to understand the best kind of work suitable for each on discharge. The re-convictions have been quite few in number, and may generally be traced either to the refusal on the part of the lads to accept the employment offered, or to the influence of parents who *will* have them back at home in the old surroundings. Instances of these might easily be cited, but on the other hand one lad resolutely declined to give up definite employment obtained for him although his friends tried to insist on getting him home—the lad preferred sure work to idling at home. Throughout the year every care and attention were given to make the system effective, and the results from the enquiries made months after discharge tend to show this.

A new feature of the last two years is the number, not of men but lads, on tramp. From 17 to 19 years of age seems to be the period. They are difficult to deal with. They won't accept offers of work, they give wrong addresses so that we cannot trace friends and relatives, and at the last moment decline all help in the way of employment. On seeing them on the morning of discharge, I find them as fully equipped as any tramp with their packets of tea, a tin can for hot water and a multitude of coats. With these lads nothing can be done. These are our failures. They crave for the life on the "road," and joyfully go back to it on discharge.

The services have been conducted regularly and with care and reverence. At the present time our services are held in the corridors—first for men and immediately afterwards for the women. No punishments have resulted from this experiment. The chapel is being re-painted; the re-glazing of the windows with stained glass should be an improvement; the new heating apparatus thoroughly warms the chapel; a Canterbury chair and a festival dossal tend to improve the appearance of the sanctuary. The dossal recently given by me will be very suitable for the season of Trinity.

The Holy Communion has been administered twelve times.

A Church Army Mission, given by Captain Cottle, C.A., was of great help to the men and women. One or two of the prisoners write to him at times.

The lady visitors' work has been continuous, and, as they are deeply interested in their cases, very good results are obtained. I am deeply grateful for all their goodness, care and zeal.

As Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, I may

say that every prisoner that was worthy of help got it. Every lad passed through our hands, unless returning to Army or Navy. The women's cases are in the hands of a ladies' sub-committee, which at present consists of three members, but which will have to be increased in numbers at an early date.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been no epidemic.

There has been no death by suicide.

Four male prisoners attempted suicide, of which attempts two cases were in my opinion real and two feigned.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is satisfactory, and also the general sanitary arrangements.

Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison with a view to its being kept at a uniform temperature. The juvenile-adult system seems to operate satisfactorily.

WORCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There has been one feigned attempt at suicide, and one case of corporal punishment for an assault upon an officer, otherwise the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The various articles supplied by the contractors have been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The fire appliances are in good order and fire practice has taken place periodically.

The supply of water is adequate. The state of the buildings, boundary walls, &c., is satisfactory.

The well laid-out flower beds in the various yards, planned by my predecessor, tend to relieve the depressing effect that incarceration must have on prisoners, and I understand that we have also to thank members of the Visiting Committee for supplying bulbs and plants for this purpose.

The class of juvenile-adults is instructed very efficiently in carpentry, and also well drilled by a capable drill instructor. I regret, however, to see so many lads sent to prison on short sentences. It seems to me to be worse than useless to give a young lad a sentence of a few weeks. If he is within the juvenile-adult limit of age and shows marked criminal tendencies a youth should have a sentence of sufficient length to enable the prison authorities to endeavour to effect his reformation. This cannot be done in a few weeks, and to send a lad to prison for say

twenty-one days merely as a punishment is apt to make him a species of "hero" amongst his associates upon his release, and can never have a deterrent effect on crime. I think it would be far more beneficial to young offenders if, provided that the particular crime does not warrant a long term of imprisonment, they were to be given a sound birching by the police and not made "gaol birds" of at an early age.

The majority of the inmates, male and female, of this prison are undergoing sentences of seven and fourteen days for being drunk, and most of these are old offenders in that respect, and, therefore, it seems to me that the usual "10/- or seven days" punishment has no deterrent effect whatever.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	19	—	19	226 5 9	
Fibre Dressers, &c.	13	—	13	5 13 2	
Knitters	1	3	4	29 3 8	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	50 3 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	26	—	26	117 6 5	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	65 9 4	
Nosebag makers	20	—	20	28 10 10	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	3 4 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	2	—	2	4 2 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	37 11 9	
Stone-breakers	11	—	11	28 14 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 6 3	
Wood-choppers	30	—	30	41 0 3	
Total	132	8	140	—	656 11 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	114 6 8	
Carpenters	1	—	1	36 6 8	
Labourers	2	—	2	58 16 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	41 11 4	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	58 13 3	
Total	8	—	8	—	309 13 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	29 12 6	
Cooks	3	—	3	88 17 6	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	4	20	312 4 6	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 18 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	69 10 6	
Washers	—	7	7	171 10 6	
Total	25	11	36	—	702

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	—	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	19	3	22		
GRAND TOTAL	184	22	206	—	1,668 19 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

The services have been conducted regularly and punctually on week-days and Sundays, sermons have been preached twice on Sundays, and an address given once a week.

Saints days and Holy days were duly observed and commented upon; Christmas day and Good Friday, services morning and afternoon with sermons; Holy Week frequent addresses. Singing practice goes on generally once a week and the services are much improved thereby.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is all to be desired, the singing hearty and good and withal reverent and devotional, the prisoners themselves responsive and attentive. I am often told by several of other persuasions how much they appreciate the services and the help that the daily prayers afford.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated four times in the year, and there is a preparation class preceding it. Many, I know, value highly this great means of grace, and do their best to make ready for it. It is indeed a privilege they value and attach importance to. There have been seven infants baptized. Several pledges have been taken, and I have every reason to believe that in the majority of cases they have been kept.

I have visited prisoners on admission and discharge and whenever they wished to see me. I have exhorted and advised them for their good, and comforted them as circumstances required, and have always met with the utmost respect and civility—the sick and those under punishment daily, the long time prisoners periodically. I have found them invariably receptive, respectful, and thankful for counsel and advice, promising to do better and as a rule trying to put it into effect when at liberty. The juvenile-adults scheme has been in force according to instructions.

I speak to them in a friendly way for 30 minutes, endeavouring to drive home some manly principles or virtues, and enforcing it upon them by their duty towards God and man. I do all I can to get them to confide in me and to assure them that I am anxious to be their friend. The schoolmaster has been most painstaking and conscientious with his pupils. He has a happy knack of getting them on, has his heart in the work, and altogether an effective man. I visit those under instruction and supervise their work.

The prison library is in good condition, greatly valued and appreciated. Complaints are unknown.

The Lady Visitors are unremitting in their care and attention of their unfortunate sisters, and much good is to be attributed to their self-denying efforts. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues its benevolent work, and many a prisoner owes it a deep debt of gratitude. Every case is gone into and thoroughly sifted, and help given when needed.

I feel deeply indebted to the Governor and prison staff for their unfailing courtesy and kindness on all occasions, and wish to tender my most cordial thanks for the help and assistance they so readily accord me in the discharge of my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no case of infectious disease in this prison. One man attempted suicide, but in my opinion the attempt was not a genuine one. All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour. The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality. The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The minor defects mentioned in my quarterly report of January, 1907, have been in great part remedied. The heating of the prison has been perfectly satisfactory.

One weak-minded prisoner has been three times convicted during the year, and is still in the prison.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The buildings are in a satisfactory state. The water supply is good.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained. The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The prisoners, as a rule, have behaved well. In three cases, however, of gross assaults upon officers, corporal punishment had to be inflicted. This was done with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

No escape, or attempt at escape, has occurred.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has always been sufficient, and the supplies from contractors have been of good quality, and deliveries have been punctual.

The fire appliances are in good order and are tested regularly.

The officers and prisoners are frequently drilled in fire practice.

The Roman Catholic chapel was discovered to be on fire at 5.50 a.m. on the 8th March, due to a defective flue, and was, unfortunately, gutted. The officers' fire party managed to save the adjoining brush shop.

Thirty additional hydrants and new 4-inch and 6-inch fire mains have been installed during the past year, and fire escape stairs at the back of the warders' quarters. A fire alarm has been placed outside the prison.

The prison has been put on the Post Office telephone system, and telephonic communication between the different parts of the prison is nearly completed.

Electric light has been installed in the manufacturing stores.

A lecture room, greenhouse, and workshops for the juvenile-adults have been completed.

All the rules laid down for my guidance have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	22	—	22	218 4 11	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	3 15 3	
Bookbinders	43	—	43	1,495 4 9	
Brush and mop makers ...	30	—	30	186 15 0	
Carpenters	58	—	58	685 9 4	
Coir pickers, &c.	173	—	173	8 3 4	
Knitters	15	—	15	33 0 0	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	60 12 0	
Mail-bag makers	230	—	230	2,408 18 3	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	49	—	49	312 13 8	
Needleworkers	20	—	20	313 5 0	
Oakum pickers	34	—	34	9 7 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	43	—	43	711 5 8	
Ship-fender makers	27	—	27	672 8 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	82	—	82	1,491 14 10	
Smiths and fitters	52	—	52	758 0 8	
Tailors, &c.	92	—	92	1,307 5 6	
Wool sorters, &c.	32	—	32	1 8 0	
Total	1,008	—	1,008	—	10,677 11 5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers	10	—	10	310 2 1	
Carpenters	2	—	2	77 18 4	
Labourers	20	—	20	393 3 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	7	—	7	170 1 8	
Smiths and fitters	7	—	7	234 15 10	
Total	46	—	46	—	1,186 1 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	10	—	10	304 0 0	
Cooks	16	—	16	487 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	115	—	115	1,785 11 0	
Gardeners	45	—	45	691 16 0	
Stokers	10	—	10	243 7 6	
Washers	37	—	37	852 9 0	
Total	233	—	233	—	4,364 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	39	—	39		
Sick	38	—	38		
Under punishment	7	—	7		
Total	84	—	84		
GRAND TOTAL	1,371	—	1,371	—	16,228 0 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The moral and religious instructions have been carried on in a satisfactory manner. We have daily prayers, with an address on Fridays and frequently on Wednesdays. Prayers are said daily in hospital with frequent addresses. I continue to make our services as cheerful and interesting as possible. Prisoners are very attentive, and with rare exceptions are remarkably well behaved. I avail myself of the offers to preach by my brother clergymen, much to the appreciation of the congregation. On the 20th of March the Bishop of Kensington held a confirmation in our chapel, 25 prisoners were confirmed, sixteen men and nine juvenile-adults. On the 24th Captain Spencer, of the Church Army, commenced a five

days' mission; the prisoners gave marked attention to his valuable addresses, a great number applied to see him privately for advice and counsel. On Good Friday the Bishop came and preached to the prisoners, who were very attentive, indeed he remarked that their demeanour was in striking contrast to many congregations he had addressed in churches outside; he was much gratified, and expressed the conviction that some real good must result from such hearty services.

We have Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month, also on the great festivals of the Church. By this plan each hall has an opportunity of communicating three times a year, plus the festivals above mentioned. The reverent behaviour of all is quite equal to that of any in the church outside. On Easter morning 79 made their communion. Our average attendance is 20·2.

The school instructions have been carefully and effectively carried on. Juveniles and convicts otherwise eligible commence schooling immediately on reception. Each one is examined on reception and classified accordingly. Besides this, I have intermediate examinations, which show good results. I anticipate greater results when we are able to teach the men in association.

A new departure, however, has been made for instructing the juvenile-adults. A very commodious and useful building has been erected, called the "Lecture Hall," in which all the juveniles are instructed. Two certificated masters devote the whole of their time for this purpose with good results. They appreciate it, and good progress is made in almost all cases. The daily contact with the schoolmasters has a good effect. Their conduct is, on the whole, good. There is a friendly rivalry among them, and their anxiety to improve their knowledge is manifest by the intelligent questions asked upon the subjects brought before them. The schoolmasters also note that there is a moral improvement to be observed since the "class" system was started. Those who were inclined to be sly and deceitful are much more ready to own up to any fault detected. Many have passed the 5th Standard, and some even higher, but we do not go beyond the 5th Standard, finding it quite useful enough. They need patience and kindness; these, coupled with firmness, have a very beneficial effect. But besides the actual school instruction, the juvenile-adults have the benefit of a lecture once a week by various people upon moral and physical subjects, trades, and useful occupations. I also have them all in class for singing once a week. Now, all these tend to raise them to a higher moral level, and I am perfectly convinced that many leave prison all the better for it. Of course, as I have frequently remarked, everything depends upon the after-care; and, in order to do something towards this end, I have instructed my assistant to write to every clergyman in whose parish a given prisoner lives with the request that he will have a friendly and kindly influence over him; we receive letters of thanks for such timely notices. This is all the more needful when we consider the antecedents of the young in London, but I am persuaded that this is one step in the right direction. My assistant devotes almost the whole of his

time to the juvenile-adults, and he says, "since being here I have noticed a vast improvement in the conduct and general bearing of the lads, and in some cases it is so unmistakably altered for the better that one can hardly realise that they are the same lads of six months back." It were idle to expect that all should turn out well, indeed, some thirty-five have been re-convicted and came to this prison since we started this new system, but this does not represent more than ten per cent. of those who have been discharged. I anticipate better results as time goes on, and the lads are more strictly classified and separated. I continue to receive very ready and willing support from all my schoolmasters, and I wish to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their duties and to my instructions at all times. Our daily average in school for the whole prison is 318.

Prisoners are regularly visited in their cells, besides the daily visits on application and discharge.

There is still a great demand for books of general information; magazines and books of higher class literature, are in request. The Popular Educator, and Technical Educator; also books devoted to instruction in the various trades as bricklaying, carpentering and the like are much sought for. I find also that prisoners are much encouraged to improve their knowledge in foreign languages and technical knowledge by your permission to allow their friends to send them the necessary books (which afterwards become prison property). I regard this privilege as a great incentive to good conduct, and tends to enlarge their minds, besides the fact that the prison library is benefited. We are gradually enlarging the juvenile-adults library, *i.e.*, books more suitable for the instruction of the young minds; and I am pleased to note that with many juvenile-adults there is a desire to improve their minds beyond the mere fact of novel reading, by books of history, travel, and general information concerning countries, especially just now of Canada.

The work of the Prisoners' Aid Societies continues with as good results if not better than formerly, especially now that the Royal Aid Society has paid more special attention to the juvenile-adults. I can assert that no really deserving case is passed over. Col. Wilson, the Secretary, attends here every Friday to attend to general applications; besides, he forms one of a Committee to investigate the juvenile-adult cases. This Committee consists of Mr. Robinson, J.P., Chairman, the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Chaplain, Assistant Chaplain, and Roman Catholic Priest. By this means we do what we can for the lads on discharge.

Besides the Royal Aid Society, we have the Church Army, which is a real help to me in assisting prisoners on discharge, also their wives and families while their fathers are in prison. I must again heartily thank Mr. Colin Campbell for his ever ready and kind assistance; he never refuses one of my applications. Prisoners of the Star class and first offenders he willingly receives. His invariable answer to my application is, "Send the men to me and we will gladly do what we can."

Then St. Giles' Christian Mission, which, through the kindness of Mr. Wheatley, is of much use to me in assisting lads by work or

receiving them into one of the homes. Mr. Wheatley also helps many wives and families.

There is also the Sheriffs' Fund Society, which continues its very valuable work in aiding prisoners, their wives, and families not only from this prison, but also from Holloway, Pentonville, Brixton, and Wandsworth. From 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907, the following is a summary of aid respectively :—

Royal Aid Society	525
St. Giles' Christian Mission	79
Church Army	126
Sheriffs' Fund Society	1,899
Total	2,629

I wish to bear testimony to the ready assistance of the Governor and the Deputy Governor, indeed throughout the prison I invariably receive kindness and courtesy and needful help. Without this I could not accomplish my work either to my own satisfaction or to the benefit of my work in general. The entire work is carried on to the best of my ability, and I am perfectly confident on the whole with very good results.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, and no epidemic has occurred.

One prisoner committed suicide, and one made an obviously feigned attempt at suicide.

Eight prisoners died from natural causes, and, with one exception, the disease originated before reception into prison.

One prisoner was released on medical grounds.

I have again to record with regret that there has been no diminution in the number of very old and infirm men, nearly all of the incorrigible class, received here; many of them have required care and treatment in hospital during the whole of their imprisonment.

The special regulations for the care, treatment and disposal on release of prisoners of feeble mind have been strictly enforced; thirty-two of such cases have been received (two have been committed twice during the year), and twenty-eight of this class have been reported to the police prior to their discharge from prison.

The general health of the juvenile-adult prisoners has been good. All have undergone a thorough medical examination on reception, and again before being passed for physical drill, and their exercises have been carefully supervised.

Twelve per cent. of them have been certified as unfit for drill owing to physical or other defects; many have been noted as of low intellectual type, and a few classed as feeble-minded.

The beneficial effects of the drill upon those youths who have had the benefit of it have been very apparent in their general deportment, alertness, and improved muscular tone.

Addresses on subjects relating to health have been delivered,

and the adolescents in the special stage have been given instruction in "First Aid" to the sick and injured which has been much appreciated.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality, and the cooking excellent. The food supplies of all kinds have been systematically examined, and the cooked rations inspected daily.

The bedding and clothing have been good and sufficient.

The heating of the cells and prison has received careful attention, and the ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly satisfactory.

APPENDIX No. 20.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF BORSTAL (JUVENILE-ADULT) PRISON.

BORSTAL JUVENILE-ADULT PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very satisfactory; there have necessarily been many changes, as nearly all of the officers here during the convict days have been transferred to public works prisons, and their places have been taken by officers from other local prisons.

The new officers speedily entered into the spirit of the Borstal scheme and seem to be admirably suited to this special work.

The schoolmasters and instructors are worthy of high praise for the great pains they take in the literary and technical education of their charges.

The conduct of the juvenile-adults has been good upon the whole. The changing of so many officers was bound to cause more reports than usual, as the juvenile-adult being young and very human, naturally endeavoured to take advantage occasionally of officers new to this work, but they very soon settled down, and the prison is now working very harmoniously.

There have been two escapes. The first was a "Red Collar" man who foolishly took advantage of the confidence reposed in him, and ran away. He was recaptured within two hours.

The second was more serious. The prisoner—a bad character whom I had placed in the separate cells prior to recommending his removal as being unfit for Borstal—climbed the wall of the exercise yard attached to the punishment cells, and by wrenching off a plank attached to the scaffolding of the new buildings, succeeded in getting over the boundary wall and escaping into the woods, where he lay hidden for a day and a half. He was recaptured after an exhaustive search and transferred to another prison.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment nor any suicides or attempts at suicide.

The Secretary of State was so good as to accord extra remission to two young convict juvenile-adults at my request, as I considered them both completely cured. One of them is earning good wages at the trade he was taught at Borstal, is married, and

a respectable citizen. The other has started for the Colonies, where, I am convinced, that he will do exceedingly well.

Not only do the Chaplain and I receive encouraging letters from old Borstal lads who are reformed and earning honourable livings, but I am very pleased to say that the instructing officers have on several occasions been written letters of grateful thanks for the pains that they took in making the writers proficient in the trades taught.

A farm has been started recently, and there are three "Red Cuff" lads selected for instruction in ploughing, harrowing, &c., one being specially in charge of the horse. This party will doubtless be enlarged when the cows, pigs, &c., are received.

The drill is particularly good. The juvenile-adults are formed into three squads. No. 1 squad being highly proficient, No. 2 squad being proficient, and No. 3 being the "Awkward Squad" into which new-comers are put at first, and any inattentive lads from the other two squads are liable to be degraded to it also. There is physical drill in the morning and regular military company drill in the afternoon. In addition to this, the various parties march to and from their work in a smart and soldierlike manner.

Immense pride is taken in personal appearance and in the cleanliness of their cells and persons by all the lads after they have been here for a very short time.

The evening recreation classes are greatly appreciated by the lads in the special grade.

The condition of the buildings, walls, fences, &c., is satisfactory. The new extension of the schoolroom is completed and a large new workshop very nearly finished.

The various articles supplied by contractors have been of good quality, except in one respect to which attention has been called.

The supply of water has been adequate.

There have been several interesting lectures during the year from Colonel Coulson, the Church Army, and the Salvation Army. The lads pay great attention to these and cannot fail to profit by the excellent advice and encouragement which are given them by these gentlemen.

The members of the Visiting Committee also see each lad prior to his discharge and give him words of good counsel, and have shown the warmest interest in the scheme.

It is impossible to express too highly my appreciation of the grand work done by the gentlemen forming the Borstal Association in finding employment for and looking after each lad discharged from the prison. Whatever good Borstal may effect would often be wasted were it not for the strenuous efforts made by Mr. Grant-Wilson and his colleagues to "launch the ships we build into smooth waters." But this work is of such national importance that it is not for me to praise it.

My thanks are due to the Chaplain, the Rev. Father Hammersley, Roman Catholic Priest, and the Medical Officer for the careful attention given by them to the characters and dispositions of the lads.

The Rev. H. A. Hicken, Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester, who

always acted as *locum tenens* during the absence of the Chaplain, has been most assiduous in his endeavours to reform the lads, and nearly every morning gives them a short instructive address in the chapel, which cannot fail to have a good effect.

I must repeat in conclusion that a sentence of less than eighteen months is of little use for curative treatment, nor can any court decide how long it will be necessary to keep a lad under the Borstal régime until he is fit to be at large again. Each case has to be treated according to its individual requirements, and on this class of prisoner indeterminate sentences will have to be passed.

It may seem cruel to give a lad two years' hard labour for an offence which seems only worth twenty-one days or three months, but the youth who gets a short sentence and goes to an ordinary prison becomes a "gaolbird," whereas the lad who is sent to Borstal for an extended period is not necessarily sent to a prison at all. Borstal is whatever the inmate chooses to make it, either an educational establishment amidst pleasant surroundings where he will receive good instruction and kindly encouragement, or a rather severe prison. This is explained to each new arrival and he generally chooses the former.

There are only three rules to learn : To keep clean, not to talk, and to obey orders ; and as long as a lad obeys these very simple instructions he need never hear a harsh word from the day he enters to the morning he is taken up to the Association to be given a fresh start in life, cured, let us hope, of evil propensities, with a clean mind in a clean body, ready to earn an honest living, and to become a respectable self-respecting citizen.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bookbinders	2	—	2	85 10 0	
Carpenters	3	—	3	35 11 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	57 7 5	
Smiths and fitters	5	—	5	89 11 7	
Tailors, &c.	6	—	6	110 8 4	
Total	20	—	20	—	378 9 3
FARM :					
Cropping, &c.	46	—	46	711 18 0	
Total	46	—	46	—	711 18 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	23	—	23	873 13 6	
Carpenters	29	—	29	1,149 19 0	
Smiths and fitters	20	—	20	759 0 0	
Total	72	—	72	—	2,782 12 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	123 12 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	184 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	—	7	104 15 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	15 9 0	
Washers	6	—	6	146 14 0	
Total	24	—	24	—	574 14 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Sick	6	—	6		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	10	—	10		
GRAND TOTAL	172	—	172	—	4,447 13 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACTING CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily services have been regularly conducted ; and, latterly, a short address has been given on four mornings of the week—a moral lecture on one morning—and a general hymn practice on Saturday morning. I am inclined to think that addresses produce better results than conversations. In the former one is the Chaplain and in the latter the friend. I find that prisoners resent being lectured when alone, but welcome any form of lecturing as a congregation. Therefore, as a rule, religion and morals are confined to the chapel and seldom find their way into the cells—excepting, of course, when one visits a patient in the hospital or anyone under punishment. On Sundays there are two sermons in the chapel. Prayers and an address are given daily in the infirmary, and each prisoner not able to attend chapel receives a visit. Happily so few prisoners are under punishment that I have not had services in the separate cells, also the number of days

absent from the chapel services are very few while a prisoner is under punishment.

The prisoners appreciate any change from the ordinary routine. Those who have been good enough to preach and address the lads deserve our special thanks—they are the Rev. H. Somers Cocks (Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester), the Rev. F. J. Everett (Vicar of Borstal), Captain Hart (Salvation Army), Commissioner Sturgess (Salvation Army), and Col. Coulson.

In April last the Church Army held a Mission, conducted by Captain Spencer, which very much impressed the lads and should bear good fruit. Also the Church Army gave six lectures—mostly illustrated—which were a source of great joy.

There have been two baptisms and five celebrations of the Holy Communion in the past year.

At Harvest and Christmas the choir of St. Peter's came up and sang the afternoon service. Evensong was fully choral and appropriate anthems were sung; there was no sermon. One practical result is that prisoners try very hard not to be in the punishment cells on these occasions, as, in fact, at all times when there is anything to break the monotony of the prison life.

All receptions and discharges are seen by the Chaplain.

The school has been regularly conducted. The papers, which I have seen myself, reflect the highest credit upon the Schoolmaster and the lads. Many of the papers are far neater than some I have seen in elementary schools. Both the Schoolmasters here do excellent work.

My own part in the working of the Borstal Association scheme is necessarily small, but from my own observation I should like to bear independent testimony to the splendid co-operation, which is so essential to its success. No words could be too extravagant in praise of those gentlemen who, for love, map out the future of the juvenile-adult and find employment for the unfortunate lads we try to train here. Our work would be sad but for them, and, in common with many a discharged prisoner, I should like to record the gratitude so many of us feel towards Mr. Grant-Wilson. He is the "Hope" personified which the Chaplain points out to the lads as he goes from cell to cell, and corresponds to the "Higher Hope" which is pointed out in chapel. Either is made to depend so much on the other; and I doubt if success is to be found in separating the two. Here we train lads to keep certain rules and orders in the hope that the laws of the country will be quite easy to obey when "the end of their time" comes. Instilling the highest ideals here and passing the lads on to the Borstal committee is the one chance. We preach reformation, not punishment.

The co-operation of the officials within the walls of the prison is especially marked. The Borstal system is not automatic, and character plays an important part in the rewards. Tone, manner and cleanliness all help in our monthly decisions, and there has been a very general improvement now that "marks are not everything." Occasionally, on a week-day morning, the Governor gives the address; he welcomes the opportunity of teaching some special lesson which he finds necessary to convey as a friend rather than the disciplinary head. All the higher officials seem

keen, and are ever ready to help the Chaplain, or supplement his work when the opportunity occurs. My own work is easy and happy because of this very pleasant harmony which exists, and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the kindness and efficiency of the Governor and those officers with whom I come in contact.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good generally. There have been no deaths, no cases of epidemic or infectious disease, nor have any prisoners required release on medical grounds. Three, however, the subjects respectively of apparent mental derangement, functional heart-disease, and minor epilepsy, were transferred to the prisons from which they were received as being unfitted for the special discipline here.

While there have been no serious illnesses (*i.e.*, serious in the sense of being imminently dangerous to life) several prisoners have required treatment for serious organic complaints, and although the health of the majority on reception here is of a high average class, a sentence of twelve months and upwards affords ample time for the development of ailments, quiescent or in an unrecognisable stage at the time of sentence. To this class may be assigned the three prisoners who required returning to the prison of reception alluded to above.

Physically, the condition of the prisoners is satisfactory and loss of weight is of rare occurrence. The general low average stature of this class of prisoners is very noticeable, and I almost invariably find on enquiry, that a youth of greater apparent tallness than his fellows has served either in the army or (more commonly) the militia, and has so learned to make the most of his inches. I have been repeatedly struck by the unsound condition of the teeth where no cause assignable to any state of health can be discovered. The true reason appears to be local, and due to the neglect of ordinary cleanliness, as when afforded the use of a tooth-brush too many prisoners regard it more as a part of the official cell-furniture than as an indispensable article of daily use.

Personal hygiene and health being subjects of which nearly all this class of prisoners are quite ignorant, I am about commencing a series of addresses which I hope may be of service in awakening interest in these important matters.

LINCOLN JUVENILE-ADULT PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Borstal system, which was begun in May, 1906, at Lincoln, by providing accommodation for 43 boys in the wing previously occupied by women, and by the installation of workshops, &c., has been carried on as smoothly and satisfactorily as if it were an established routine of long standing.

During the first few months, whether the youths had been led to expect greater privileges, or whatever the cause, there was some appearance of dissatisfaction. Some demanded to go back to the prison they came from, and others made frequent trivial complaints against warders.

These features, however, were of short duration, and after establishing a nucleus of old boys, the new-comers fell into line very quickly.

If, as is rarely the case, a boy tries to show his contempt for discipline or adopts a bravado air, the ordinary means of punishment, especially that of a period in the penal grade, suffices to quickly convince him of the futility of such conduct. The majority of the youths seem anxious from the first to attain the special grade and endeavour to earn their full marks to this end.

To note the rapid improvement of the boys, under the exercise of self-control, working silently with the external routine of discipline, is quite a revelation in the moulding power of discipline and education, even on material which has already been appropriated by habits and propensities working in a contrary direction.

The benefits derived from drill and wholesome food are great and to be expected. The combination of these with self-restraint and a desire to learn well whatever they are put to do, with an occasional lantern or other lecture to give them some interest outside the routine of work, has a transforming effect on their outlook on life, which shows itself markedly in a changed expression of countenance.

Reports are not frequent. The total number of boys punished during the eleven months was 25 out of 62. Of course, several of the 25 were punished more than once ; the majority keep clear of punishment altogether, though they may suffer in losing marks for industry and good conduct.

The attainment of the special grade is made a difficult matter, and I have continuously only about eight in this grade.

When long sentences under the Borstal treatment become more the rule, I think the minimum number of marks for qualifying for this grade might be increased.

Of the trades taught here I should give the preference to the work in the blacksmith's shop as the best for developing an interest and love for work. The boy not only sees the result of his skill, but also feels proud of the muscular development thereby induced, and conscious of his value in the labour market.

The teaching of cooking, baking and net-making for boys going to sea makes use of a necessary prison industry ; but the placing of boys at sea with the Grimsby Steam Trawling Companies has met with difficulties.

It was at first supposed that a scarcity of lads for this trade would make shipowners readily accept these boys, as many intimated that they would. There was, however, no means of keeping a hold on these boys ; two took to drink and were soon lost sight of, and the masters were chary of taking more, while the Borstal committee felt that it was impossible to keep touch with them properly.

Fortunately the shipowners have lately agreed to re-establish

the apprentice system, and a draft of the proposed indentures is waiting the sanction of the Board of Trade; but the limit of age will be 18 years, which will preclude many boys here from being able to sign the indentures. On the other hand a guarantee is thus furnished that for three years they will be under control, and that the masters will be responsible for their proper treatment and education as seamen, including instruction in various classes.

Gardening is the third industry to which the youths are put, and is most beneficial for lads of the labouring class, or for such as are physically undeveloped.

The placing of boys even when skilled and efficient is at present a difficult matter. Much as the system, when comprehended, commends itself to the public generally, difficulties, which one can well understand, arise when individuals are approached to give effect to it. Some apprehend trouble with their other employees; others with the parents of the younger members of their establishment; while all seem to think that some immoral atmosphere is brought like "gaol fever" by a newly discharged prisoner. Being fresh from prison seems to spread the same needless alarm as an escaped prisoner in the neighbourhood does.

It is human nature to be thus unreasonable. This fact, as well as other considerations, points to some remedy being found—by providing for a term of probation after discharge from prison either in a "Borstal" farm colony, or in some establishment where various trades could be followed under more free conditions, with the provision of canteens and recreation, &c., under the supervision and care of a few well qualified men, apart from the trade foreman. Under these conditions it might be possible to arrange with the War Office for the drafting of suitable youths into the army. In this connection one is led to deplore the absence of a definite and widespread organization of labour bureaux, which a system of penal labour colonies, so much discussed of late, would enable to be established on a sound and working basis. These labour bureaux could thus deal effectively with all lads carrying with them a recommendation after such a term of probation.

So excellent are the results obtainable from the Borstal treatment, that one can well look forward to a time when, by drying up the sources of criminal production and by providing magistrates with greater powers of harassing the tramp class in penal labour colonies, a quarter at least of the present prison accommodation might be devoted to a development of this system, and a corresponding decrease of crime be continuously and automatically brought about.

It is very satisfactory to find that so much good is produced with comparatively so little expense, and without departure, except in the matter of lantern lectures and recreation for the special grade, from the essential aspects and routine of prison life.

Amongst these youths one finds a rather unexpected merit in the diligence with which many instruct themselves in their cells. I have often found them studying arithmetic during leisure hours, when a library book was lying unfinished on the same table. They seem also to read their Bibles constantly, and the New Testament rather than the Old.

From their letters to their homes one is able to gather that they quite appreciate the privileges accorded them as prisoners, and Bible quotations and expressions of contrition are frequent.

It is, perhaps, from letters written to their homes that one sees the condition of mind which prevents those with short sentences deriving a proportionate benefit from the treatment.

With a six months' sentence a boy can begin at once to count the passing of the days and weeks. His old companions and surroundings remain much the same to greet him on his discharge, and he keeps touch with them through his letters, while his mind is all the time pre-occupied by thoughts which are inimical to a proper submission of mind and body to the Borstal treatment. On the other hand, a year will often suffice to alter the home surroundings and to remove undesirable friends to a distance. He has more time to ponder over his future, to profit by discipline and instruction, and to be touched with a sense of obligation not to offend again, if an opportunity is given him of earning his living.

Up to the present, though there have been difficulties, the placing of these boys after discharge has been fairly successful, as shown below, but one can foresee a time when, unless the charitably disposed employers of labour increase correspondingly, these difficulties may become greater. Repeated advertisements in the press might serve the purpose of keeping this matter before the public and enlisting sympathisers.

Out of 62 juvenile-adults passed into Lincoln prison, 23 have been discharged. Of these 20 were found employment, and three were sent to Homes. Subsequently four have disappeared (two of these almost immediately left the Homes) and one has been re-convicted. The remaining 18 when last communicated with were doing well.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday chapel services have been duly performed, a sermon being preached at each service on Sundays and Christmas Day. On Good Friday the services consisted of "The Three Hours" divided into two portions. The boys have taken a very keen interest in the chapel services, and their demeanour is very reverent.

I have held a weekly choir practice, which has helped to quicken their interest in the services, and taught them how to use their Prayer Books.

The following clergy have kindly assisted in the chapel services :—

The Ven. Archdeacon Bond.
Rev. Canon Hicks (Diocesan Missioner).
Rev. Canon Wilgress (Bishop's Chaplain).
Rev. R. J. Anderson (S. Peter-in-Eastgate).
Rev. J. E. Hopkins (Chaplain H.M. Prison, Northampton).
Rev. G. E. Armitage (Lincoln County Hospital).

The juvenile-adult side has always been represented among the communicants at the various celebrations.

The "Mission" taken by Captain Spencer was a very great

influence for good upon many of the lads, some of whom still correspond with him.

I have visited the lads regularly and frequently, and have endeavoured to make myself familiar with their circumstances and character. Considering the environment in which most of these boys have spent the most impressionable time of their life, it is not surprising that they have absorbed marked criminal tendencies.

The firm but kind treatment here, and the allround wholesomeness of life under the Borstal system has brought about a surprising improvement in most cases.

I have taken an interest in the disposal of these boys on discharge, and am in correspondence with nearly all who have been discharged ; without exception they speak of many benefits received here.

Notwithstanding the technical training received here, it is very difficult to obtain employment for these boys : some of them, of course, are inefficient in open competition ; but employers are reluctant to give a start to some most promising boys. This is due, I find, less to unwillingness on the part of the employer than to the attitude of the employés in the matter.

The library is well stocked, and is regarded as a great boon.

The recreation hour (5.30 to 6.30) for boys in the special grade is held on four evenings in each week, the Governor or myself presiding ; and the games are played with zest and good temper, the behaviour of all being exemplary.

Lectures on moral and educational subjects have frequently been given by the Governor, and frequently by myself, Mr. J. J. Williams (Agent D.P.A.S.) twice, Mr. J. Richardson (Chairman Borstal committee), the Chief Constable of Lincoln, and Col. Coulson (Newcastle-on-Tyne) once each. The use of the lantern has been of the greatest help in these lectures.

The educational results have been, except in a few cases, very satisfactory. Lads who have passed the fifth standard frequently work for the Schoolmaster in their cells.

I consider that the strongest factor in this reformatory work has been the tact and, one might almost say, fatherliness of the officers ; the boys who have been discharged invariably speak of them in terms of gratitude.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the juvenile-adults has been good, almost all the ailments complained of being quite trivial.

The lads have improved greatly in physical condition during their stay, which I attribute mainly to the excellent dietary, the good effects of drill (to which I attach much importance), and healthy outdoor employment.

I am also much struck with the altered appearance of the lads at the end of their stay ; they almost invariably have lost the hang-dog sullen look with which they came in, and are bright and much more open in countenance.

APPENDIX No. 21.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, and there have been no serious breaches of discipline.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory. There has been a slight increase in the total number of offences, but these have been, for the most part, of a trifling nature, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of violence, which have fallen from 32 in the previous year to 20 during the past year. The prisoners in the long-sentence division have continued to behave well, and none of them have incurred a single report.

An important change has been effected during the year with regard to the treatment of the weak-minded and border-land cases. They have been entirely separated from the other prisoners by locating them in "D" Hall, where they work together in association, irrespective of any classification. They are looked after by officers specially selected for the purpose, and are treated in all respects with exceptional leniency. These women have always exercised a very disturbing influence amongst the other prisoners, and their elimination has rendered it possible to maintain a much higher state of discipline than had hitherto been the case.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

In addition to the usual work of the prison, such as washing, gardening, cleaning, cooking, and baking, the prisoners have been employed at needlework, mailbag-making, knitting, twine-spinning, and the manufacture of bead-blinds.

The water supply has been adequate and of good quality.

The prison buildings, walls, fences, and officers' quarters are in good repair.

The supply of bedding, clothing, &c., has been sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and delivered with punctuality.

The apparatus for extinguishing fire is adequate and in good working order, and the members of the fire brigade are thoroughly proficient in their duties.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in those cases which have been reported to, or brought to the notice of a Director.

Medical Report.

The sanitary condition of the prison, and of the officers' quarters, has been satisfactory in all respects.

The daily average number of prisoners was 134, a decrease of seven upon the previous year.

The total number admitted into hospital was 65 ; and there was no death.

The total number of complaining sick was 4,688, a decrease of 595 upon the number of the previous year.

One prisoner was found to be insane, and was removed to Banstead Lunatic Asylum.

There was no case of suicide, nor any suicidal attempt, real or feigned.

One prisoner, who was suffering from commencing senile dementia, and who was in a feeble state of health, was released on medical grounds.

An epidemic of influenza made its appearance at the end of December. The disease was of a mild type, and none of the cases ended fatally. A large majority of the prisoners were, however, affected, and 53 were placed on the sick-list. Of these it was found necessary to admit 12 into hospital, and the remainder were treated in their cells. Five officers were also attacked with the disease. The outbreak was so sudden, and such a large number were attacked within a few hours, that I am led to believe that the infection was air-borne, and I am strengthened in this belief by the fact that a simultaneous and equally sudden epidemic occurred in the adjoining State Inebriate Reformatory.

The health of the staff has been good. Four male and 23 female officers were placed on the sick-list during the year ; and there were no deaths. No officer was invalided.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bead blind makers	—	16	16	122 10 2	
Bookbinders	—	1	1	15 11 0	
Knitters	—	13	13	62 4 6	
Mail-bag makers	—	3	3	43 18 9	
Needleworkers	—	26	26	361 18 11	
Tailors, &c.	—	2	2	35 5 0	
Twine makers	—	15	15	156 13 6	
Total	—	76	76	—	793 1 10

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	—	2	2	62 4 0	
Cooks	—	4	4	124 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	17	17	262 0 0	
Gardeners	—	7	7	106 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	3	3	69 19 6	
Washers	—	12	12	280 0 0	
Total	—	45	45	—	904 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	2	2		
Sick	—	10	10		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	13	13		
GRAND TOTAL	—	134	134	—	1,703 0 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The customary daily prayers have been said, followed by an instruction upon the varied subjects of the Church's year.

The Divine services and sermons upon Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday have been continued.

There have been fifteen celebrations of Holy Communion, at which the devout demeanour of the communicants has been encouraging, and in most cases confirmed in subsequent daily life. There have been fifteen celebrations of Holy Communion for the staff.

The infirmary patients have been objects of constant solicitude, who have shown their appreciation by heartily joining in the daily services.

The tone and general conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, very satisfactory—reverent in chapel, hearty in singing and responding, and in daily intercourse respectful; in short, I am thankful to record that in my opinion they value the consideration which they receive from day to day; this is emphasised in the marked diminution of breaches of order and discipline.

The inception of more definite provision for the care of the weak-minded is fraught with promise of good, inasmuch as it brings home to them the wisdom to restrain themselves as nothing

else would. The order and discipline throughout the prison is notably raised by the removal of such disturbing elements from the well-disposed.

In more than a thousand interviews and visits, as also from observation of the tone of the correspondence between themselves and their friends, one has often been guided in forming a judgment as to their intentions and prospects in the future.

The Schoolmistresses have been assiduous in striving to rouse the interest, and to raise the tone of their pupils, with the result that letters are now written by themselves which were never before attempted.

The library books are much appreciated.

It is worthy of special comment that, speaking approximately, some eighty of the Star class have been liberated during the past eleven years, and that one only has relapsed so as to return to this prison. Those who have been granted the privilege to go to homes or refuges to prepare for the outer world have invariably done well—several have married very respectably, while others have raised themselves to varied walks in life—not a few of whom keep in touch with us by correspondence.

The fostering care shown by the ladies associated in the work of these homes engenders, in many instances, a bond of affection which becomes in subsequent days a real power for good to safeguard them in hours of special need.

All prisoners have been interviewed on reception—and also at frequent intervals—and liberty cases have been observed long before discharge in view of the possibility of succour.

Her Grace the Duchess Adeline of Bedford and the Lady Battersea have been constant in their beneficent interest for the women's welfare both within and after discharge from the prison.

It is a most real pleasure, and due to the Church Army, the Salvation Army, St. Giles's Christian Mission and the Royal Aid Society, to state that they readily co-operate when their good offices are sought in the interest of prisoners about to go to liberty.

The Governor and staff have rendered cordial support at all times.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I can speak very highly of the conduct of the officers. While exacting a high standard of discipline they treat the convicts with humanity and tact, and as a consequence, acts of serious insubordination are happily rare.

Considering the very rough class of men which is now collected in this prison, the conduct of the prisoners may be said to have been good. In a prison reserved for recidivists there must always be an unduly large proportion of men of violent character, but

the standard of conduct at Dartmoor is injuriously affected by the fact that no less than 38 convicts were received from other prisons where they had been guilty of mutinous conduct or of violent assaults upon prison officers. Nevertheless there has been no instance of combined insubordination, nor has there been a noticeable rise in prison offences. There were three cases of corporal punishment. In the early part of the year a prisoner escaped from one of the farm parties in a dense fog, and succeeded in boarding a goods train at Yelverton, but he was recaptured by civilians at Penzance.

Now that the special treatment of juvenile-adult convicts has been in operation for more than three years, some data are available for estimating the permanent results of the system. After deducting those who have been expelled from the class, the number actually under special treatment is 82, of whom 34 are star class prisoners and 48 intermediates ; 75 have been released during the 3½ years, and out of these only 1 star class and 8 intermediates have been reconvicted. In a few cases the young men have been lost sight of, but this does not necessarily mean that they are doing badly ; 2 have died and 45 are known to be doing well. The time has been short and the numbers are small, but the fact that 60 per cent. are in good employment, and that only 12 per cent. have been reconvicted, is startling to those who knew the character of these lads before their admission to the class. There has been an entire psychological change in some of them which is very difficult to explain. In many cases the change does not begin until after they have been more than a year in the class, and if their sentences had been short they would certainly have relapsed into crime. All this tends to show that we are now proceeding on the right lines. Of the work of the Borstal Association I cannot speak too highly.

The past season has been favourable for farming. There was a good crop of grass, but owing to wet weather, the hay harvest was delayed, and the quality of the hay suffered. The crop of corn was very heavy, and it was all saved in good condition. Owing to the dry weather in June the first sown turnips were eaten by fly and had to be sown again. The second sowing came on well and the crop was fairly good. The roots kept well through the winter.

There was a good crop of cabbages for the dairy cows.

The dairy supplied all the milk required for the prison, and a large surplus was sold to the officers. The sales amounted to £1,040.

The lambing season has been a record one for Dartmoor. The 130 ewes that lambed have 225 lambs standing. The flock is in excellent condition.

The annual sale of farm stock was held on September 5th. The weather being fine there was a large attendance of buyers, and good prices were realised for everything except the ponies. The total receipts were £1,755 14*s.* 7*d.*, made up as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Horses	298	4	0
Cattle	573	0	0
Sheep	465	10	0
Pigs	234	9	0
Wool	184	11	7

£235 was realised by the sale of produce exclusive of the annual sale.

The stock on the farm on March 31st was as follows: horses and ponies 85; cattle, 155; sheep, 550; pigs, 115.

About five acres of moorland have been reclaimed, and between 30 and 40 acres broken and trenched for roots. A new road 860 yards long has been made and a permanent bridge built with granite slabs across the river to give access to the newly reclaimed portion of the farm.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	36	—	36	544 1 1	
Bookbinders	8	—	8	261 0 0	
Carpenters	25	—	25	473 16 0	
Knitters	25	—	25	174 16 0	
Oakum pickers	49	—	49	14 13 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	38	—	38	262 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	43	—	43	862 7 4	
Smiths and fitters	16	—	16	455 19 4	
Tailors, &c.	126	—	126	1,807 3 4	
Twine makers	32	—	32	586 11 8	
Total	398	—	398	—	5,443 4 3
FARM:					
Breaking bones and stones ...	24	—	24	365 11 0	
Cropping, &c.	72	—	72	1,105 10 0	
Gardening	25	—	25	385 17 0	
Haymaking	19	—	19	295 10 0	
Manuring	4	—	4	66 17 0	
Reclaiming	8	—	8	126 1 0	
Sundries	74	—	74	1,151 16 0	
Walling	3	—	3	53 2 0	
Total	229	—	229	—	3,550 4 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	39	—	39	1,518 0 10	
Carpenters	18	—	18	678 15 9	
Excavators	13	—	13	441 18 11	
Labourers	117	—	117	2,699 11 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	7	—	7	254 19 7	
Plasterers	6	—	6	195 12 9	
Plumbers	6	—	6	198 19 4	
Quarrymen	40	—	40	1,547 16 0	
Slaters	4	—	4	155 9 6	
Smiths and fitters	33	—	33	1,285 4 9	
Stone cutters	69	—	69	2,664 11 4	
Total	352	—	352	—	11,640 13 9

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Bakers	10	—	10	296 8 0	
Cooks	16	—	16	494 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	60	—	60	934 9 0	
Gas makers	2	—	2	46 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	115 17 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 7 0	
Washers	16	—	16	368 15 6	
Total	111	—	111	—	2,302 12 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Not told off at unlocking ...	10	—	10		
Sick	53	—	53		
Under punishment	10	—	10		
Total	73	—	73		
GRAND TOTAL	1,163	—	1,163	—	22,937 0 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Service has been held daily in the chapel, and on Sundays, morning and afternoon service with sermon. The services are fully choral on Sundays, and the hearty congregational singing has frequently been remarked upon by visiting clergy and other strangers present. One has endeavoured to keep the choir carefully trained, and solo singing, anthems, &c., have been efficiently rendered. On Easter Day and Christmas Day the choir was augmented, with your kind permission, by certain members of the officers' band. I feel much indebted to Principal Warder Carr, the bandmaster, and the other officers concerned for the labour they undertook to make these particular services the great success they were. Subsequent visits to prisoners, statements in their letters home, and remarks made by them to the Governor and other officials revealed a remarkable appreciation of the efforts made to uplift their minds to the teaching of these two great Christian festivals.

During the year Holy Communion has been celebrated in the chapel 16 times, that is monthly and on the great festivals. The average number of men making their communion has been 67. Previous to each Communion a class for instruction has been

held. At these services, and indeed at all chapel services, the reverent demeanour of the men for the most part has been noticeable and most pleasing.

During the winter months a Bible Class was conducted each week with an average attendance of 86. Services, usually with short addresses, have been held daily in the infirmary wards; Holy Communion has been administered to the sick on two occasions; patients have been visited daily.

All men have been seen on arrival, and before discharge or transfer. Men under punishment and applications have been seen each day.

My colleagues and I have endeavoured to keep up systematic cellular visitation, and have paid periodical visits to prisoners under mental observation, to members of the long-sentence division, and frequent visits to all juvenile-adults. Cellular visitation of convict recidivists, since one then comes upon them when they are unprepared and so apt to give themselves away, frequently brings surprises even to a prison chaplain with some experience.

On April the 6th last our beautiful new granite altar was erected in the chapel. It was dedicated on April the 8th, Palm Sunday, and with the many other improvements there, acts as an incentive to a devotional feeling and reverence for God's house. During the past twelve months the following clergymen have kindly come forward to preach: the Rev. Cecil Hawker, Rector of Melsonby, Darlington, the Rev. R. S. Roe, Rector of Lanteglos, Cornwall, the Rev. J. H. Prince, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, the Rev. T. Brough, Chaplain, Crownhill Barracks, Plymouth, the Rev. E. E. Skinner, Vicar of St. Paul's, Tavistock, the Rev. G. Thorpe, Rector of Lydford, the Rev. Lister Coles, Curate-in-charge, Postbridge, Devon, the Rev. Heathcote Smith, Curate-in-charge, Princetown. Several of these gentlemen came specially for the season of Lent, when we also had the benefit of listening to the ghostly counsel of two laymen, both licensed lay readers, Mr. R. S. Bovy, Diocesan Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, and Captain Davey, of the Church Army.

From December 2nd to 9th, a Mission was held under the auspices of the Church Army. Captain Prior, the Missioner, made quite an impression on a considerable body of men, and I venture to hope that in some instances it will be lasting. He visited 180 applicants in their cells, and all the Church of England juvenile-adults. His success lay, as I think is the case with most prison Missioners, in his private interviews.

The Bishop of Exeter held a Confirmation on the 7th of March; fifteen candidates were presented, six of these being juvenile-adults. They had each been carefully prepared in class beforehand. The Bishop remarked upon the attention of the candidates and the brightness of the service.

We have been fortunate in our lectures this season. The Rev. A. F. Bird, Organising Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the Dioceses of Truro and Exeter, lectured on January the 2nd on a "Visit to Japan," and on February the 28th on his recent "Trip to China." The fact that

he spoke from personal experience with regard to these peoples in the Far East, added interest to his addresses, and he was listened to in the closest manner.

On March 15th we were lucky enough to secure a lecture on Astronomy by Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S., Lowndes Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge. Sir Robert most generously came purposely from Exeter to deliver this lecture.

On August 30th a service was conducted, and a moral lecture given in the chapel, by General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. He was accompanied by nine of his Staff. Their sacred songs were popular with the men, and the General spoke in a manly, straightforward way, appealing forcibly to the better feelings of his listeners.

I am happy to report that the prisoners' library continues in a satisfactory condition ; complaints with any degree of reason are very few.

The most cheering element in the work here is in connection with the juvenile-adults. The length of time, going into years, one has for observing individual cases, exhibits quite remarkable results as to what a system enjoining regularity of life, constant attention to muscular development, enforced self-control, coupled with sympathetic treatment, can do for the brighter specimen of our young convicts. This treatment seems to wage war effectively with, and this kind of life to successfully combat, to a considerable extent, some evil effects of years of moral neglect or passed in degrading environment. I venture to think that to the uninitiated, the change in the whole appearance, in manner, and even in opinions on general matters, that a year in the life of a juvenile-adult can bring about, and I know has accomplished, would come as a surprise. During the year the lads have been addressed on the subjects of Gambling and Temperance by Mr. R. S. Bovy, of Exeter. The Rev. H. H. Breton, of Christchurch, Hastings, spoke to them on Manliness ; the Rev. Cecil Hawker gave them an account of his life and experiences in South Africa ; Captain Prior, Church Army, told them of the work done by boys attached to his Society ; the Rev. A. Wright, Clerical Secretary of the White Cross League, spoke on Purity ; and Colonel Coulson, J.P. for Northumberland, interested them with an address on the Manliness of Kindness to the Weak. Essays written by the lads on subjects of public interest, prove well how some of these youngsters can think healthily for themselves if they want to, and give evidence of their ability to clearly define right from wrong. I report with pleasure that as a rule they give the Schoolmaster little, if any, trouble. They usually appear to enjoy the school work, and take an intelligent interest in their lessons. I am constantly questioned by them as to the earning of "special merit marks," and I note in the majority a keen determination not to forfeit any. With the fewest possible exceptions the behaviour of those who have gained the privilege of association for simple games on certain nights of the week has been exemplary. All this leads up to the date of the lads' liberation, and his prospects then. One's warmest sympathy and appreciation go with the Borstal Association in its judicious handling of him when out in

the world again, and what is equally important, not to lose sight of him and to safeguard him from falling into crime again.

With regard to the prospects of ordinary convicts on release, Mr. Colin F. Campbell for the Church Army Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and Commissioner Sturgess for the Salvation Army, visit the prison periodically; many of the men elect to go to the St. Giles' Mission. I would mention with thankfulness one branch of work taken up by Mr. Wheatley, but more especially by the Church Army which cannot be too highly commended. I refer to the assistance, monetary or otherwise, given to destitute wives and children of prisoners.

I beg to testify to the smartness, and steady and careful work of members of the Chaplain's staff. I have noted a hearty and loyal co-operation.

One's thanks are due to the Misses Langley of Postbridge, for their continued kindness in sending flowers for the decoration of the chapel altar.

I am grateful to the Governor especially and other members of the Prison staff for any help received in carrying out my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good during the past year, and the usual low death rate maintained, six deaths only having occurred with a daily average population of 1,163 convicts.

No epidemic has arisen, and there have been three attempts at suicide, two palpably feigned and one genuine; the latter was removed to Parkhurst as mentally unstable.

Seven chronic invalids were transferred to Parkhurst on medical grounds and twelve weak minded prisoners.

The supplies from the contractors have, with few exceptions, been of good quality, and great care has been taken in the preparation and serving of the meals.

The ventilation, warming, and general sanitary arrangements of the prison are on the whole good.

The health of the officers and their families has been good; a few isolated cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever occurred, traceable, I think, to the recent epidemic. One of the Local Government Board medical inspectors made an exhaustive enquiry into the diphtheria outbreak in this district in the early part of last year, and it is satisfactory to know that he did not consider the disease originated in Princetown, but was imported, and that, as a result of his report, a system of water supply for drinking and flushing is to be laid on in the village by the rural authorities.

The daily average number of prisoners under treatment in hospital was 52, and the diseases were of the usual type. An epidemic of influenza occurred in the prison in December, 1906, and again in March, 1907.

Juvenile-Adult Convicts.

The health and general medical condition of the juvenile-adult convicts continue to be most satisfactory, and another year's comparison of the different body measurements and other data carefully recorded on their admission and discharge confirm my observations of last year as to increased muscular development, chest girth and expansion, and improved physical and moral tone.

Nearly four years' experience of these boys has led me to an opinion which is quite contrary to any idea that they are recruited from the mentally degenerate, as the large majority are bright and fairly intelligent lads of the town hooligan type who show distinct aptitude in the different trades taught here, and of making marked progress in school work under tuition. The penal sentence, as a rule, is a culmination of several minor ones, chiefly for theft and burglary, and their family histories show that for some reason or other, viz., drunken, cruel, or step parents, poverty, truancy, &c., they are thrown on to the world at an early age to shift for themselves, and living from hand to mouth, gradually drift into crime and thrive by their wits; a process which naturally develops quicker instincts and mental shrewdness. Break their habits by sufficiently long imprisonment—not a difficult matter in the plastic period of youth—and deviate the misspent and misdirected energy into the proper channel, and you have excellent material to work upon when they are discharged from prison, and this is what is being done at Dartmoor.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the convict prison are at the present time quite satisfactory. Shortly after my arrival at this prison a serious outbreak took place, which was inquired into at the time. After the removal of those who took part in the disturbances, things gradually assumed normal conditions, and I am very glad to be able to report that, with very few exceptions, the conduct of the convicts has been distinctly good. There seems now a more contented spirit existing, and serious reports are rare.

There are still a good many of the old hands located in the prison, but without doubt the decision to send only those here who have not served a previous penal sentence, will have a far reaching effect.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent, and their behaviour during the mutinous outbreak in October last, showed them possessed of tact, common sense, and patience at a moment when a wrong word or action might have resulted in very serious consequences. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The condition of the buildings is good, some of them are in course of erection, and small improvements and alterations have been found necessary in those already completed.

The fire appliances are in good order, also the water is sufficient, and fire practice takes place regularly.

The quantity of bedding and clothing has been sufficient for the requirements of the prison. The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all the rules for the government of the prison have been complied with, except when reported.

I have nothing specially to report. It would be a great advantage to officers if a few more married quarters were available, house rent being high in Maidstone.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	18 13 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	47 9 4	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	104 1 3	
Total	7	—	7	—	170 4 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	20	—	20	622 3 4	
Carpenters	4	—	4	126 4 11	
Labourers	32	—	32	517 13 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	45 8 0	
Plumbers	2	—	2	70 9 1	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	77 15 1	
Stone cutters	3	—	3	96 18 4	
Total	65	—	65	—	1,556 11 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	123 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	—	9	137 19 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	50 3 0	
Washers	4	—	4	89 3 6	
Total	22	—	22	—	462 13 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL	100	—	100	—	2,189 9 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Daily prayers have been read in the Hall. The hymns have been effectively led by a choir of convicts and heartily joined in by the congregation. One morning of the week I have myself conducted the service with an address. I see all receptions and discharges. Prisoners are visited in their cells from time to time. The sick and those under punishment are also visited.

Notice is given of Holy Communion, but few partake of this sacrament.

The special grant of library books proved exceedingly useful in employing the minds of some turbulent spirits. Indeed the Librarian is to be congratulated on his success—in what must have been a great difficulty—in dealing with the literary demands of those prisoners.

Those who require assistance on discharge avail themselves of the three London Societies: the Royal, Church Army, and Mr. Wheatley's.

The Church Army have held a Mission.

In my absence the Rev. W. Spear has undertaken the duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Twelve prisoners have been admitted into hospital during the year.

There have been no deaths, no cases of insanity, and no convicts have been released on medical grounds.

There was one feebleminded prisoner (epileptic) left in the prison on March 31st for removal to Parkhurst in April.

There were two cases of attempted suicide—both feigned.

The food and water supplies have been good.

The warming and ventilation are satisfactory—also the clothing.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison are in good order.

Twelve new quarters have been erected in Salisbury Road. They are all in good order.

PARKHURST PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year ended the 31st March were satisfactory.

The privileges granted to the long-sentence division prisoners are appreciated.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There have been two cases of suicide and two attempts during the year.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences continue to improve.

The new bath house has been taken into use and has proved an immense benefit.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers, &c.	1	—	1	22 8 6	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	21	—	21	128 14 3	
Bookbinders	25	—	25	877 14 6	
Carpenters	2	—	2	56 9 0	
Knitters	17	—	17	84 16 6	
Needleworkers	33	—	33	149 19 11	
Net makers	19	—	19	334 14 2	
Printers	45	—	45	1,598 14 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	3	—	3	45 11 2	
Ship fender makers ...	32	—	32	526 12 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	15	—	15	289 13 10	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	91 7 7	
Tailors, &c.	23	—	23	406 12 10	
Total	239	—	239	—	4,613 9 6
FARM:					
Gardening	75	—	75	1,155 6 0	
Sundries	62	—	62	964 13 0	
Attending cattle	11	—	11	171 1 0	
Total	148	—	148	—	2,291 0 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	7	—	7	264 11 0	
Carpenters	5	—	5	206 1 11	
Labourers	49	—	49	1,472 17 10	
Painters and glaziers ...	9	—	9	323 3 10	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	466 19 5	
Total	81	—	81	—	2,733 14 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	7	—	7	216 6 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	401 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	—	18	278 2 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 9 0	
Labourers	79	—	79	1,225 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	15	—	15	347 12 6	
Total	134	—	134	—	2,508 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	13	—	13		
Sick	151	—	151		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	168	—	168		
GRAND TOTAL	770	—	770	—	12,146 3 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been conducted on Sundays and the great festivals in accordance with the Standing Orders and Regulations. The musical portion has been well maintained, and at present we have several members of the choir of more than average ability. Anthems and solos have, as usual, been interspersed in the services with good effect.

The Holy Communion has been administered nine times in the chapel, and the average attendance has been 57. The applicants are always personally visited before the celebration.

The week-day services in the Chapel have been regularly performed.

As a general rule the conduct of the prisoners in the chapel, both on Sundays and week-days, is good, and the behaviour of the communicants is noticeably devout and attentive.

The services in the various parts of the infirmary have been carried out regularly, both on Sundays and week-days. The patients have been systematically visited, and those seriously ill have received special attention. The usual monthly musical service in the infirmary is much appreciated.

Cellular visitation has been carried out as usual. I have visited the whole prison four times during the year. I usually do this in the evening, which, for two reasons, seems the most suitable time; first, it leaves me free to make special visits in the dinner hour, and secondly, at the end of the day the prisoners are more at ease, having completed the day's duties.

I look upon this as a very important part of my work, and am glad to say that my visits seem to be appreciated.

The work of the school has been carried on in accordance with the official time-table, and I think with satisfactory results. Two of the masters are regularly engaged in the school.

The prisoners' library, that great factor in the organization of the chaplain's department, is, I am glad to say, in an efficient state. The friends of several prisoners have, by permission of the Directors, continued to send in excellent books and magazines, which have added to the usefulness of the English as well as the foreign section.

The Rev. Canon Conway has again presented useful books by permission of the Directors.

The plan of giving two books to each prisoner once a week works very well; and as applications for special books and educational books are systematically taken, and the books supplied strictly in turn, there are very few complaints.

Another blind prisoner is learning the Braille system, but at present he is not making much progress; but the prisoner for whom the Directors supplied the book on chemistry has made good use of his opportunities and has frequently expressed his thanks.

A mission was held under the auspices of the Church Army in May last, and, as in former years, the missioner's vigorous addresses in the chapel and his interviews with prisoners in their cells were much appreciated, and I trust were productive of lasting benefit.

The representatives of the Church Army and the Salvation Army have visited at stated times for Aid Society purposes.

Two years ago the Directors kindly sanctioned the celebration of Holy Communion in the prison chapel on certain Sunday mornings and festivals for the benefit of the officers and their families.

I am very glad to report that the privilege is still greatly valued, and on Easter Sunday morning 61 communicants attended.

As in previous years, I have conducted a Sunday evening service in the officers' recreation room during the winter months, and it continues to be appreciated and well attended.

The Sunday School for the children of the officers still prospers with a willing band of teachers composed of officers and their families, and is, I believe, doing a good work among the younger members of our somewhat isolated community.

I desire to acknowledge the sympathy and kindness always shown to me by the Governor and other superior officers in the discharge of my duties; and am pleased to report that the officers of my own department are satisfactory in every way.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory and the mortality moderate, taking into consideration the number of invalids, weak-minded, and insane prisoners received into this prison.

The daily average population was 768 ; the daily average under treatment in hospital 171. This number includes invalids, prisoners under mental observation, and lunatics located in the prison infirmary awaiting removal to asylum.

The number of prisoners received during the year was 381, an increase of 91 over the previous year ; of these 84 were sent here for observation as to mental state, and of this number 33 were classed as weak-minded, 23 placed in weak-minded parties for further observation, 3 certified insane without being classed weak-minded, 21 sent to ordinary labour parties, and 4 remained in the infirmary, still under observation, at the end of the year.

The number of deaths was 20 ; of these 2 were due to suicide by hanging, and in neither was the prisoner deemed suicidal ; at the inquest upon them no blame was attached to any of the officers of the prison.

Of the 18 deaths from natural causes, in 5 the disease had originated before reception into a local prison ; of the remaining 13, 6 were in ill-health necessitating admission to hospital on reception here, and 4 in moderate health only fit for light labour. Of the total number of deaths, 8 were 65 years of age or over.

Five prisoners were released on medical grounds, 2 of these were very senile, and the remaining 3 suffering from serious disease.

No case of infectious disease occurred within the prison during the year.

The number of cases of phthisis under treatment during the year was 22 ; of these 13 remained from the previous year and 9 were new admissions. Of the new admissions 4 were considered in bad health with the disease on conviction and 8 were suffering from tubercular disease on reception here. Five were discharged on licence during the year, one of them on medical grounds. One died from asphyxia due to the bursting of a tubercular abscess in the lung.

The weak-minded convicts continue to be collected here, and in addition others whose mental state is still doubtful after their observation in the infirmary are placed in the weak-minded parties for further observation.

The special rules for the treatment of the weak-minded are adhered to.

The number classed as weak-minded at the end of the year was 107, but in addition to these there were 35 convicts attached to the weak-minded parties for further observation. The weak-minded continue to be employed at market-garden work chiefly, but some at road sweeping, coir picking, &c. At the end of the year of the classified weak-minded and those attached for further observation, 92 were working in outdoor parties and 27 indoor.

The total number of reports for misconduct incurred by the weak-minded and further mental observation cases was 174 ; this

very favourable result being due very largely to the tact with which this intractable type of prisoner is dealt with by the officers specially appointed to look after them.

The following table of classification is that which has been adopted during the past three years.

Classification of Weak-minded Convicts.

(*a.*) Congenital deficiency—	
1. With epilepsy	4
2. Without epilepsy	35
(*b.*) Imperfectly developed stage of insanity	18
(*c.*) Mental debility after attack of insanity	8
(*d.*) Senility	10
(*e.*) Alcoholic	9
(*f.*) Undefined	23
Total	107

It will be of interest, I think, to glance at the crimes, number of previous convictions, and ages on first conviction of these classified as weak-minded.

The following is a list of the crimes of these classified weak-minded, for which they are severally undergoing sentences of penal servitude, and the number convicted for each type of crime :—

False pretences	3
Receiving stolen property	1
Larceny	16
Burglary	4
Shop-breaking, house-breaking, warehouse-breaking, &c.	15
Possessing mould for coining	1
Demanding money with menaces	1
Threatening letters	1
Robbery with violence	2
Wilful damage	1
Possession of explosives	1
Manslaughter	5
Wounding with intent	11
Shooting with intent	2
Grievous bodily harm	1
Wilful murder	15
Rape	2
Carnal knowledge of little girls	7
Arson	16
Cattle or sheep killing	2

Taking the number of previous convictions recorded against these classified weak-minded I find, no previous conviction against 26, but the remaining 81 convicts have previous convictions ranging severally from 1 to 78 to the total number of 1,032.

Taking the ages on committal for first crime of those amongst these 107 weak-minded who committed their first crime before

the age of 22 :—I find 7 were convicted at the age of 10 years or under, 18 between the ages of 11 years and 16 years, and 23 between the ages of 17 years and 22 years. The total number of previous convictions recorded against these 48 convicts was 738.

The New State Asylum at Parkhurst being ready for occupan, the first batch of lunatics, 25 in number, was removed there on the 25th of June, and the remainder on the 28th June and 5th July, with the exception of one who was too ill to leave the association ward of the prison infirmary.

During the year 36 convicts were certified insane ; of these 27 had been sent to Parkhurst for mental observation, and two were epileptics. Of the total number 28 had been classed as weak-minded prior to certification as insane.

One death occurred amongst the insane before their removal to the State asylum ; death being due to general paralysis of insane.

Of the total number certified during the year, 32 were removed to the Parkhurst State Asylum, 2 to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and 2 remained in the prison infirmary at the end of the year.

It has been found possible to continue to give cabbage to all prisoners once a week during the greater part of the year.

The sanitary condition, warming, ventilation and cleanliness of the prison have been satisfactory, and improvements continue gradually to be carried out where necessary.

The new bath house taken into use during the year is well equipped and excellent for its purpose.

The health of the officers has been good. One case of scarlet fever occurred in the family of an officer living in quarters ; a full report was furnished at the time.

PORTLAND PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and the very satisfactory state of the discipline of the prison, coupled with the continued diminution of appeals and complaints by the prisoners, again emphasizes the fact to which I have drawn attention in previous reports, *i.e.*, the tactful and conscientious way in which the officers perform their arduous and responsible duties.

As regards the conduct of the prisoners, there has not been during the year a single case of a prisoner being restrained in cross irons, or being confined in a special cell (it will be seen in another part of this report that there were six cases of men restrained in irons, but these were merely cases of restraint in handcuffs and for a few hours only). This, I think, bears out my

statement above as to the discipline ; and as regards the continued diminution of appeals and complaints, the number of applications on all subjects to Directors, Inspectors, and Board of Visitors, together for the entire year only amounts to 158 as against 445 five years ago, during which time there has been a steady and continuous decrease.

The institution of the Intermediate Class, on which I reported last year on the conclusion of its first year of working, continues to give most satisfactory results; the power to promote or degrade, after original classification, from the various classes (Star, Intermediate, and Recidivist, members of all of which are now at this prison), is a very useful one, and those who have earned promotion to a higher classification have greatly appreciated the same. During the past year nine Intermediates have been promoted to the Star Class, and two Recidivists to the Intermediate Class ; while two Stars have been degraded to Intermediates, and two Intermediates to Recidivists.

The Long-Sentence Division also continues to work satisfactorily. There are now 28 of these men at this prison.

I wish to record my annual acknowledgment of the services rendered to us by the Church Army Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society under Mr. Colin Campbell. As usual the bulk of the men have availed themselves of this society ; out of a total of 205 who availed themselves of Aid Societies, 138 went to the Church Army Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the remaining 67 being distributed amongst all the other societies, town and country.

The condition of the buildings is on the whole satisfactory. Only one of the old halls is now standing. Since last year's report another new hall ("A" Hall) has been completed, and was occupied on the 22nd August, *i.e.*, rather less than 2 years from the date of laying the first stone. This brings the accommodation in these large modern cells up to a total of 398, exclusive of the large cells which always existed in the "Separate Cells" block. Since the occupation of "A" hall, the old "F South" hall has been demolished and the foundations of the first section of the new "D" hall on its site are well advanced.

There have been no escapes. There was one attempt at escape to the extent of a man tampering with his cell lock (the method of securing these locks is now to be altered) and getting out of his cell into the corridor, where he was at once secured by the patrol.

There have been no suicides or attempts at suicide.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in full working order and the supply of water adequate.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The prison rules and regulations have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought to the notice of, the Directors.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	5	—	5	173 16 3	
Carpenters	6	—	6	141 6 0	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 9 0	
Moulders	25	—	25	956 0 0	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 12 10	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	12	—	12	328 0 6	
Smiths and fitters	39	—	39	1,297 10 5	
Tailors, &c.	22	—	22	468 3 7	
Stone dressers	12	—	12	227 0 8	
Total	124	—	124	—	3,631 2 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	67	—	67	2,592 10 0	
Carpenters	8	—	8	296 6 4	
Excavators	9	—	9	284 0 0	
Labourers	26	—	26	468 1 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	12	—	12	395 9 0	
Sawyers, wood	2	—	2	63 13 3	
Smiths and fitters	18	—	18	739 13 5	
Stone cutters	108	—	108	3,959 6 6	
Total	250	—	250	—	8,798 19 6
Admiralty:					
Carpenters	10	—	10	276 7 2	
Excavators	38	—	38	1,453 15 0	
Labourers	16	—	16	493 6 0	
Quarrymen	98	—	98	3,831 9 10	
Smiths and fitters	47	—	47	1,996 0 0	
Stone cutters	12	—	12	479 10 2	
Riggers	4	—	4	153 0 0	
Platelayers	7	—	7	275 7 6	
Total	232	—	232	—	8,958 15 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	8	—	8	262 14 0	
Cooks	14	—	14	419 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	35	—	35	544 6 0	
Gardeners	18	—	18	282 5 0	
Gasmakers	2	—	2	38 9 6	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	119 14 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Labourers	8	—	8	118 7 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	42 13 6	
Washers	14	—	14	317 2 0	
Total	106	—	106	—	2,145 5 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	28	—	28		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	42	—	42		
GRAND TOTAL	754	—	754	—	23,534 2 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The duties of my department have been carried out to the best of our ability by the assistant chaplain and myself. In addition to the prescribed religious services, which have all been duly performed, we have held evening classes for religious instruction. With an efficient choir, and weekly practices, the chapel services are invariably bright and stimulating. The conduct of the men continues to be wonderfully good, a fair proportion of them following the services with an intelligent interest, quite as many, I imagine, as may be found in an ordinary church.

The Holy Communion is now administered twice a month; the star class men communicating on the first Sunday in the month, and on the second Sunday the intermediates. This is an arrangement which, I think, is more convenient to all concerned, and meets with the approval of officers as well as prisoners.

On the fourth Sunday in Lent the Bishop of Salisbury administered the rite of Confirmation in the Prison Chapel. The candidates, of whom there were 34, were men of good character in prison, and of whose sincerity, so far as we could judge, there was no question. It is, happily, an infrequent occurrence for a regular communicant to be reported for misconduct. The majority of them, I am assured, are anxious to set an example of patient endurance, self-control and steadiness, before their heedless fellow prisoners, and we have ample evidence that such example has a good influence. One result, as one cannot help noticing, is that

the men generally are better affected towards the Chaplain's department. Indeed, and I say it only in a thankful spirit, I have never known a prison in which the Chaplain's ministrations were more sympathetically received or respected.

During Lent, the "Story of the Cross" was sung at the close of the Sunday afternoon services, and during Holy Week we gave a fifteen minutes' address in the Chapel each morning, an extension of time being kindly granted.

On Easter Day, 103 men made their Communion at 8 a.m., and the quiet solemnity of the service, so remarkably impressive, was noticed and commented on subsequently by many who were present. This service will remain long in my memory as one of the most reverent and encouraging in which it has ever been my privilege to participate.

Both on Christmas and Easter days the chapel was, as is usual on these occasions, very nicely decorated, and so far as we were able, put in keeping with the gladsome spirit of the seasons. On Christmas morning the choir sang Jackson's "Te Deum and Jubilate," and in the afternoon Gounod's "Nazareth," and a selection of suitable carols. All this may seem to an outsider of little importance, but we, who work among these men, and who know how genuine and deep is their gratitude, are firmly persuaded that all efforts of the kind to bring some little joy and brightness into their lives are far indeed from being in vain. For at least two months after Christmas there were in prisoners' letters to their friends expressions of gratitude as well as of pleased surprise. I should mention that three ex-prisoners kindly sent flowers for the Christmas decorations.

In November the annual Church Army Mission was held, and proved singularly helpful and encouraging. The addresses were excellent in tone and subject matter, and seemed to produce a good impression. The Missioner interviewed 78 applicants. I am deeply thankful to the Church Army for this annual special effort.

To Mr. Colin Campbell, to whom I have written scores of letters in the course of the year, I am greatly indebted for the kindly promptitude with which he has invariably responded to my frequent appeals on behalf of discharged prisoners and the friends of men still in prison. Without the help of such an organization as the Church Army, the prospects of very many convicts on release would be dismal indeed.

From many ex-convicts letters have been received in the course of the year, testifying to the practical and timely help given them by the Church Army and kindred societies.

The prisoners' library is in excellent condition both as to quality and quantity, well stocked with useful works on all such subjects as are likely to prepare men for their return to civil life. I have very heartily, on behalf of our charge, to thank the Directors for the special grants of books to our library. One of the most encouraging features in a convict prison, it seems to me, is the really earnest effort made by a great number of men to qulaify themselves for their respective callings by reading technical trade manuals, indicating, as it certainly does, an intention to work honestly for a living when they get out of prison.

Cellular visitation is regularly carried on ; and we do what we can to turn our visits to good account.

There can be no doubt that the system now in operation of carefully dividing the men into classes according to character is working, and will continue to work out in excellent results. We have been able in the course of the year to recommend for promotion to a superior class, several men, whose record of conduct in prison left no doubt on our mind as to their moral improvements. The prospect of promotion is of course generally an incentive to good conduct, no less than to industry.

The tone of the prison continues singularly good. Frequently, when we pay our daily visit to the separate cells, there are no punishments to be seen.

Daily service is held in the infirmaries, and frequent short addresses given.

I may be permitted briefly to refer to the work imposed on the Chaplain of the prison in addition to the regular routine official duties. I have this year taken part in 70 services at the Parish Church of St. Peter. Forty-two visits were paid to the Portland Prison Officers' Schools, of which the Chaplain is ex-officio correspondent ; frequent journeys made on business matters connected with the schools, and numerous meetings of the managers attended. Sixteen visits were paid to the Verne Citadel for the purpose of holding religious services, and of visiting the soldiers confined in the military prison.

I am able to speak highly of the earnest and capable officers comprising my staff. They have, one and all, rendered me very efficient and valuable help.

The Governor has always supported me in every reasonable demand, and has given me much sympathy and practical help.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the convicts has been very good. Diarrhœa, formerly so prevalent, shows a progressive diminution, as the result of structural, sanitary and dietary improvements.

There was no case of infectious disease in the prison, other than the case of enteric fever, which was mentioned as a recent occurrence in my last annual report. The patient made a good recovery. Further investigation as to its origin made it reasonable to assume that the disease was contracted in the local prison from which he had recently been received.

Seven ordinary invalids were removed to Parkhurst, and 33 mental cases, this figure being a percentage of 2·95 on the total number of convicts in the general prison during the year, obtained by adding the number of new arrivals during the year to the number in prison on April 1st, 1906. Two were certified as lunatics and removed direct to the State Asylum at Parkhurst. Seven others showed a degree of mental weakness, of which the certifiability was doubtful, but inclining to the positive. In the remainder the degree of mental weakness, although unfitting them for the ordinary discipline of the prison, was obviously not of a certifiable character.

The cases removed to Parkhurst on mental grounds may be tabulated as follows :—

(*a*) Certified and removed as lunatics (acute mania and delusional mania)	2
(*b*) Mental deterioration accompanying epilepsy ...	2
(*c*) Congenital deficiency, deterioration following previous attacks, premature senile degeneration, incipient and imperfectly developed states of insanity	29

In four of the mental cases the convicts were admitted to the hospital for observation immediately on reception from a local prison, the mental state being considered doubtful, as the result of examination at the moment, or from evidence contained in the Medical Record.

In all the other cases the indications of mental weakness became apparent at varying intervals after reception into this prison.

There was only one attempted suicide, not genuine and of clumsy character, in a convict who was afterwards found to be weakminded.

In regard to accidents on the works, I have much pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that, although many minor injuries were treated in the hospital, there was no case of serious accident. During the previous year there were four sick, with one fatal case.

The food supplies have been very good, and the meals well cooked and served. All the milk consumed in the general prison and hospital was sterilised before issue. There has been an increased use of green vegetables, with much advantage to the health of the convicts who have keenly appreciated the addition.

No addition to, nor alteration of, the ordinary prison diet has been required, except in the case of one convict who has exceeded 20 years in prison, and who received hospital diet in lieu of prison diet for one month.

Two convicts were released on medical grounds.

The advantage to health of proper care of the teeth and of skilled dentistry, the knowledge of which is spreading among the general population, is increasing among the prison population also. Many convicts now appeal for extractions under an anæsthetic, the filling of carious teeth, and the repair of their own dentures or for entirely new dentures, at the public expense. The granting of facilities for meeting all reasonable requirements under this head, at a minimum of cost to the public, is a problem which seems likely to demand solution at no distant date.

The health of the officers and their families in the quarters has been very good.

Two officers were invalided from the service during the year. One officer died in the hospital of acute pneumonia accompanying influenza.

The officers of the hospital staff have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

APPENDIX No. 22.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

AYLESBURY STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Since the Reformatory was opened in August, 1901, 210 inmates have been received.

During the year ending on the 31st of March, 1907, 47 cases have been admitted. Of these, one woman was convicted under Section 1 of the Act of 1898, and sent here direct; her crime, in addition to being a habitual drunkard, was attempting suicide. All the other cases were transfers from Certified Inebriate Reformatories by order of the Secretary of State, chiefly on account of bad and violent conduct.

Twenty-seven inmates have been discharged during the year. Of these, 25 were released at the expiration of their periods of detention, whilst the remaining two were transferred to Certified Inebriate Reformatories. They had both been convicted on indictment, and sent here direct from prison. Their conduct was so satisfactory as to justify their removal to institutions where less strict discipline is necessary. Two inmates died during the year.

The number of inmates under detention on the 31st of March, 1906, was 80, and on the 31st of March, 1907, 98; it will therefore be seen that our accommodation has for some time past been taxed to its fullest extent. The smallest number in custody on any day was 78 on the 8th of June, 1906, and this was for one day only. The greatest number in custody was on the 19th of March, 1907, the number being 100.

The daily average number for the year was 88.

The inmates have been employed during the year in laundry work, in the cook-house, in knitting, making mail-bags for the General Post Office, making and repairing clothing for the institution, making clothing for the boys of the Greenwich Schools, making the female officers' uniforms, making small Indian wool mats for doorways, in the general work of the Reformatory, and in gardening. The latter form of labour is, without doubt, the most satisfactory for the strong able-bodied women. Fourteen inmates are now employed in this work, and rather more than one and a half acres of land are under cultivation. More women could be put to gardening labour if more land was available, and

I hope that the area for cultivation may be increased in the near future. The inmates thus employed take considerable interest in the work, and it is seldom that any serious breach of the rules is made by any of them. The physical exertion, and out-door life no doubt produces a proper amount of healthy fatigue, so that they have no desire to quarrel with their fellows, as is so often the case with this class of individual. One hundred and forty-two cwts. of various kinds of vegetables have been produced during the year, also two cwts. of red and black currants, four cwts. of gooseberries, and ten cwts. of rhubarb. In addition, about 2,500 geranium and other plants have been raised from cuttings in the greenhouse.

The wisdom of segregating the worst cases of feeble-mindedness and the mentally "borderland" inmates from the others is more and more apparent as time goes on. About twenty cases have been in this division during the year. They are all noisy, violent, abusive, and give trouble in every possible way. Much credit is due to those attendants who have charge of them, and who by tact and kindness are able to maintain a fair amount of discipline amongst them. So far as is possible they are kept at work. They supply coal to the various parts of the institution, weed in the garden, and roll the gravel roads and paths. When indoors they are employed at making mail-bags, and re-making hair mattresses for the Reformatory.

The refractory block continues to be of great value for the detention of the noisy, violent and refractory inmates. Much better discipline and quietude can now be maintained amongst the more orderly of the inmates in the pavilions.

Concerning the conduct of the inmates I have to report that the number of offences dealt with during the past year has been 158, with a daily average population of 88, as compared with 151 in the previous year, with a daily average of 75. No officers have been assaulted during the year, nor has there been any breakage of windows. The class of inmate sent here from Certified Inebriate Reformatories continues to be as bad as possible. Of the 47 cases received in the past year 20 were transferred for assaulting attendants in Certified Reformatories, and the remainder for assaulting other inmates, damaging property in the Reformatories, persistently using foul language, and absconding or attempting to abscond.

The lady visitors have been most zealous and attentive in their care of the women, in spite of the extremely bad material with which they have to deal. Three inmates have been handed over to the care of the Salvation Army, who do all they can to render aid to inmates on their release, and one inmate has been sent to a convent.

Miss Grace Horwood has very kindly continued her lectures on Sunday afternoons to the women. They have proved most successful, and are greatly appreciated by all.

The Board of Visitors have held 11 meetings during the year, and have dealt with 80 applicants.

The buildings and walls are in a good state of repair, and the supply of water has been adequate for all purposes and of good quality.

The sanitary condition of the Reformatory is quite satisfactory. The ventilation and heating have been good, and the temperature has been kept to a uniform standard.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory, and have been punctually delivered.

The supplies of clothing, bedding, &c., have been sufficient to meet all requirements.

There has been no escape, or attempt to escape.

The fire appliances are sufficient, and in good working order. Fire drills are held frequently, and the fire brigade of female attendants is now most efficient. The Reformatory is in electric communication with the fire station in the town.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been excellent, and the routine duties have been performed to my entire satisfaction. My best thanks are due to the Chief Attendant and all other officers for the kind, tactful and humane manner they have invariably exhibited in dealing with the violent, troublesome, and semi-lunatic inmates which make up the population of the Reformatory.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the regulations laid down for the government of State Inebriate Reformatories have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

Medical Report.

There has been a good deal of sickness amongst the inmates during the year, the number of minor ailments treated as "complaining sick" being 4,959, an average of 14 per diem. The maladies which most frequently require attention are chronic dyspepsia—the most common form of which is characterised by persistent vomiting of all food for several days—loss of appetite, insomnia, various forms of hysteria, and violent outbreaks of maniacal passion. Eight inmates have received treatment as hospital patients; the daily average of these cases being four. There have been two deaths, one from chronic pleurisy, which was probably tuberculous, and terminated by rupture of the pleura; the other being a case of malignant disease of the uterus in a weak-minded woman. The disease was complicated when she had become extremely weak by the partial strangulation of an old irreducible inguinal hernia.

On the 30th of December, 1906, an outbreak of influenza occurred. Fifty-one inmates and nine female attendants were attacked within a period of about four days. The disease was of a mild type. Gastric disturbances were found in a majority of the cases.

There has been no case of suicide, but two inmates made attempts which were without doubt feigned. No release on medical grounds has occurred, nor have any inmates been certified insane.

The health of the staff has been good.

Concerning the mental states of the inmates sent to this institution, they can well be divided into four classes:—

1. The insane.
2. The definitely feeble-minded.
3. The less marked cases of feeble-mindedness.
4. The sane.

With regard to the mental conditions of the 47 women who have been admitted during the past year : Three were insane on reception. Two of these have improved considerably, but the third one will probably have to be certified before the expiration of her term of detention. Eleven are definitely and undoubtedly feeble-minded, high grade imbeciles for the most part, and lunatic in all but actual delusions. These are the cases segregated from their fellows. They are nearly all noisy, violent, vicious and destructive, so that their care and supervision at all times are most arduous and difficult. Seventeen are included in the third class, which comprises those who are abnormally excitable, subject to attacks of uncontrollable temper, perverted morally, of feeble reasoning powers, and unable to acquire knowledge beyond the most rudimentary principles. They are so mentally unstable as to be incapable of earning their livelihood on equal terms with their normal fellows. The remaining 16 were classed as sane, but several of them are of a rather low type of intellect and give a considerable amount of trouble.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES :				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Knitters	—	1	1	3 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	—	7	7	40 5 10	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	—	1	1	0 16 10	
Needleworkers	—	27	27	159 16 1	
Total	—	36	36	—	204 8 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory :					
Cooks	—	5	5	154 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	13	13	200 17 0	
Gardeners	—	15	15	242 1 0	
Stokers	—	2	2	46 7 0	
Washers	—	8	8	185 8 0	
Total	—	43	43	—	829 3 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	3	3		
Sick	—	5	5		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	9	9		
GRAND TOTAL ...	—	88	88	—	1,033 11 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily morning prayers have been said and Scriptural instruction given throughout the year.

On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday there has been shortened Divine service once daily.

There have been eight celebrations of Holy Communion.

The conduct of the inmates at these services has been orderly and devout.

Unceasing care has been taken to induce them to break away from the past and to discover any good means to make provision for their future well-being.

Few accept the means of reclamation held out to their reach by philanthropic persons and institutions.

The restraints of ordinary life are so generally distasteful to the majority that they refuse to surrender themselves to voluntary detention.

Notwithstanding, mental and moral weaklings as undoubtedly they are, I am constrained to hope that, by patient continuance in personal service towards them, some of the younger inmates may be brought under the operations of Divine grace to value and accept a helping hand to better life.

The schoolmistress has been painstaking to win their attention. The quiet hour spent in the schoolroom has been beneficial though not easily tabulated.

The library books have been in constant demand. The care generally taken of them is an evidence that they are read and valued.

Her Grace Adeline Duchess of Bedford and the Lady Battersea have continued their valuable sympathy and observation of the work.

The three ladies who visit at weekly or longer intervals to instruct and counsel the inmates have been untiring in patient endeavour for their betterment both within and without the Reformatory.

The Superintendent, and the whole staff, have cordially assisted the work in all possible ways.

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The capacity of the Reformatory has been increased during the year from 31 to 50 inmates by appropriating 19 cells in the Prison. These have been furnished in the same manner as the rooms in the Reformatory itself. At the same time the discipline staff has been increased from 5 to 8 officers, and, owing to the nature of their duties, they have been placed on the Convict scale of pay.

No inmates have been released on licence, nor have any been received on revoked licence.

The inmates have been employed at mail-bag making, sack mending, gardening, and the domestic service of the Reformatory. One inmate, a tailor, asked to be allowed to work at his own trade, so that he might earn money. I arranged with a tailor in this town to send him a little work in order to test his skill, and he promised that, if he were a good workman, he would give him work and pay him. When I informed the inmate of what I had arranged, he said he had changed his mind—he didn't want the work. I don't believe he ever did want it; but I believe he wanted the grievance that he asked for work and could not get it, and that consequently he was disappointed. At the same time it is only fair to state that, as a rule, inmates do not appear to be afraid of work.

Except for one very serious case of combined insubordination, scarcely amounting to mutiny in that I believe it was spontaneous rather than premeditated, the conduct of the inmates has been generally good. That it is as good as it is speaks for the great tact shown by the officers who are in continual touch with the inmates.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN MANUFACTURES:									
Hammock makers	1	—	1	8	13	3			
Mail-bag makers, &c. ...	15	—	15	45	2	9			
Sack-makers and menders, &c.	12	—	12	14	10	11			
Total	28	—	28	—			68	6	11
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:									
Carpenters	1	—	1	15	6	6			
Labourers	3	—	3	109	8	6			
Total	4	—	4	—			124	15	0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory:									
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	—	5	83	11	0			
Gardeners	4	—	4	64	15	6			
Total	9	—	9	—			148	6	6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1907—*cont.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	2	—	2		
GRAND TOTAL	43	—	43	—	341 8 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The inmates have regularly attended all the services in chapel. Their behaviour and attention have been quite good.

The sick and punishments have been visited daily, and the applicants seen. Cellular visits have been made regularly.

The men as a general rule are civil when one visits them.

The attendants give me every assistance in helping me to carry out my duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates has been good; there has been no epidemic disease.

During the year two inmates have been certified insane and removed to asylums; one of these, a confirmed epileptic, appeared to be very dangerous to others during a seizure, and has, I believe, been removed to an asylum in his own district; the other recovered sufficiently to be sent back to the Reformatory after being away for three months; his case was one of acute mania, and he made an attempt at suicide at the outset of the appearance of his symptoms. This has been the only attempt at suicide, real or feigned, during the year.

No death has occurred during the year.

The heating, lighting and ventilation of the buildings have been satisfactory, and the sanitary arrangements efficient.

The dietary has been sufficient in every respect.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

1907.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

WITH

APPENDICES.

(For the Year ended 31st March, 1908.)

(PART I.).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
1908.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

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1908.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR THE

YEAR 1907–1908.

Prison Commission,
Home Office, July, 1908.

SIR,

WE have the honour to present our Report for the year ended 31st March, 1908, as required by statute, together with the statistical and other information respecting the Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, and the State Inebriate Reformatories established under the Inebriates Act, 1898.

2. The number of prisoners received into local prisons during the past year under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment by the ordinary courts was 176,602, besides 501 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 17,918 persons imprisoned as debtors, or on civil process, and 1,212 in default of sureties, making a total of 196,233.

3. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were, respectively, convicted by the ordinary courts, 178,343; by courts-martial, 545; debtors and civil process, 19,230; in default of sureties, 1,164; total, 199,282. There was, therefore, during the past year, a diminution of 3,049 in the total number of prisoners, as compared with the previous year.

4. The population of the local prisons on the 31st March, 1908, was 18,354, having been 16,888 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1907–8 was 17,719, viz., 15,055 males and 2,664 females. In the previous year it was 17,911, viz., 15,161 males and 2,750 females.

5. The population of the convict prisons on the 31st March, 1908, was 3,029, having been 3,038 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1907–8 was 3,064, viz., 2,934 males and 130 females. In the previous year it was 3,032, viz., 2,898 males and 134 females.

6. The number of convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 1,179, of whom 430 had served previous sentences of penal servitude, a proportion of 36·5 per cent., as compared with a proportion of 33·2 per cent. during the previous year, when the number received was 1,035, of whom 344 had served previous sentences of penal servitude.

7. The following table shows the yearly average number of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, and their proportion to the population of the country, since the year 1859 :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons Sentenced to Penal Servitude in England and Wales.		Estimated Average Population of England and Wales.	Number of Persons Sentenced per 100,000 of Population.
During 5 years ended 31st December 1859 ..	2,589	19,257,000	13·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1864 ...	2,800	20,370,000	13·7
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1869 ...	1,978	21,681,000	9·1
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1874 ...	1,622	23,088,000	7·0
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1879 ...	1,633	24,700,000	6·6
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1884 ...	1,427	26,313,000	5·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1889 ...	945	27,830,000	3·3
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1894 ...	858	29,392,000	2·9
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1899 ...	770	31,061,000	2·5
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1904 ...	944	32,984,028	2·9
„ the year ended 31st December 1905 ...	977	34,152,977	2·9
„ the year ended 31st December 1906 ...	1,042	34,547,016	3·0
„ the year ended 31st December 1907 ...	1,075	34,945,600	3·1

8. The average length of sentences to imprisonment during the year, including both indictable and summary cases, was 39·8 days in the case of male prisoners and 26·3 in the case of female prisoners, as compared with 35·9 days for males and 24·3 days for females in the previous year, an increase of 3·9 days in the case of males, and 2 days in the case of females.

9. Thirty-six per cent. of the males and 39 per cent. of the females were sentenced to one week or less; 61 per cent. of the males and 65 per cent. of the females to two weeks or less; 93 per cent. of the males and 97 per cent. of the females to three months or less. Only 5·65 per cent. of the males and 1·99 per cent. of the females were sentenced to six months and over, and 1·16 per cent. of the males and ·16 per cent. of the females to over a year. As compared with the previous year, the sentences under one month showed a decrease of 4·1 per cent.; one month and under 12 months an increase of 4·8 per cent.; and the sentences to 12 months and over, an increase of 21 per cent.

10. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year was 4·33 years for males and 4·13 for females. During the previous year it was 4·38 years for males and 4·99 years for females.

11. *Prison Population.*—The following table will show the proportion which the number of prisoners received into prison from

ordinary courts, and convicted, on indictment and summarily, of offences against the law, bears to the general population of the country since the year 1880–1. It will give a better idea of the volume of crime than the daily average population, which might be the result of longer sentences, and not necessarily of a larger number of prisoners convicted of offences against the law :—

	Total number of persons received on conviction from Ordinary Courts, sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment.	Number per 100,000 of population of England and Wales.
Year ended 31 March 1881 ...	149,074	579·8
" " 1882 ...	161,438	621·5
" " 1883 ...	163,714	621·6
" " 1884 ...	160,836	604·0
" " 1885 ...	159,982	594·2
" " 1886 ...	147,632	542·3
" " 1887 ...	154,600	561·7
" " 1888 ...	147,779	531·0
" " 1889 ...	153,963	547·2
" " 1890 ...	145,268	510·6
" " 1891 ...	140,632	488·9
" " 1892 ...	137,260	473·2
" " 1893 ...	145,538	494·9
" " 1894 ...	156,466	526·2
" " 1895 ...	147,827	491·7
" " 1896 ...	153,952	506·5
" " 1897 ...	148,113	482·1
" " 1898 ...	153,965	495·7
" " 1899 ...	160,059	509·7
" " 1900 ...	153,460	483·4
" " 1901 ...	148,600	460·7
" " 1902 ...	166,996	513·4
" " 1903 ...	176,557	535·0
" " 1904 ...	189,888	568·9
" " 1905 ...	197,941	586·2
" " 1906 ...	195,056	571·1
" " 1907 ...	178,343	516·2
" " 1908 ...	176,602	505·4

12. It will be seen that the number of commitments per 100,000 of the population has been the subject of considerable fluctuation during the last quarter of a century, varying from the highest (621·6) in 1882–3, to the lowest (460·7) in 1900–1. Since 1900–1 there was a progressive rise, till 1904–5, when the number reached 586·2. In the year 1905–06 this annual increase received a check, a small decrease having occurred during that year. Since then the number has fallen to 505·4 per 100,000 of the population. This decrease was entirely in cases tried summarily, which were 18,573 fewer than in 1905–6.

13. For the last five years we have caused a table to be prepared at all prisons showing the actual offences which were the cause of imprisonment, with a view to making possible a

comparison of the existing criminality of the country for any given year with that of previous years, so far as it can be measured by commitments to prison.

14. A summary of the results is as follows. The full details will be found in Appendix 16 A and B to our Annual Reports for the years named :—

———	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions :—					
Offences against the Person.	1,495	1,340	1,364	1,442	1,374
Offences against Property	6,797	7,150	7,357	7,332	7,512
Other Offences... ...	348	271	251	192	205
Indictable Offences tried summarily.	21,730	21,784	21,890	20,272	20,886
Other offences tried summarily.	159,518	167,396	164,194	149,105	146,625
Totals	189,888	197,941	195,056	178,343	176,602

15. Further decreases are returned for certain of the offences tried summarily to which special attention was called last year, viz.: 449 for breach of police regulations and county and borough bye-laws; 307 for assault; 860 for offences against Highway Acts; 825 for prostitution; and 1,642 for begging and sleeping-out. An increase in the number of cases received into prison for the following offences is returned, viz.: 657 for larceny; 106 for cruelty to or neglect of children; 1,234 for drunkenness, and 138 for offences against the Merchant Shipping Acts.

16. *Classification of Prisoners.*—The number of cases placed by the Courts in each division of offenders since the passing of the Act of 1898 are as follows :—

Year.	First Division.	Second Division.
1899–1900	32	2,070
1900–1	16	2,113
1901–2	22	1,987
1902–3	26	2,179
1903–4	50	2,163
1904–5	46	2,256
1905–6	32	2,455
1906–7	160	2,361
1907–8	43	2,241

17. It will be observed that many Governors refer to the imperfect, and, in some cases, even improper use made by the Courts of the powers conferred upon them by the Prison Act,

1898, having for its object the better classification of prisoners, according to their character and degree of guilt.

18. The Governor of Bristol Prison points out that while 200 prisoners sentenced to hard labour were placed in the "Star" class (*i.e.*, were, in the opinion of the prison authorities of such character that they should not properly be associated with the ordinary prisoners), only 20 prisoners were ordered by the courts to be placed in the second division, and of these seven had been previously convicted, some of them several times.

19. The Governors of Durham, Northallerton, and Northampton Prisons advert to the same disinclination on the part of the Courts to use this very useful power; and, as pointed out in the report of last year, the wise and liberal use of this classification, conferred upon the Courts, ought to render it unnecessary to have recourse to the "Star" system in local prisons, if the segregation and special treatment had been ordered in each case by the court, and not imposed upon the executive authority after conviction. No less than 5,751 were classified by the executive authority in the "Star" class in local prisons last year.

20. It is not suggested that all these were proper subjects for the second division, but it is probable that if their antecedents had been examined, a larger number might have qualified for the second division. As a matter of fact, the number placed in that division is fewer than in the preceding years, and hardly in excess of the number for 1899–1900, *i.e.*, the first year of the operation of the new Act. It cannot be said that the anticipation of a better classification of prisoners, which was based upon the new powers given to the Courts in 1898 has, as yet, been realized.

21. *Juvenile Offenders.*—We are very glad to say that the diminution of juvenile crime, strictly so-called, *i.e.*, offences by persons under 16 years of age, continues, the numbers of those between 12 years and under 16, during the last eleven years, from 1897, having fallen from 1,630 to 566, or by nearly two-thirds.

22. We have referred more than once to the remarkable decrease in recent years in the number of juveniles received into Birmingham Prison. Last year there were only 20, as compared with 50 the previous year, and only five from the city of Birmingham itself. This year there were only eight, as compared with 20, and no case at all was received from the city of Birmingham,—a singular example of the successful operation of the Children's Court in that city.

23. The picture drawn by the Governor of Newcastle Prison as to the treatment of juveniles in that city is not so bright. Though there has been a slight decrease in the committals, *i.e.*, from 120 to 93, that number is still high. He quotes the case of a boy, aged 15, who had 17 previous convictions, and the longest sentence he had ever served was five days. He states also that

when these boys are allowed time to pay their fines, they make it the practice of surrendering themselves to the police on a Friday night, and so spend only one night in prison. The same boys are sometimes in prison for two or three weeks in succession. On one occasion, six boys were received on a Friday under sentence of three days, and one with a sentence of two days. They were all by law released the following morning. We concur with the opinion of the Governor as to the absolute futility and harmfulness of dealing with juvenile offenders in this way.

24. It is the admitted evil of this unnecessary and unwise commitment of young persons, while there are alternatives possible, against which the important provisions in the Children's Bill are directed; and it is earnestly hoped, should the Bill become law, that such cases as those to which we have referred will, in future, become impossible.

25. The following table shows the number of juvenile prisoners committed to prison on conviction during each of the eleven years ended 31st March, 1908 :—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1897	57	1	1,541	89
1898–9	42	1	1,586	93
1899–1900	18	1	1,193	60
1900–1	17	3	1,315	49
1901–2	17	2	1,235	41
1902–3	10	—	1,024	29
1903–4	9	—	1,030	42
1904–5	7	—	1,141	43
1905–6	3	—	999	30
1906–7	4	—	704	20
1907–8	3	—	548	18

26. 153 of the prisoners over 16 were also treated under the Rules for juveniles, as provided by the Rule 266 (3), which directs that " any prisoner who declares himself to be more than 16 years of age, but who, in the opinion of the Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer of the prison, should not, having regard to his character, constitution, and antecedents, properly be classed with adult prisoners, shall be classed as a juvenile offender."

27. *Juvenile-Adult Prisoners.*—Readers of our Annual Reports will have become familiar with the growth and development of what is known as the Borstal System. In our Report for 1897–8 we suggested that it should be a matter for very serious consideration " whether provision cannot be made by the law for

a differential treatment suited to the age and character of young persons, who, though, on commitment, are above the age of 16, cannot, in our opinion, reasonably be classed as adults, and who, at least, up to the age of 21, might become reclaimable from vicious courses, if the law would provide that their detention, even though the offence were not serious, should be of a sufficiently lengthened period to allow a full operation and effect of reformatory influences."

28. In our Report for 1899–1900, we described an experiment which we were making at Bedford Prison, where a small number of young prisoners of this age had been collected from the London Prisons for differential treatment *under the existing law*. This treatment did not, at that time, consist of much more than association for the purpose of trade instruction, additional and increased facilities for scholastic and moral instruction, and physical drill, with directions to the Governor, and Chaplain, to specially observe and watch the cases, so that an opinion might be formed whether the response made to a special effort on behalf of these lads would justify a formal adoption of the system. The experiment was a success, and it was decided, in the following year, to establish a larger class in a portion of the Convict Prison at Borstal. Special Rules were sanctioned by Parliament, by which the system of grades was established, with special privileges attached to each, according to industry and conduct, special instruction, useful trades organized, and physical drill made a part of the daily routine; and, what experience had already shown to be an essential condition of the successful treatment of this class, it was decided that at a reasonable time before the discharge of any prisoner, arrangements should be made with a philanthropic society, or individual person, for the prisoner's future welfare. A body of gentlemen, under the direction of Mr. Haldane Porter, who had already done much valuable work in supervising the cases discharged from Bedford Prison, undertook to direct their efforts specially to the Borstal cases on discharge.

29. At this time no definite limit of sentence had been fixed for treatment under Borstal Rules. It was merely provided that the sentence should be of sufficient length to give the reforming agencies, which it was proposed to apply, a reasonable time for operation.

30. The Borstal Class was formed, in the first instance, of selected offenders between the ages of 16 and 21, committed to Metropolitan Prisons, for a period of *six months*. But it was recognized that this limit was experimental, and it was stated in our Report for 1901–2 that the object of the experiment was to convince public opinion that the existing system of a succession of short sentences for young criminals was ineffective and mischievous, and that better results could be obtained if, by the action of Parliament, power were given to the Courts to commit for long periods, to the care of the State, young persons who

had shown themselves by their antecedents to be graduating for a course of "professional" crime.

31. The result of the first year's working of the Scheme was that of 42 discharges, only four were known to be re-convicted, and four lost sight of. We stated at the time that the successful handling at the prison of these lads, taken by itself, could not give us these good results. They were due to the benevolent interest taken in each case by the After-Care Association, which, as we have already stated, was recognized in the beginning as an essential condition of success. Although the experiment had been conducted up-to-date on a very small scale, we felt justified in saying that "we believe this to be the most important work of prison reform for the future, and that an incalculable benefit will accrue to the community from a recognition of the principle that up to the age of 21 the criminal character cannot be said to be fully formed, and that by wise methods, firmly applied, many of these lads who now go to prison over and over again under short sentences may be saved from joining the army of professional crime. There will always be recruits for this army, but we believe that recruiting will be made more difficult if the system of differential treatment of prisoners between 16 and 21 is generally recognized and brought into vogue."

32. The following year marks an important epoch in the Borstal System. In that year a new Association was formed, in which the object was to provide a perfect organization, supported, to a large extent, by voluntary contributions, for the assistance of lads on discharge from Borstal Prison. In that year also it was recognized definitely that, for purposes of reformation, *time* was an essential condition for success, and that great results must not be expected for any period of detention less than 12 months. It was decided also to extend to the whole country the System hitherto confined to the Metropolitan and Home District.

33. In this year also the System was formally applied to young convicts sentenced to penal servitude between the ages of 16–21. These have been since that date congregated at Dartmoor, and are the subject of care on discharge of the Borstal Association.

34. In the following year a part of Lincoln Prison was appropriated for the reception and treatment of cases from the North of England, under Borstal Rules; and it was decided also, as a matter of general policy, to adopt, as far as length of sentence would permit, the principle of the Borstal System *for all offenders*, 16–21, committed to prison. Having regard to the general shortness of sentence, this did not mean much more than strict segregation from adults, physical exercise and drill, weekly lectures and addresses in class, and special machinery at each prison for the after-care and disposal of all cases. Even in these cases of comparatively short sentences, gymnastic exercises have produced remarkable results. The lads gain in alertness and self-respect, and an improvement in moral tone follows naturally

upon an improvement in physical fitness. The puny city-bred lad, after a few weeks of this treatment, generally grows out of his clothes.

35. Experience soon began to point to the probable success of this general application of the principle, in spite of the fact that the prevailing shortness of sentences operated against full benefit being derived from reformatory effort. The success was most marked in those localities where magistrates, or other benevolent persons. personally co-operated in making the scheme a success. Local Borstal Committees were established at all prisons, and it was arranged that those members of the local Committees should become *ex-officio* honorary members of the Central Borstal Association, which it was intended should become, what it now is, the parent Society directing the general aid on discharge of this category of young prisoners.

36. This system is known as the "Modified" Borstal System to distinguish it from the "Full" Borstal System, which operates only at Borstal and Lincoln Prisons, under Parliamentary rule. The same results could not, of course, be expected from the "Modified" system, the two essential elements of success being, in many cases, absent, viz.: sufficient length of sentence and organised machinery for discharge.

37. It can only be regarded as a minor manifestation of the truth of the principle which the "Full" Borstal System (applied only to sentences of 12 months and over), depending upon the admirable organisation of the Borstal Association, has illustrated, viz.: that, as has been so often stated by us, up to a certain age, every criminal who is not mentally defective is potentially a good citizen, and it is the duty of the State at least to try and effect a cure, and not to class the offender off-hand, without experiment, with the adult "professional" criminal.

38. Having brought the new system for the treatment of crime between the ages of 16–21 to this point, and being encouraged by the reports from Governors and Chaplains throughout the Service, who were practically unanimous in the opinion that the old system, under which lads of 16 and over had mixed with, and been treated with, the ordinary adult prison population, was defective, both in wisdom and in humanity, we ventured, in our Report for 1905–6, to state that, in our opinion, the time had now come for legislative action on the lines recommended by the Committee of 1894, viz.:—

> "That courts of law should have power to commit to penal reformatories, under Government management, offenders under the age of 23 for periods of not less than one year and up to three years, with a system of licensing graduated according to sentence, which should be freely exercised."

39. It was, therefore, a matter of very great satisfaction to us, who, for many years, had been patiently elaborating this new

system, that the Secretary of State introduced a Bill into Parliament, in the session of 1907, entitled "The State Reformatories Bill," for giving effect to the principle of a long period of detention for reformatory purposes, with a free power of conditional licence, where, in the opinion of the authorities, a young offender might be released from detention with a reasonable prospect of his criminal career being broken. It was not possible to proceed with this Bill during that session, but we are glad to state that a Bill for a similar purpose has again been introduced during the present session under the title of the "Prevention of Crime Bill," and is now engaging the consideration of Parliament.

40. For the present, and until there is an alteration in the law, we shall continue to work on existing lines. The reports received of the working of the Borstal System, both "Full" and "Modified," for the year under report, are extremely satisfactory. Of the 12,644 juvenile-adult male prisoners (16–21) received on conviction during the year, 282 were selected for special treatment at Borstal and Lincoln, particulars of whom are given in Appendix No. 8.

41. The Borstal Association report that they have received 189 lads on release during the year, of whom 96 are known and 29 believed, to be doing well, or 125 in all. 14 were lost sight of, 23 unsatisfactory, and 27 re-convicted. Of this number, no less than 151 had an average of four previous convictions. The Association in their report express the opinion, with which we agree, that but for any change which the Borstal training may have made in them, and for the after-care expended in each case, most of these cases would appear to have travelled beyond recall along the road to ruin; but they go on to state that, encouraging as these figures are, they believe they will be passed when the system is further developed. In this admirable report, which should be studied by all who are interested in the causes of crime, after specifying many circumstances which induce the criminal habit, they refer in particular to the absence of any system of control and organization for the employment of the young as one of the principal causes of wrong-doing; "When a boy leaves school the hands of organization and compulsion are lifted from his shoulders. If he is the son of very poor parents, his father has no influence, nor, indeed, a spare hour, to find work for him; he must find it for himself; generally he does find a job, and if it does not land him into a dead alley at eighteen he is fortunate. Or he drifts, and the tidy scholar soon becomes a ragged and defiant corner loafer. Over eighty per cent. of our charges admit that they were not at work when they got into trouble."

42. In the course of the year, Mr. Grant-Wilson, whose zeal, and enthusiasm, and capacity as Honorary Secretary of the Association is beyond all praise, has called our attention to what his experience has taught him is a great defect in our social

system, viz. : the absence of any plan whereby lads leaving the elementary schools, perhaps with good character and good ability, can be diverted into the paths of permanent employment, skilled or unskilled, instead of being left, as they are, to take their chance in the labour market to earn what few shillings they can by casual jobs, and, in many cases, to drift, from lack of superintendence or interest in their work, into idle and loafing habits—the breeding ground of criminal propensity. We have been furnished with figures showing that, in a great majority of cases dealt with by the Association, not only were these lads unemployed at the time of their conviction, but that they had been unemployed, except at rare intervals, since leaving school. Parliament has recognized already, and is about, we hope, to recognize still further, the principle of special treatment for adolescents when in prison, so that they may be trained, if possible, for a life of honest industry. But it may then be too late. We are tempted to ask whether it would not be a wiser policy to begin at an earlier stage. We have an object lesson in the "Gewerbe," or Continuation Schools, of Germany, and we read with surprise and envy that, in Munich alone, 80 per cent. of the boys leaving elementary schools are apprenticed to some trade or other until the age of 18 years. In addition to the technical knowledge, civic duties are also impressed upon these lads, and the Continuation School, while it prevents the waste through neglect of much that has been learnt in the elementary school, protects, as it were, these lads through the critical years of adolescence. It inspires not only interest in work, but that self-respect which, so far as our experience goes in dealing with young criminal lads, is so sadly lacking in this country. It seems to us that, in the absence of organisation and wise direction in the earlier and critical years of life, much good material is being wasted and allowed to drift until it lapses into crime or the beginnings of crime. We only venture to refer to a question of this vast social importance so that the experience which comes to us from the treatment of thousands of young prisoners may be known.

43. These considerations also receive support from the fact that although 17·6 per cent. fewer prisoners were unable to read and write in 1907 than in 1870, yet the fact remains that, of the total number committed to prison on conviction, viz. :—176,602, only five per cent. could read and write well, while 78·3 per cent. are returned as reading and writing imperfectly. This probably means that, in the great majority of cases, these lads have forgotten what they may have learnt in the elementary schools, and to this extent no returns have been received by the State for the vast sum spent in the national education. In one of the London Prisons many lads of from 16 to 21 are still received who can neither read nor write. They explain their illiteracy by saying that they come from a neighbourhood where attendance officers can be persistently evaded and defied.

44. The following Table shows the number of Juvenile-Adults, *i.e.*, prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, who were received into prison on conviction during each year since 1893:—

Year.	Number.		Year.	Number.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
1893... ...	17,940	3,645	1901–2 ...	13,342	2,200
1894... ...	18,475	3,568	1902–3 ...	13,767	2,421
1895... ...	16,225	3,273	1903–4 ...	14,924	2,452
1896... ...	13,443	2,924	1904–5 ...	16,081	2,326
1897... ...	14,809	2,697	1905–6 ...	15,878	2,248
1898–9 ...	15,302	2,667	1906–7 ...	13,539	1,641
1899–1900 ...	12,178	2,310	1907–8 ...	12,644	1,286
1900–1 ...	11,758	2,269			

45. *The "Modified" Borstal System.*—With regard to the "Modified" Borstal System, as in operation in all prisons, irrespective of length of sentence, the total number treated under the Rules was 8,964, representing a daily average of 893. Of these 50 per cent. were convicted of serious offences against property or the person, the remaining 50 per cent. of offences against police regulations, Highway Acts, County and Borough bye-laws, drunkenness, &c. Sixty-nine per cent. received sentences not exceeding a month, while 57 per cent. had not been previously convicted. In the Metropolis, 68 per cent. received sentences not exceeding one month, and 66 per cent., out of a total of 2,694, had not been previously convicted.

46. These figures are, in our opinion, very significant as showing the great need that existed for the enactment of the Probation Act which came into operation on the 1st January last. It is possible, and even likely, that out of this large percentage of first offenders, a very considerable number will, in future, be saved from the taint of imprisonment, under the very full powers now conferred upon the Courts in the way of providing alternatives to imprisonment, where such a punishment may not be considered necessary in the public interests. With regard to the large number whose sentences did not exceed a month, experience will go to show that Courts are more and more recognizing the futility of short sentences. As previously stated, the *total* sentences of all prisoners under one month, as compared with grave offences for a year, have decreased by 4·1 per cent., while sentences of 12 months and over have increased by no less than 21 per cent. Of the total number dealt with under the "Modified" Borstal Rules, 29 per cent. are known to be doing well; of 48 per cent., no unfavourable report has been received. Thirteen per cent. are known to be

reconvicted; and ten per cent. are reported to be doing indifferently.

47. It is most gratifying to note the wide and general interest taken in the operation of the System by Magistrates composing the Visiting Committees and Borstal Committees of each Prison, who, in many cases, so far as Borstal work is concerned, have co-opted, as auxiliaries in the work, other persons from outside having knowledge or interest in this particular field of charitable effort.

48. Such success as the System has attained must be attributed to an earnest and keen co-operation of the unofficial authority, as represented on Visiting Committees and Borstal Committees, with the official Prison authority,—*i.e.*, Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers and the Staff generally. Nothing can exceed the zeal and interest displayed in trying to provide for the future of these youths, either by placing them in employment, or by inspiring them with higher ideals of conduct.

49. The meaning and value of such co-operation was well expressed by the Bishop of Wakefield at the Annual Meeting of the Borstal Committee of Wakefield Prison. He said that "to deal with criminals effectively required the combined qualities of tenderness and strength. The greatest difficulty of the administration was to know where to draw the line between sternness and sympathy, between the rule and the exception, between the necessary strength and tenderness which must go together in dealing with human beings. In English life they were accustomed to the combination of the official and the unofficial. In prisons, while prison discipline provided the necessary official sternness, the Borstal Committees were equally necessary with unofficial tenderness; and it would be a bad day for English public life if they were ever to depart from enlisting on the side of law and order those great unorganised Christian forces which every sympathetic man and woman could bring to bear on life to-day."

50. Wakefield Prison itself affords a conspicuous example of what this combination can achieve for dealing with young prisoners. A large proportion of juvenile prisoners from that prison are received from Sheffield, and the Committee determined to try an important experiment in that city. A few years ago we enlisted the co-operation in the work at Wakefield of the Protestant Sisters of St. Peter, Horbury. Under their supervision, and by their agency, a club has been started in Sheffield, to which all juvenile-adult prisoners from Sheffield are sent on release. It was placed under the management of two of the Sisters, who undertook to find employment, subsistence, and clothing at the expense of the Committee, for all the members of the club. The result, so far as stated in the report of the indefatigable Chaplain of the prison, the Rev. S. P. H. Statham,

has exceeded all anticipations. Over 100 youths have been sent to the care of the Sisters, and, in spite of the fact that many have been in prison several times, no single member of the club has been re-convicted.

51. The success of the Boys' Home founded by Lord Algernon Percy and others at Warwick in receiving and finding work for young discharged prisoners shows that much good could be done by opening similar Homes, to which Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies could send their more hopeful cases, in other centres of employment.

52. The Reports of the Borstal Committees of Durham and Pentonville Prisons may be taken as typical of the general conclusions of the many valuable reports we have received from Borstal Committees throughout the country. Durham Committee report as follows :—

> "We should like to allude to one or two questions which have been brought forcibly to our minds during the course of our labours. We cannot help deprecating the action of some benches in committing juvenile-adults to prison for offences frequently of a most trivial nature. It is showing an absence of all sense of proportion and realization of consequences to familiarize those so young with prison life, for the inability to pay a fine for possibly some breach of a bye-law. We are satisfied that to give the Borstal system a fair chance, those who are to be placed under it, should be sentenced to a longer term of imprisonment than is usual. Then our experience goes to show that a large proportion of juvenile-adults have found their way to prison, from the first cause of having taken up the occupation of street-vending (in itself an elementary school of Crime) instead, on leaving school, of being put to some useful trade. Thus at the age of 18 or 19, they have contracted a rooted antipathy to any kind of regular work."

53. Pentonville Committee, of which the eminent ex-judge, Sir Alfred Wills, is Chairman, report as follows :—

> "During the past year upwards of 200 cases have come to our notice where juvenile-adults have been sentenced to terms of ten days or under for trifling offences such as sleeping out, gambling, obstruction, &c. These youths, when once the fear of prison has been put an end to by actual experience, come back again and again. We have known the same youths coming in three, four, or even five times in the course of the year, while the Governor has just brought to our notice the case of one who has been in Pentonville Prison during 1907 no less than ten times, and on no occasion, except the last, for a longer period than seven days. Until some system has been adopted by which

young persons convicted of repeated offences shall be dealt with in some other way than by repeated short sentences of the ordinary character, the efforts of societies like ours will, we fear, in the case of such persons as this report is concerned with, meet with but very moderate success. It would, in our opinion, be reasonable, and of service alike to offenders as to the community, if young persons, the number and character of whose misdeeds show that they have deliberately withdrawn themselves from the ranks of honest industry and resolved to lead an idle and predatory life, could, whatever the nature of the particular offence which has involved the inquiry, be sentenced to terms and subjected to conditions of detention such as to afford a reasonable hope of reclamation."

54. As a further example of the valuable results following from the co-option by Borstal Committees with outside and unofficial agency, the admirable work that is done by Mr. C. E. B. Russell and Mr. Harold Wood, of the Heyrod Street Lads' Club, in connection with lads discharged from Manchester Prison, deserves special notice.

55. In our Report for last year we gave *in extenso* the Standing Orders for regulating the "Modified" System in Local Prisons. Since that date a very important modification of those Orders has been decided upon. The new Orders will be found in Appendix No. 17.

56. Experience has taught us that it is futile, and perhaps even harmful, to admit to the comparative advantages of Borstal treatment lads under very short sentences, *i.e.*, a month or less. These lads, of whom there is a considerable number, being about two-thirds of the whole, will, as hitherto, be segregated from adults, receive physical drill, and be the subject of special care on discharge; but they will not be admitted to the privilege of trade instruction in association. This will be reserved for sentences of more than a month, and these sentences have again been divided into two categories, viz. :—(*a*) from one month to four months; (*b*) four months and over. It is to the latter category only that we shall be able to apply skilled instruction with any chance of success, and for this purpose collecting centres have been established for each district in England and Wales. These centres are as follows :—

Liverpool and Wakefield to collect from	Carnarvon. Hull. Knutsford. Leeds. Manchester. Preston. Ruthin.

Lancaster to collect from	Carlisle. Northallerton.
Durham to collect from	Newcastle.
Nottingham to collect from... ...	Derby. Leicester. Lincoln.
Birmingham to collect from ...	Hereford. Shrewsbury. Stafford. Warwick.
Bedford to collect from	Cambridge. Chelmsford. Ipswich. Northampton. Norwich. Oxford. Pentonville. St. Albans.
Maidstone to collect from	Canterbury.
Winchester to collect from	Dorchester. Lewes. Portsmouth. Reading.
Bristol to collect from	Bodmin. Brecon. Cardiff. Carmarthen. Devizes. Exeter. Gloucester. Plymouth. Shepton Mallet. Swansea. Usk.
Wormwood Scrubs to collect from ...	Metropolitan Prisons.

57. It will be the cases discharged from these centres which will, of course, from the length of sentence, afford the best prospect of successful dealing. The new system has only just come into force, and its progress will be carefully watched.

58. *Previous convictions.*—It will be observed from the following Table that there has been a slight decrease in the males and females previously convicted. It will be seen from the figures in Appendix No. 4, that of 134,519 males and 40,910 females received on conviction and sentenced to imprisonment, only 60,792 of the former and 10,246 of the latter had not been previously convicted. Of the 1,132 males and 41 females

sentenced to penal servitude, only 184 and 7 had not been previously convicted. Of this particular category, therefore, of grave crime, the percentage is no less than 83·7.

Period.	Number of prisoners received on conviction.		Percentage of those who had been previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Year ended 31st March, 1900 ...	107,724	45,118	54·7	73·4
" " " " 1901 ...	101,493	46,540	52·4	72·3
" " " " 1902 ...	118,027	48,253	51·9	70·6
" " " " 1903 ...	126,754	49,591	51·4	70·6
" " " " 1904 ...	139,236	50,689	50·7	71·4
" " " " 1905 ...	148,984	48,983	51·1	73·6
" " " " 1906 ...	147,686	47,408	52·5	75·1
" " " " 1907 ...	135,505	42,861	55·4	77·7
" " " " 1908 ...	135,651	40,951	55·0	75·0

59. Out of this mass of recidivism, it is not, of course, easy to distinguish the *professional criminal* from others apt to be confounded with him. In dealing with figures for that year, the Editor of the Judicial Statistics for 1905 calculates that there would be in prison at any one time about 5,000 belonging to this class—a class which, as he states, it would appear that the criminal law can neither reform nor deter, if burglary, housebreaking, &c., can be taken as typical crimes of the "professional" class. Of 2,187 prisoners convicted in that year, no less than three-fourths had been previously convicted—376, six to 10 times; 206, 11 to 20 times; and no fewer than 81 more than 20 times.

60. In our Report for 1901 2, we referred to a census that we had taken of the convict prisons, with the object of showing to what extent the convict prison population was composed of the *professional* criminal; and it was on the consideration of those penal records, showing the large percentage who had lived systematically by thieving and robbery, and whose acquisitive instincts had been uncontrolled by the fear and example of punishment, that we were led to report that, in our opinion, the time had now come for a special form of detention to be devised, under which prisoners, shown by their records to belong to this *professional* class, might be segregated by order of the court for long periods of time, subject only to conditional liberation by the Secretary of State, when he is satisfied, on the report of the prison authority, that there is reasonable ground to believe that the prisoner can be released without danger to society.

61. We welcome, therefore, the introduction by the Secretary of State into Parliament this Session of those clauses of the Prevention of Crime Bill, instituting a system of "preventive

detention" for dangerous recidivists. This measure is now under consideration in the House of Commons, and, should it become law, it will constitute a new departure in the treatment of professional crime, of the first importance; and its results will be closely watched, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

62. *Segregation of first offenders, &c.*—The complete separation of first offenders from habitual criminals, which commenced in 1897–98 by the establishment of the star class system in all local prisons, has been continued during the past year. In the eleven years in which the system has been in operation, 63,614 males and 11,462 females have been placed in the class, of whom 5,591 males, or 8·8 per cent., and 1,621 females, or 14·1 per cent., have been recommitted to prison under fresh sentences.

63. Since the formation of the star class in convict prisons in 1879 up to the 31st March last, 3,725 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom only 49 or 1·64 per cent. of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 40 or 1·34 per cent., have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 158 females, only one has returned to penal servitude.

64. The new classification of convicts, to which we referred in our report for last year, continues to work satisfactorily. The number classified during the year is given in Appendix No. 9B.

65. 20 males and 2 females have been placed in the long-sentence division during the year.

66. *Prison Punishments.*—The following Table shows the percentage of prisoners who received punishment for prison offences in local prisons, in each of the following years:—

Year.	Total number punished during the year.	Percentage of prisoners punished.
1900–1	16,195	7·7
1901–2	17,704	7·6
1902–3	16,646	6·8
1903–4	21,252	8·1
1904–5	27,954	10·3
1905–6	24,357	8·9
1906–7	19,088	7·6
1907–8	20,112	8·1

67. The increase of 1,024 in the number of prisoners punished during the past year is due chiefly to an increase in the number of prison offences for idleness, which were 904 in excess of the number for 1906-7.

68. The conduct of prisoners sentenced to penal servitude in convict prisons continues to be favourable. Out of a population

of 4,024 males and 189 females, 2,716 males and 166 females received no punishment, a proportion of 67 and 88 per cent., respectively. In the previous year, 61 per cent. of the males, and 78 per cent. of the females received no punishment.

69. There were 20 cases of corporal punishment in local prisons, and 10 cases in convict prisons, as compared with 16 and 10, respectively, in the preceding year.

70. *Remission of Sentence.*—In our report for 1901–2 we called attention to the emphatic way in which many Governors spoke of the advantages bestowed upon prisoners in local prisons by the Prison Act, 1898, in regard to the privilege of being able to earn a remission of part of their sentence by industry and good conduct. At that time, no remission could be earned if the sentence were less than six months; but our experience of the satisfactory working of the principle led us to advise the Secretary of State that the length of sentence entitling the prisoner to remission might, with advantage, be shortened; and in the last Session of Parliament, the Secretary of State promulgated a Rule by which any prisoner is eligible, by special industry and good conduct, to earn remission of his sentence not exceeding one-sixth of the whole after serving one month. This Rule came into operation on the 1st September last. It has, as was expected, been a most valuable aid to discipline, and a great encouragement to industry, as far as we are able to judge.

71. It became necessary, in anticipation of the Criminal Appeal Act, which came into operation on the 18th April last, to frame regulations for the treatment and conduct of appellants pending appeal—a copy of these will be found in Appendix 17A.

72. Notices were also framed, for the information of all prisoners convicted on indictment, which are now hung in the prisoners' cells, giving detailed information as to the procedure under the new Act. Governors were also furnished with a memorandum of instructions prepared by the Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal which, with the appropriate forms and notices, are now placed at the disposal of any prisoner who desires to appeal.

73. Under Section 6 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907, Prison Workshops and Laundries will, in future, be inspected by the Inspector of the district in which the prison is situated. The following is a copy of instructions issued to Governors of Prisons in relation thereto:—

> "The Inspectors will report on the ventilation of the workshop or laundry, the fencing of machinery, the use of dangerous plant or materials, the carrying away of fumes, steam, or dust, and similar matters.
>
> "When any accident (fatal or other) caused by machinery, explosion, or electricity, or any case of industrial poisoning (*e.g.* by lead) occurs in a workshop or laundry, particulars will be sent to the Inspector by the Governor.

"When new machinery is fixed at any prison, intimation will be sent by the Governor to the District Inspector, who will visit as soon as he can conveniently arrange."

74. *Medical Statistics.*—The Medical Inspector reports that the general health of the prison community has been well maintained, as indicated by the low death-rate, by the absence of any epidemic of infectious disease, and by the comparatively small number of prisoners who have been under hospital treatment in the several prisons. 409 prisoners were reported to be so feeble-minded as to be considered more or less unfit for the usual penal discipline. The forthcoming report of the Royal Commission dealing with this subject is awaited with much interest. In Appendix 18D (Table No. 5) will be found an interesting analysis by the Medical Inspector, showing the relation of various forms of insanity with different phases of crime in 1,334 cases certified insane in local prisons during the 10 years ended 31st March, 1907. The interesting conclusion which Dr. Smalley derives from this analysis will be found in this Report at page 33.

75. The death rate in local prisons from natural causes was ·42 per 1,000 prisoners received, the average for the previous 25 years being ·57 per 1,000. The death rate from natural causes in convict prisons was 6·5 per 1,000 of the daily average population, as compared with 8·5 in the preceding year.

76. The number of persons in local prisons found to be insane and certified as such after reception was 128, as compared with 139 last year; and in convict prisons, 44, as compared with 39. Of the 128 cases certified in local prisons, 72 were found to be insane on reception, and 20 exhibited symptoms of insanity within a month of reception. Many of those who were in prison for some time before the usual symptoms of insanity were observed were known to be of weak intellect or mentally impaired on reception, or to have been previously insane. Particulars of cases of insanity are given in Table D, Appendix 18.

77. The number of prisoners who were released from local prisons on medical grounds (exclusive of pregnancy) was 31; and from convict prisons, 8. There were 7 suicides in local prisons during the year, and one in convict prisons.

78. *Education, &c.*—Teaching in association, which was introduced last year, is producing satisfactory results. During the year 13,407 prisoners passed through the schools. Of this number 5,407 passed one standard, 3,180 passed two standards, 1,163 passed three standards, 221 passed four, and 14 passed five. Lectures and addresses on moral and elementary subjects are now a regular part of the prison curriculum. The lantern is also frequently made use of to illustrate the subject-matter of the lectures, and is stated to be very valuable in impressing on the minds of the prisoners the lesson which the lecture is intended to convey. Mr. Holmes, the Secretary of the Howard Association, has rendered valuable service by lecturing in the London

prisons; and many others, too numerous to mention, both men and women, have lent us their valuable assistance throughout the country. To all these our sincere thanks are due. Generous assistance has also been rendered by the Bishops and clergy who have visited the prisons for the purpose of holding Confirmations, or of preaching to the prisoners. In many cases, church choirs have been lent to brighten the chapel services at special seasons. The Brixton Oratorio choir have given admirable renderings of selections from "St. Paul" and "Elijah," at Wandsworth and Brixton, which were listened to by the prisoners with great reverence and attention. At Knutsford and Nottingham, by the exertion of the Chaplain, and the liberality of the members of the Visiting Committee, and others, organs have been substituted for the harmoniums hitherto in use. We desire to record our sincere appreciation for these gifts.

79. The lady visitors, who have now for some years been organized as the Association of Lady Visitors of Prisons, under the able and zealous direction of their President, the Duchess Adeline of Bedford, continue to render invaluable work. Their periodical Conference was lately held in the Home Office by the kind permission of the Secretary of State; and our Chairman took the opportunity of expressing to them, on behalf of the prison authorities, the deep sense of their unwearying humanity on behalf of the unfortunate women committed to our prisons in every case where, by kindly interest or practical aid, a reclamation from a criminal career could be effected. They are indeed, as now organized, an invaluable auxiliary in the field of prison reform.

80. *Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, &c.*—It is not so satisfactory to note that there has been a falling-off both in income and expenditure of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, the total income for the year being £22,124, as compared with £23,766, in 1906-7. The number of prisoners aided was 44,561, as compared with 57,242 for the previous year. There are, however, some notable exceptions, *e.g.* Winchester, where the subscriptions, which, in 1903, were only £27, have now risen to £102; and it is hoped that both here and at other prisons, as the public are taking deep interest in the operation of the Borstal System, a larger contribution from private benevolence may be looked for. Our Chairman has attended public meetings at Bristol, Leicester, and Wakefield, with the object of explaining the Borstal System and for eliciting public support. Special thanks are due to the Lord Mayor of Bristol, who convened and entertained the leading citizens of that City, with a view of promoting the admirable work being done by the Borstal Committee of Bristol Prison, under the zealous and public-spirited direction of Mr. de Carteret, J.P.

81. It is, we think, becoming more recognized by Aid Societies throughout the country that aid given, to be effective, must be substantial, and even then it is likely to be wasted, unless steps are taken to secure a methodical supervision after

discharge. This, of course, can only be done by paid agency, and such agency must be expensive, and a considerable burden upon the funds. The allocation of moneys received between the cost of staff and disbursement in cash or kind, in individual cases, must always be one of considerable difficulty in the administration of Aid Societies. Demand for increased Government subsidy is growing, especially where an energetic interest in the working of the Borstal system is making a disproportionate inroad upon the general funds of the Society. This question is receiving our careful attention.

82. In addition to the 60 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies operating at the different Prisons, there are the larger organizations, such as the Church Army, Salvation Army, Mr. Wheatley's Christian Mission, the Royal Aid Society, the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society, and many others, who, by virtue of a more extensive organization with ampler means and opportunities, are able to give, and gladly give, a generous assistance, where local effort might have failed. It is our object, and our policy, to draw these larger organizations into closer and more effective touch with the administration. Much has been done in this direction, in recent years, but as the Borstal System develops, it may be possible to make a still larger use of their willing co-operation. The branch of work which gives assistance to wives and families of convicts, undertaken by the St. Giles's Mission, the Salvation Army, and particularly by the Church Army, is much to be commended. The Royal Prisoners' Aid Society, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last October, has undertaken the cases of 623 lads who have been treated under the "Modified" system at Wormwood Scrubs Prison during the year with conspicuous success. The majority of these boys had had previous convictions, and but for the Borstal System, might have drifted back into criminal surroundings, but only 46, or 7·4 per cent., were re-convicted during the year. The Society carried on this valuable work without abandoning the practice of receiving and assisting cases from other Societies throughout the country.

83. The Chaplain of Pentonville Prison makes grateful mention of the Duchess of Marlborough's Home in Endsleigh Street. No less than 87 families in distress, consequent on the husband's imprisonment, were dealt with and relieved, where, on inquiry, assistance was necessary and deserving. The Chaplain of Wormwood Scrubs Prison bears similar testimony of the great value of this charitable undertaking, of which we desire to express our grateful appreciation, as meeting a great public need, and likely to be a valuable addition to the charitable organizations in the Metropolis for dealing with prison cases.

84. *Prison Labour.*—The difficulty to which we referred in our Report of last year of finding useful industrial employments for prisoners, owing to a shorter supply of orders from other Government Departments, continues. The value of labour performed has declined from £245,064 in the record year 1904–5, to £224,931 for the year under report. The average number of

prisoners employed in productive and domestic work was 17,562, representing about 84 per cent. of the population.

85. When the whole question of the re-organization of prison labour was under consideration in 1896–7 we anticipated that, by providing skilled instructors and improved workshop facilities, a substantial increase would take place, both in the quantity and quality of the work turned out.

86. In the following year a system of trade instruction was instituted, the details of which are given in the Report for that year. An improvement in the workshop accommodation has been proceeding gradually since that date; and we have now, in nearly all our prisons, not only a staff of instructors for the different trades, but rooms and places where the workers can be guided and supervised in association.

87. The general result of these changes has, no doubt, been to secure better workmanship, and, as pointed out by the Comptroller in his report, it is infinitely easier for instructing officers to teach the prisoners in properly equipped rooms than in cells, while it is better, in every respect, for the prisoners to be employed under conditions more closely akin to labour outside.

88. The farms at Dartmoor, Parkhurst, and Borstal, are giving useful employment to 360 convicts and 45 Juvenile-Adult prisoners. It is proposed to extend the farming operations at Borstal Prison under skilled instruction, in order to train as many young prisoners as possible in the various branches of farming, including the management and care of live stock, and market gardening, poultry keeping, and dairy work. Captain Vansittart, J.P., the Chairman of the Visiting Committee, having a full knowledge and experience in these matters, has very kindly promised us his personal assistance and supervision.

89. *Buildings.*—An account of the principal works undertaken by the Department during the year will be found at page 39. The experiment of utilizing Juvenile-Adult labour, under skilled instruction, for building purposes, is one to which we attach great importance. The experience which we have already had of the capacity of these lads for turning out useful work on a large scale, *e.g.*, new wings at Borstal and Lincoln, a new Hospital at Winchester, and workshops at Wormwood Scrubs, is very encouraging.

90. It is proposed also at the Collecting Centres for Juvenile-Adults to entrust the details of the new workshops, &c., which will be required, to these young prisoners. Not only is a most valuable lesson in handicraft thus given, but considerable economies are likely to follow from a more complete organization of prison labour on these lines.

91. *State Inebriate Reformatories.*—We have nothing to add to the Report by the Inspector under the Inebriate Acts of the State Reformatories at Aylesbury and Warwick. The Act authorizing the detention in State Reformatories has now been in operation for 10 years. Experience of the operation of the Act during that period has led the Secretary of State to

appoint a Committee to inquire into the operation of the law, and to report whether any amendment of that law and its administration are desirable. Sir John Dickson Poynder, Bart., is Chairman of the Committee, on which the Department is represented by our colleague, Dr. Donkin, and by Dr. Branthwaite, H.M. Inspector under the Act.

92. *Staff.*—The Training Schools for male officers at Chelmsford and Hull Prisons, and at Manchester and Liverpool Prisons for female officers, continue to fulfil in a satisfactory way their purpose of qualifying probationers for their prison duties. We hope that we may claim for the thoroughness and the spirit of the instruction imparted at these Schools that high standard of discipline, and the tact and humanity of dealing with prisoners, which, in our opinion, characterizes the Prison staff of to-day. The special Schools for training officers in Hospital duties and in Cookery continue to give satisfactory results, and are, no doubt, invaluable institutions, ensuring great skill and care in the treatment of Hospital patients, and the provision of well-cooked meals for prisoners.

93. An addition was made during the year to the Head-Quarters Staff by the appointment of a Lady Inspector, Dr. Mary Gordon. We anticipate that this change will be of great value to the Department for the ordering, in the best possible way, of all matters relating to the detention and control of the large body of female prisoners passing annually through our Prisons. Dr. Gordon, who commenced duty on the 1st April, has also been appointed to assist the Inspector of Inebriate Reformatories in his duties, with regard to female inebriates.

94. The Commission is sustaining a grievous loss this year by the retirement, under the age clause, of the Secretary, Major Sir Edward Clayton, C.B. Appointed to the Service in April, 1880, he was, successively, Deputy Governor of Millbank, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs Prisons, and Governor of Lewes Prison, and was appointed Secretary to the Board in October, 1895, on the retirement of Colonel Garsia, C.B., from that office. He also held the office of Inspector of Military Prisons from 1898 to 1904. His large experience of both convict and local prisons, and his very remarkable capacity for administration have, therefore, been at the service of the Board for the last 13 years. His tenure of the important office of Secretary has, therefore, synchronized with the many changes, not only in the organization of the Department, but in the general administration of prisons and treatment of prisoners, which have taken place during that period. It would be impossible to pay too high a tribute to the value of his services, in recognition of which the Order of the Bath in 1905, and the honour of Knighthood on retirement, were conferred upon him. The universal regret at his retirement which has been felt and expressed in every branch of the Service—clerical and discipline —is a notable testimony, not only to his ability, but to his high character and kindly temperament.

95. His place as Secretary to the Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Basil Thomson, lately Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, who holds that office conjointly with that of one of H.M. Inspectors of Prisons.

96. Captain Pennethorne, one of H.M. Inspectors of Prisons, also retired during the year, and has left behind him a record of great devotion to duty, and to the best interests of the Service. His place has been filled by the appointment of Major Briscoe, lately Governor of Portland Prison.

97. The Department has also sustained a very serious loss by the retirement, under the age clause, of Mr. Hoskins, I.S.O., Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, and of Mr. Turvey, I.S.O., Assistant Secretary to the Board, and Private Secretary to the Chairman. Both these officers served the Department faithfully and well through a long period of years; and by conspicuous industry and zeal in the discharge of their respective duties, rose to fill very high and important offices. They gave whole-hearted devotion to their work, and the Department is poorer for the loss of such men. Both these officers received the dignity of the Imperial Service Order before retirement.

98. Reports by the Inspectors of Prisons, the Medical Inspector, the Chaplain Inspector, the Surveyor, the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, and the Inspector of State Inebriate Reformatories, are appended hereto, also a report on the operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

99. Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of Local and Convict Prisons, the Juvenile-Adult Prisons at Borstal and Lincoln, and of the officers of State Inebriate Reformatories, are given in Part II. of the Commissioners' Annual Report.

100. A return of the meetings and visits of the Visiting Committees of Local Prisons and of the Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons and of Visitors of State Inebriate Reformatories during the year is given in Appendix No. 15.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

E. Ruggles-Brise, *Chairman.*
R. S. Mitford.
H. B. Donkin.
F. J. Dryhurst.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Report of Inspectors of Prisons.

We have to report that we have regularly inspected the Local prisons mentioned below :—

Bedford.	Gloucester.	Oxford.
Birmingham.	Hereford.	Pentonville.
Bodmin.	Holloway.	Plymouth.
Borstal (Juvenile-adults).	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Brecon.	Ipswich.	Preston.
Bristol.	Knutsford.	Reading.
Brixton.	Lancaster.	Ruthin.
Cambridge.	Leeds.	St. Albans.
Canterbury.	Leicester.	Shepton Mallet.
Cardiff.	Lewes.	Shrewsbury.
Carlisle.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Liverpool.	Swansea.
Carnarvon.	Maidstone.	Usk.
Chelmsford.	Manchester.	Wakefield.
Derby.	Newcastle.	Wandsworth.
Devizes.	Northallerton.	Warwick.
Dorchester.	Northampton.	Winchester.
Durham.	Norwich.	Worcester.
Exeter.	Nottingham.	Wormwood Scrubs.

The following Convict prisons have also been visited from time to time :—

Aylesbury,
Dartmoor,
Maidstone,
Parkhurst,
Portland,

and we beg to forward, herewith, our Annual Report thereon.

At our periodical visits to the above mentioned prisons we have satisfied ourselves as to the sufficiency of the accommodation, and the adequacy of the measures taken for the well-being, no less than for the security of prisoners ; and we have assured ourselves that there has been no falling-away from the high standard of discipline necessary for the proper control of large bodies of men and women.

The state of the buildings is satisfactory, and the work involved in repairs, additions and alterations, has been carried out skilfully, and with due regard to economy.

Constant observation is kept on the appliances for extinguishing fire, and on the local regulations for dealing with an outbreak.

We are glad we are able to report that the discipline staff maintains its reputation for zeal and efficiency. Cases of irregularity on the part of individuals have, of course, occurred, but they have been by no means numerous. The fact that so few officers avail themselves of the opportunity offered at each inspection to bring to the notice of the Inspector any request or grievance that they may wish to put forward is, in our opinion, a testimony to their general content.

Much care and attention is given to the classification of prisoners and to the separation, often under difficult conditions, of the various classes. This is especially the case where juvenile-adults are concerned, and though the treatment of these prisoners under the Modified Borstal System is still in its early stage, the experiment promises the best results.

Every endeavour is made by Governors and storekeepers to find work locally for the employment of prisoners, but with varying success. At prisons

where land is available its cultivation provides a form of labour which is in every way the best that can be found for certain classes of prisoner; and the crops of vegetables so raised are of considerable assistance in giving variety to the regulation diets.

As regards education the system of imparting instruction in class instead of in cells is, no doubt, giving altogether better results, and by economizing the time of the schoolmasters, will enable them to give more time to their other duties.

The prison libraries are in good condition, the supply of books is adequate, and their quality shows that care and discrimination are exercised in selection.

We have made a practice of enquiring into and observing the system adopted for carrying out the orders as to reception and discharge of prisoners; and we have satisfied ourselves that the routine of exercise, bathing, &c., is followed in accordance with the regulations.

From regular inspection of books kept in the various offices of prisons we have ascertained that the clerical work is kept up-to-date. At each visit to a prison an uncertain number of articles in store are tested by the ledger, and an examination is made of provisions. The supplies are found to be uniformly good and up to the samples.

There is ready co-operation between the officials of prisons and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and in this connection it is gratifying to be able to report that the "Borstal Committees" at the various prisons devote much time and trouble to the future of the juvenile-adult prisoners with whose cases they have to deal.

Our general observation of the working of prisons, supplemented by scrutiny of gatebooks, shows that superior officers give ample time to the performance of their duties; and we are glad to be able, as in previous Annual Reports, to testify to their loyalty and zeal.

W. N. Darnell.
C. Eardley-Wilmot.
E. W. Briscoe.

Report by the Medical Inspector.

I have to report that my usual visits have been paid to the various convict and local prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

The general health of the prison community has been well maintained, as is indicated by the low death-rate, by the absence of any epidemic of infectious disease, and by the comparatively small numbers of prisoners who have been under hospital treatment in the several prisons.

The dietary has been found to be sufficient for the requirements of the prisoners, and in only very few instances has there been any necessity to alter, or add to, the prescribed dietary tables.

During the year 9,545 prisoners were admitted to hospital in the local prisons, 6,375 being males, and 3,170 females; and 17,143 prisoners—13,463 males and 3,680 females—were treated out of hospital. These numbers are slightly higher than the corresponding figures for last year, but the increase is of little significance.

Twenty-nine cases of infectious disease were notified, as against 34 cases in the preceding year. These were mostly isolated sporadic cases, distributed amongst the various prisons. In by far the larger number of instances, the disease was contracted prior to admission. The only cases calling for special comment were those of enteric fever at Wandsworth, and the case of anthrax at Wakefield. At the former prison four inmates were considered to have contracted enteric fever. As was mentioned in last year's report, cases of this disease have occurred from time to time at Wandsworth, and on this account it was decided to reorganise the entire drainage of the prison. Work in connection with this is progressing. One section of the new drainage has been completed, and the new sanitary annexes containing the w.c.'s and sinks for the halls of the prison are now in use. Considerable advance will be made in the course of the next few months with the rest of the work, and it is hoped that when it is completed no further cases of this disease will occur. A case of anthrax was reported at Wakefield, and as this is a most unusual disease in prison experience it is considered worthy of special mention. The prisoner had been employed, the day before his reception into prison, preparing the carcase of a heifer for cremation, and through the slipping of a rope, sustained a slight abrasion of the palm of the hand; this led to the characteristic lesion of the disease, the nature of which was confirmed by bacteriological examination. The man happily made a good recovery.

The total number of deaths in the local prisons was 107. Of these 10 were by judicial execution, and seven by suicide, leaving 90 deaths—71 of males and 19 of females—due to natural causes. In terms of the total number of prisoners received, the death-rate for the year was ·42 per thousand, as against ·51 per thousand for the previous twelve months. This figure is considerably below the average for the past 25 years. Twelve deaths were attributed to phthisis, as compared with 18 in 1906-7. This year, as in the preceding twelve months, the fatal cases of this affection all occurred in male prisoners. There were no deaths from accident. Seven prisoners committed suicide, viz., six males and one female. Hanging was the method employed in all the cases save one, that of a man who jumped from a landing 40 feet in height and fractured his skull. In four out of the seven cases the act was committed within a very short period of reception into prison.

One hundred and four prisoners were released during the year on medical grounds. Seventy-three were cases of advanced pregnancy, leaving 31—21 males and 10 females—released on account of ill-health, which is about the average number for the last few years. In one case the release was owing to injury to the prisoner's eye accidentally inflicted by himself with the needle he was using in making coal-sacks. As the injury was serious, and required operation, the man was released in order to be admitted to the local eye hospital. Particulars of each release are given in Appendix 18, Table B.

Four hundred and nine prisoners were reported as being so feeble-minded as to be considered more or less unfit for the usual penal discipline. Of these 352 were males and 57 females. Comments upon such cases have in previous years been frequently made, and nothing further seems called for

beyond reiterating the hope that in the near future some legislation may be found possible to obviate this unsatisfactory condition of things.

The number of convicted, debtor, and surety prisoners certified insane in the local prisons was 128—107 males and 21 females. These figures are practically the same as for the two preceding years. As in these years, the symptoms of insanity in nearly all the cases were either present on reception, or developed very soon after, and the disease may therefore be presumed to have been in process of evolution at the time of the offence and to have contributed to its causation. From the fact that the offence is thus in some sort symptomatic of mental disease, the delinquency of prisoners certified insane possesses a special medico-legal interest, and for some years past an effort has been made to examine its characteristics from this point of view by tabulating the cases so as to show the relation of particular forms of crime to particular clinical varieties of insanity. In Appendix 18D will be found, in addition to this analytical table for last year, a table summarising in the same form the figures for the ten years 1898–1907. During that period the number of prisoners certified insane in the local prisons amounted to 1,334, which is large enough to be taken as material for statistical inferences. The figures, it will be observed, refer only to the cases of insanity occurring in convicted prisoners, debtors, and persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties; they do not include the cases in which persons guilty of crime have been found insane on indictment, or have been found guilty but insane; and they also leave out of account a small number of cases of insanity of convicted prisoners who could not be certified in prison owing to the shortness of their sentences. As the offences in cases of this latter class are of a very trivial and merely quasi-criminal character, their omission is of no significance from our present point of view. Turning now to the consideration of the 1,334 cases analysed in the table, we may first note that the proportion of women amongst insane offenders (21·6 per cent.) is slightly lower than it is amongst prisoners generally, where it amounts to about 24 per cent. As regards the sexual incidence in the several categories of crime, it will be noted that there is a range of variation as considerable as amongst sane offenders, and very much of the same character. Thus leaving aside those forms of delinquency which are specially related to one or the other sex as, for instance, neglect of children, which is naturally more often an offence of women, and crimes of lust, which are usually committed by men—we observe that the proportion of women is much higher amongst insane prisoners convicted of attempting suicide (32·6 per cent.) than amongst those who have been guilty of homicidal offences (15·5 per cent.). In the category of wilful damage also the proportion of female offenders is relatively very high (30·6 per cent.). In the quasi-criminal offences the most interesting point is the preponderance of women (56·1 per cent.) amongst insane prisoners sentenced as "drunk and disorderly." Dealing now with the relation of the form of insanity to the form of crime, we may indicate, as confirming current ideas, the predominance of crimes of acquisitiveness in the delinquency of the general paralytics and of homicidal crime in that of the epileptics. On the other hand it will be observed that the total number of epileptics is very small—a point of interest in connection with the theories which assume a specially close relationship between epilepsy and crime. The small part taken by the insanities of old age in the causation of crimes of lust is another result rather in contradiction with common opinion. The medico-legal importance of the systematised insanities (delusional mania and delusional melancholia) is fully borne out by our figures; amongst the insane criminals guilty of homicidal offences 40·9 per cent. of the males and 53·3 per cent. of the females suffered from this form of mental disease, which would therefore appear from our statistics to be absolutely, and, with the exception of epileptic insanity, relatively also, the most prone to cause crimes of violence to the person.

In the convict prisons the daily average population during the year was 3,064—2,934 males and 130 females—this being a slight increase among the males, and a slight decrease among the females, as compared with the figures for 1906–7. The number of cases admitted to hospital was 1,543 males and 87 females. 1,186 males and 239 females were treated as out-patients. No infectious disease was notified during the year. Twenty-two deaths occurred, being six fewer than last year. All were due to natural causes with the

exception of one case of suicide. In this case the prisoner, who was under observation in hospital for delusions that he suffered from bodily disease, creeping paralysis, &c., succeeded in strangling himself during the night by tying his handkerchief round his neck under the bed-clothes. Of the deaths from natural causes, five were due to phthisis, six to heart disease and ten to other forms of disease.

From the reports of the medical officers of the several prisons it is satisfactory to learn that another year's experience has still further increased the highly favourable estimates which had been formed of the value of the Borstal system for the treatment of juvenile-adults. From the medical point of view this system commends itself, of course, more particularly by its insistence on the influences which promote sound physical development, and which, important as they are in every scheme of education, are of special moment in dealing with individuals who have suffered from the lack of such influences in their earlier years. That this has been the case with the adolescent offenders to whom we refer will hardly be disputed by anyone who is conversant with the prison population, and who has seen that the intellectual and moral inferiority which characterises so large a section of the criminal class is associated with a physical inferiority of at least as pronounced a degree. The fact of this inferiority of organisation in the criminal population at large has been frequently shown in this and other countries, but it has perhaps been less adequately recognised that it is to a very great extent connected with the influences affecting development during those years of adolescence which, as we know, are also the formative period of the criminal habit and the criminal character. The statistics which have now been obtained through the systematic examination of the juvenile-adult inmates of the prisons throughout the country furnish the necessary data for giving positive proof of this highly significant coincidence, and thereby provide a striking argument for the soundness of the principles which have inspired the Borstal system. From observations taken of 9,483 prisoners received during the past twelve months between the ages of 16 and 20—forming a large majority of the juvenile-adults admitted into the local prisons of England and Wales for the year—the accompanying tables have been prepared, showing the average height and weight of these youths in groups at each year of age, with the corresponding figures for the whole population, and for the labouring classes in the country districts, and in the towns respectively. These latter figures have been taken from the Report of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association published in 1883—the latest published figures available.

STATEMENT showing the *Average Height* of Juvenile-Adult Prisoners received into the Local Prisons of England and Wales during the Year ended 31st March, 1908, as compared with the Average Height of different classes of the community of the same Ages.

Age.	Average Height.							
	Juvenile-Adult Prisoners (16-21) received into Local Prisons during the Year.		General Population. All Classes (Town and Country).		Artisans (Towns).		Labouring Classes. (Country).	
	Number of Observations.	Average Height.	Number of Observations.	Average Height.	Number of Observations.	Average Height.	Number of Observations.	Average Height.
		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
16	946	62·26	2,780	64·31	1,391	62·85	177	63·62
17	1,738	63·25	2,745	66·24	711	64·70	75	65·87
18	2,452	64·08	2,305	66·96	371	65·60	148	66·53
19	2,554	64·18	1,434	67·29	277	66·17	143	66·87
20	1,793	64·94	880	67·52	175	66·50	183	66·93

STATEMENT showing the *Average Weight* of Juvenile-Adult Prisoners received into the Local Prisons of England and Wales during the Year ended 31st March, 1908, as compared with the Average Weight of different classes of the community of the same Ages.

Age.	Average Weight.							
	Juvenile-Adult Prisoners (16-21) received into Local Prisons during the Year.		General Population. All Classes (Town and Country).		Artisans (Town).		Labouring Classes (Country).	
	Number of Observations.	Average Weight.	Number of Observations.	Average Weight.	Number of Observations.	Average Weight.	Number of Observations.	Average Weight.
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
16	946	111·1	2,235	119·0	1,177	112·2	169	117·2
17	1,738	117·0	2,496	130 9	673	121·5	80	131·5
18	2,452	122·3	2,150	137·4	338	129·3	135	138·7
19	2,554	127·6	1,438	139·6	289	131·1	140	140·2
20	1,793	130·6	851	143·3	173	136·4	175	144·3

The first and most obvious inference to be drawn from these figures is that at each year of age from 16 to 20 the juvenile-adult offenders are, in stature and weight, considerably under the average of the artisan population of the towns, and still more, of course, below the average of the rural labouring class and of the general population of all classes. This confirms the observations of Dr. John Baker, sometime Deputy Medical Officer of Pentonville Prison, that the youthful offender of the metropolis is, as a class, below the physique of the general population at the same age; and is also in agreement with the results obtained from the examination in 1903–4 of the prisoners at Borstal at that time. If the observations had been confined to the prisoners who belonged to the large towns, probably the average physical condition would be found to be considerably lower still; but on the whole the class from which the criminal population is mainly recruited corresponds more nearly to the urban labouring class than to any other, and therefore, in judging of the physical condition of the juvenile-adult offenders, this urban labouring class is our natural standard of comparison. Now this class, as the above figures show, is decidedly inferior in height and weight to the general population of all classes. Its inferiority is evident at each year of life, but in very variable degree. Taking the question of stature first, it will be noted that at 16 years of age the youth of the towns is on an average 1·46 in. shorter than the standard height for the general population. At 17 years of age the difference is slightly greater: at 18 years it is rather less; at 19 years it has considerably diminished; and at 20 years it has been reduced to 1·02 in., a decrease of nearly one-third. If now we compare the juvenile-adult prisoners with the urban artisan class, we get a very different result. At each age period the stature of the criminal group is below that of the non-criminal, but the difference instead of decreasing, as we saw in the comparison of the urban artisans with the general population, becomes more marked with age. At 16 years the average height of the juvenile-adult criminal is ·59 in. less than that of the artisan of the towns; at 17 years of age the difference in stature has increased to 1·45 in.; at 18 years it amounts to 1·52 in.; at 19 years it is 1·99 in.; and at 20 years, though it has decreased somewhat, it still comes to 1·56 in. So that, during the years from 16 to 20, while in the artisan population of the towns the inferiority in height, relative to the general population, shows a considerable, and, on the whole, a regular diminution, in the criminal population it shows a much

more considerable, and, on the whole, a regular increase. When we pass on to the question of weight we find a similar result, though the figures do not exhibit so marked and so regular a movement. The difference in weight between the urban artisan and the individual of corresponding age in the general population tends rather to increase from 16 years up to 19 years, coming back at 20 years to nearly the same figure as at the first-named age. Comparing the juvenile-adults with the urban artisans from the same point of view, we find that while at 16 years of age the difference in weight is very trifling, amounting only to 1·1 lbs., it is much more considerable in the succeeding years, showing a somewhat irregular increase, which at 20 years of age gives a difference of 5·8 lbs. against the juvenile-adult.

The conclusion suggested by these figures is obvious. At the plastic period of adolescence, when the juvenile-adult is drifting into the criminal career, his physical development is being retarded to such an extent that by the time he reaches adult age his inferiority to the non-criminal youth of the towns will be, as regards height, nearly three times, and, as regards weight, nearly six times what it was at the start. It is reasonable to suppose that the causes which have brought about this arrest of physical development are to be sought, at all events in part, in an evil environment, and that by removing the youth from this environment and placing him under conditions favourable to his healthy growth, his physical evolution will show a tendency to pursue a normal course, precisely as his removal from vicious surroundings may be expected to correct the deviation of his moral nature. So far as our actual experience goes, it warrants us in asserting that the effect of the Borstal system on the youths who have been subjected to it is to improve their physique to such an extent as to lead to the inference that the causes interfering with their development were mainly due to their former bad *milieu*. Up to the present, however, the Modified Borstal system has been applied to comparatively too few cases, and for too short periods in the several age groups to afford the necessary material for giving numerical expression to the results ; while the full curriculum at Borstal and Lincoln being applied to a specially selected group, from which all but the physically fit and well have been excluded, any inferences drawn from their cases would be obviously open to fallacy, and could not form a criterion for these prisoners as a whole.

HERBERT J. SMALLEY.

Report by the Chaplain Inspector.

In accordance with your instructions I have visited once or oftener, during the year, all the Convict and Local Prisons under your jurisdiction in England and Wales; have held interviews with the Governors, Chaplains and Schoolmasters; viewed the Chapels; examined the journals and other books for the keeping of which the Chaplains are responsible, and have made full enquiries into the manner and efficiency of the school instruction, the condition of the Prisoners' Libraries, the working of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and all other matters which fall within the scope of my office.

With the few exceptions already indicated in my Reports upon individual Prisons I am happy to state that the work of the Department is discharged with careful attention to the regulations laid down in Prison Rules and Standing Orders, whilst in many cases the zeal, energy and devotion of the Chaplains is beyond praise.

In addition to the two Sunday Sermons, Week-day addresses are the rule, and in many Prisons Bible, Communicants' instruction, and other classes are held.

Some twenty of our Bishops have visited the Prisons within their Dioceses for the purposes of holding Confirmations, or of preaching to the Prisoners; and nearly all the Chaplains speak of the generous manner in which the outside Clergy have helped them by preaching, lecturing, and lending their Choirs to brighten the Chapel Services at special seasons.

Missions have been successfully conducted by the Church Army, the Parochial Mission, the Rev. Bryan Brown and the Mirfield Community; and numerous applications have been made for private interviews with the various Missioners.

I have been present during Divine Service at several of the Prisons and have preached or lectured in some of them, and I most gladly add my testimony to that of others as to the orderly and reverent demeanour of the Prison Chapel congregations and to the hearty and spontaneous nature of the singing and responses.

As might be expected the pastoral visits of the Chaplains are everywhere welcomed—surly or hostile reception is of the rarest occurrence.

The Chapels in the great majority of Prisons are suitable places of worship, carefully tended and decently equipped.

A Font has been placed in the Holloway Chapel at the expense of the Chaplain and his private friends; and at Knutsford and Nottingham, by the exertions of the Chaplains and the liberality of members of the Visiting Committees and others an organ has been substituted for the harmonium hitherto in use.

No fewer than 13,407 prisoners were placed under instruction, of whom, as may be seen in Appendix 11, 5,407 passed one standard; 3,180 two; 1,163 three; 221 four; and 14 five standards.

It is obvious that the value of these figures depends on the strictness of the passing-out examinations conducted by the various Chaplains; but assuming even a moderate average standard, the result of the year's education must be regarded as very satisfactory considering the material upon which the schoolmasters have to work and the number of short sentence prisoners included in the total entitled to the privilege of instruction. I have made it my business to visit, unannounced, the schoolrooms of several of the prisons during the hours of instruction, and am thus able to bear direct testimony to the thoroughness of much of the teaching and the intelligent interest of the taught. A majority of the Chaplains and Schoolmasters greatly prefer the teaching in association to the former cellular system. Association has its disadvantages, but these are outweighed, especially amongst the younger scholars, by the healthy emulation only to be obtained in class.

Generally speaking, I have found the Libraries at full strength, well cared for, and embracing a large proportion of quite unexceptionable books. But attaching as I do the greatest importance to the influence of sound, healthy literature I cannot help feeling that a more judicious choice is, in many cases, possible, and a more rigorous censorship needed. I am aware that this task (which in the main falls to the lot of the Chaplains) of making provision for the various tastes and profitable amusement of a numerous body of readers is no light one, and that the difficulties are greatest in the larger prisons where the annual claim amounts to several hundred volumes, and where also the duties of the Chaplains are naturally heaviest. I am therefore, with your approval, making arrangements for the earlier annual issue of the Publishers' Catalogues in order that they may be in the hands of those concerned for a much longer period than has hitherto been the case, thus avoiding all necessity for hasty and casual selection from their contents.

The grateful assurance of the Chaplains reaches me from all sides of the quite inestimable value of the work done by the lady visitors in cheering and comforting the women; in giving and arranging lectures; and, above all, in making, wherever possible, provision for their future, and in obtaining work for them on discharge.

The aggregate of visits paid by these ladies to the various prisons where females are received since the end of March, 1907, is 3,275 and the number of interviews held by them 16,401.

A conference of the Association of Lady Visitors will be held at the Home Office on Wednesday, June 10th, at the summons of Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, President of the Association.

The aims and intentions of the Borstal System whether "full" or "modified" are now well known and need no emphasizing on my part. The scheme is still in its infancy—yet the measure of its success is large and will steadily increase as experience renders improvement possible. The recent exclusion from the System (though not from segregation and special care) of lads whose sentences do not amount to upwards of a month is, I venture to say, from all points of view, a most salutary provision. The greatest efforts are made for the reformation of these juvenile-adults. The Chaplains visit them very frequently, sometimes daily. Special supervision is exercised over their supply of Library books, and by the kindness of many laymen and clergymen, lectures on useful and interesting subjects are delivered for their benefit at frequent intervals.

Now and again the lads are encouraged to reproduce on paper what they can remember of the last-heard lecture, with results by no means unsatisfactory.

In concluding this my first Report, I desire to express my appreciation of the striking change which has taken place in the Chaplains' Department since I first entered the Prison service twenty-five years ago. Formerly, individual action, and any attempt at "innovation" on the part of the Chaplain, was looked upon with coldness and suspicion, whilst now-a days any sensible suggestion for the spiritual welfare of his charges is readily adopted, and the general efficiency of the department eagerly fostered.

And I record with great satisfaction the injunction I have received at your hands that in presenting for the office of Prison Chaplain no consideration is to have the slightest weight save the special fitness of the Candidates for the difficult work they seek to engage in.

C. B. SIMPSON.

Report by the Surveyor on Building Works during the Year ending March 31st, 1908.

In addition to the repair work, which was somewhat heavier than usual owing to damage by fire, a considerable amount of new building work and alterations have been carried out.

Additional Cells.

With regard to the Convict Establishment progressive building schemes, for which funds are annually voted, work at Dartmoor was continued under the reconstruction scheme and a new prison block containing 160 cells was completed and opened.

Further work on providing new cellular accommodation was not, however, undertaken owing to the necessity for the immediate provision of new quarters for subordinate officers (referred to below), as the convict labour is insufficient to cope with such extensive operations at one time, and it is probable that work on reconstructing the prison proper will have to be deferred for one or more years in consequence.

At Portland, satisfactory progress was made under the reconstruction scheme, a portion of the new "D" hall being well advanced at the close of the year.

At Maidstone the convicts continued the building of cellular accommodation, and a block of special cells was finished and materials purchased and work started on the construction of a new 128-cell wing for convicts.

At the following Local Prisons new building work was continued or commenced under schemes which extend over more than one year.

Leeds. A new extension to increase the male accommodation by 44 cells was commenced by prisoners assisted by free labour, and the work should be completed in 1908–9.

Liverpool. Work on opening up the basement of "I" wing, thereby adding 44 cells for males, was continued.

Wandsworth. The new reception building was completed, and the opening up basements, to give additional cellular accommodation, was continued, and all materials for the completion of this work by prisoners were purchased.

Officers' Quarters.

Considerable sums were expended on the provision of new, and improvement of old, quarters for the subordinate staffs, and the following are amongst the chief items of work and expenditure under this head.

At *Birmingham* 14 female officers' quarters were completed and occupied early in the year.

At *Brixton* 12 new terrace quarters for warders were constructed during the year.

At *Liverpool* the work on extending the block for female officers commenced last year was finished and 17 additional quarters thus added to the accommodation inside the prison.

At *Manchester* also a floor was added to the female officers' block, giving an additional seven quarters.

At *Maidstone* land was purchased and eight warders' quarters built (under a lump sum contract) by a local builder to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and were taken over complete in all respects by the close of the year.

At *Exeter* this system of obtaining new quarters was also adopted and land purchased for ten cottages for warders, but, owing to the delay in negotiations for the land, the builder was unable to finish the houses, which will, however, be ready during the coming year.

At *Knutsford* six existing cottages, and at *Maidstone* one, together with the freeholds, were purchased.

At *Dartmoor* the necessity for new warders' quarters became acute, owing to some blocks of the old barrack quarters having been condemned as unfit for prolonged habitation on sanitary grounds, and in consequence special efforts were made to push on work on the provision of new quarters, and the

convict labour was concentrated on this work which will necessitate the postponement of the reconstruction of the prison proper (as noted above) until a sufficiency of quarters for subordinate officers is provided. At the close of the year ten quarters, commenced last year, were completed and occupied, and no less than 24 additional quarters for married officers were in hand (the construction being in concrete built *in situ*), but the necessity for married quarters rendered it necessary to postpone work undertaken in the early part of the year on building ten bachelor quarters within the prison, as well as the postponement of the prison reconstruction scheme.

At *Parkhurst* a new officers' mess and recreation establishment, facing the officers' recreation grounds outside the prison walls, was taken in hand and was nearing completion at the end of the year. This building will meet, in a suitable manner, a long felt want, as in such isolated places the provision of facilities for healthy recreation for officers when off duty will be a great benefit to the prison service, and it is proposed to continue this policy by constructing suitable recreation rooms, &c., at other large prisons where a similar want is felt.

Sanitary Services.

For years past it has been the practice to expend considerable yearly sums in gradually bringing the drainage systems and sanitary appliances in the prisons up to modern requirements, and considerable progress has been made, but owing to the fact that the large majority of the prisons were built many years ago when sanitary science was not what it is now, much still remains to be done.

The above policy has been followed during the year under report and considerable progress has been made in the redrainage schemes at the following prisons, Holloway, Lewes, Manchester, Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs, while at Wandsworth, work was commenced and satisfactory progress made on a scheme for an entirely new foul drainage system to replace old brick sewers, &c., laid many years ago, and this scheme will extend over several years, the main portion being done by prisoners.

In addition to the above works of some magnitude, many short drains in a large number of prisons have been relaid and a great number of modern sanitary fittings have replaced old and worn out apparatus in numerous places.

Workshops and Stores.

Considerable progress was made in the provision of suitable workshops (both in new and by altering existing buildings) for various prison industries, as well as for classes for the instruction of young offenders. Works with this object were carried out at about a dozen different prisons ; the larger works calling for special note being the construction of a large carpenters' shop at Liverpool, the conversion of an existing building as a blacksmiths' shop at Wakefield, and the completion of a large carpenters' shop at Bristol for juvenile-adult prisoners' classes. In these a large number of young prisoners can be instructed in building trades by carrying out useful work for the prison service.

Numerous improvements in the store accommodation (mostly by alterations) were also effected during the year.

Hospitals.

The large extension of the female hospital at Manchester was finished by the end of the year.

At Durham, where land for the purpose was purchased and walled in previous years, work on a new 24-bed hospital for male prisoners was commenced under a contract, the date for completion being October, 1908. A number of small works of a minor nature were carried out in the hospitals at various prisons.

Under headings such as *Improvements to the Cooking and Washing Accommodation*, *Security*, and *Miscellaneous Services* a large number of minor

works in the nature of alterations and additions, with a view to improving the accommodation, facilities for supervision, &c., were undertaken.

Under these headings, and also to some extent under *Repairs*, the policy of improving the lighting, heating, and water supply, &c., to cellular and other accommodation has been continued.

Thus considerable quantities of clear glass have been used in replacing obscure glass in cell windows at a large number of prisons, the general procedure being to replace breakages with clear glass, in addition to substituting clear for obscure glass in positions specially calling for the former.

Also, at a number of prisons, larger windows of a modern type have replaced the small ancient lights to cells, the policy followed being to select cells which from their position, &c., are specially dark, and to enlarge their windows first.

Considerable progress has been made in abolishing the naked gas lights in cells (the usual means of artificial lighting in former days), by the introduction of gas boxes in the corridor walls, the light being thrown through a glass screen from the corridor into the cells.

Where gas pressure allows, incandescent burners are installed in the new gas boxes, and in any case these are constructed so that such burners can be used in future, when funds permit of their general introduction in the prisons.

Some thousands of naked lights have been so far abolished, but considerable numbers are still in use, and it will take one or more years before the last naked light is taken from the cells.

When all naked cell-lights are abolished, it is hoped that yearly sums will be available for the gradual introduction of incandescent lighting throughout the prison cells and corridors, but as this involves the reconstruction of large numbers of old-pattern gas boxes, and frequently the alteration of gas mains, to obtain the required pressure, the work is of some magnitude, and will require time.

Steps have been taken to improve the fire defence arrangements at a number of prisons, and this work also follows a defined programme, for which sums are taken each year.

A number of new heating boilers to replace those worn out have been installed, and in several places new systems of hot-water circulating pipes put in.

Proposals for future Works.

Before closing my report it seems advisable to refer to certain proposals which came forward during the year, and for which schemes were prepared (in more or less detail) in this office.

These were :—

i. Proposals for the construction of a new Penal Establishment to meet the requirements of proposed legislation on the question of indeterminate sentences. Several preliminary estimates for a new establishment on various sites were drawn up.

ii. In view of proposed legislation on the Borstal System it was decided to rebuild the existing prison at Borstal, originally constructed as a temporary prison for convicts employed on the Chatham Defence works.

The prison as existing would in any case have had to be practically reconstructed to bring it anywhere near modern prison requirements, and it was therefore decided to demolish the existing cell buildings gradually and replace them by modern cellular structures of a type suitable for the system adopted for the treatment of juvenile-adult offenders.

The establishment as re-constructed will consist of four buildings of 100 cells each (as against the 240 cells now existing) and subsidiary buildings such as gymnasium, bath houses, carpenters', smiths', and other shops, some of which exist and will be retained.

Before the close of the year it was decided that an attempt should be made to carry out a considerable portion of the work by prisoners in

order to train them in brickwork, carpentry, smiths' work, and the allied labourers' works.

The designs have this in contemplation and are on simple straightforward lines, which should enable an intelligent lad employed on their construction to gain at least a fair working knowledge of the trade to which he is put.

As additional accommodation is a pressing necessity, one cell block, a gymnasium, and a bath house, was let out to contract, and a working scheme for constructing a second cell block by juvenile-adult prisoners drawn up ready for putting into practice on April 1st. The contract work thus forms a model for the prisoners' work.

Arrangements were made to engage a few free carpenters and bricklayers to work with the gangs of lads as working instructors, the parties being under the usual discipline officers of the prison.

Work was not actually commenced until 1st April, 1908, but so far the experiment promises to be most successful, the work being sufficiently good, and the lads, on the whole, having become much interested in it.

A large four-storied addition to the juvenile-adults' wing at the Borstal Institution at Lincoln is also now in full swing on the above system and so far is as successful as could be wished.

iii. In addition, preparations were made in the Building department for carrying out the policy of the Commissioners with regard to the establishment of centres for the treatment of juvenile-adult offenders at various local prisons.

In order to give instruction in building trades at the selected centres, the details for the carpenters', smiths', bricklayers', and other shops, in which the juvenile-adults will be eventually instructed, were got ready, and arrangements made to make a start under a working scheme similar to that at Borstal and Lincoln.

The system is now working at several centres and promises well.

In fact it is sufficiently promising to warrant commencing work on the construction of a hospital building at the Winchester centre by classes of juvenile-adult prisoners, and at Wormwood Scrubs a large industrial shop, 110 feet by 46 feet in area, is rapidly progressing, all work being carried out by the lads, assisted and instructed by a few free tradesmen.

H. S. Rogers.

Report of the Comptroller of Accounts and Stores on Prison Industries.

In presenting my first annual report on the Industrial work carried on in Prisons I desire to express my regret at the retirement of my predecessor, Mr. Hoskins, I.S.O., which took place in December last, on his attaining the age limit.

For over two years we have been seriously handicapped in our endeavour to provide skilled work for prisoners owing to the reduced requirements of some of the Government Departments, more especially the Admiralty and War Department, with the inevitable result that the value of the labour performed has declined from £245,064 in the record year of 1904–05, to £240,362 in 1905–06, to £229,502 in 1906–07, and finally to £224,931 in 1907–08. The last named sum is accounted for as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Manufacturing Department	98,028	7	3
Farm	6,335	10	0
Prison Building Department	48,058	14	4
Admiralty Building Department ...	8,525	8	5
Service of the Prisons	63,983	2	8

The drop would have been greater but for the steady increase in the orders so kindly placed in our hands by the General Post Office. That great Department is, without doubt, our sheet anchor in the matter of prison employment. In 1907–08 it provided work for an average of about 2,400 men and women. The pleasant relations existing between the Controller of Postal Stores and the Prison Commissioners is clearly indicated by the receipt of a complimentary letter in November last, due to the prompt delivery of over 100,000 mail bags, made at short notice in connection with an urgent service. The order was particularly troublesome owing to the fact that 178 new varieties of bags of varying sizes had to be made from 48 different kinds of canvas specially designed and woven for the purpose. The initial stages at this Office, and the ultimate execution of the work at the Prisons, were beset with difficulties, but nothing was allowed to stand in the way, with the result that we performed an almost impossible task in record time, to the mutual satisfaction of the Postal Authorities and ourselves. The letter reads as follows :—

"Stores Department, G.P.O.
"18th November, 1907.

"Dear Mr. Hoskins,

"I learn with much pleasure that practically all the mail bags of the new pattern with woven bands were supplied by your Department within the estimated period and in good time for the new service which commenced on the 1st instant. I am sure that the strain on your Department must have been severe and my best thanks are due to you and your staff. May I ask you to be so good as to convey my acknowledgments to the officers concerned, if you see no objection, and to let them know how much I appreciate their energetic assistance, without which the success of the new scheme would have been impossible.

"Yours very truly.
"S. C. Hooley."

The average number of prisoners for whom productive and domestic work was found totalled to 17,562, or about 84 per cent. of the population. The labour was distributed as follows :—Manufacturing Department 12,221 ; Farm 405 ; Building Department 1,693 ; Service of the Prison, viz., baking, cooking, gardening, cleaning, washing, &c., 3,243.

The non effective strength of 16 per cent. was made up of invalids, prisoners not told off to working parties owing to departmental matters in connection with reception or release, punishment cases, and prisoners under remand or awaiting trial.

Farming operations have been conducted at Borstal, Dartmoor, and Parkhurst Prisons, thus giving healthful and useful employment to 360 convicts, and 45 juvenile adult local prisoners. Their labour has been valued at £6,335 10*s*. Prizes were taken at agricultural shows for live stock exhibited by Dartmoor and Parkhurst Prisons.

Arrangements have been perfected at Borstal for the skilled training, under a competent instructor, of as many juvenile adults as possible in the various branches of farming, including the management and care of live stock, market gardening, poultry keeping and dairy work. It is hoped by this means to instil a practical knowledge and to foster an intelligent interest in agricultural pursuits so that the lads may be fully equipped for earning an honest livelihood when they regain their liberty.

Considerable attention has been paid to the cultivation of vegetables at all prisons where suitable ground is available, with excellent results. In those cases where the produce has been in excess of local requirements fresh vegetables of good quality have been transferred to adjoining prisons. Due care has been exercised in securing rotation of crops.

The Juvenile-Adults continue to receive the unremitting care of this branch. Some particularly good technical training has been imparted with the result that rough unskilled youths have been taught to produce well made articles of clothing, furniture, &c. Tinsmithing at Borstal, carpentry at Worcester, shoemaking at Bedford, weaving at Leeds, tailoring at Wormwood Scrubs, and blacksmithing at Lincoln, deserve special mention.

Prisoners awaiting trial for a month or upwards are invited to perform voluntary work, for which they are paid. Although many of them are unwilling to make use of this opportunity, it has been noted that there is a growing tendency for inmates of this class to try and earn a little money for the purpose of obtaining legal assistance or for the help of their wives and families.

It is still necessary to resort in certain cases to employment of a low grade for prisoners physically defective or undergoing very short sentences, but we are constantly doing our utmost to reduce this unremunerative and unskilled work to a minimum. In the past financial year such labour as bean sorting, coir balling and picking, cotton sorting, oakum picking, pea sorting, rope teasing, and wool sorting, was limited to 29 per cent. of the prisoners employed by the Manufacturing Department. In other words during a year marked by prison trade depression we were successful in finding better work for 71 per cent., a result which, under the adverse circumstances, must be considered eminently satisfactory.

An average of 6,584 local prisoners, who had passed the first stage, were employed at associated labour on landings, in corridors, in workshops, in their cells with doors open, and on building operations or other open air work. This number is 771 below that of last year. The reduction is mainly due to the earlier release of long sentence prisoners under the new remission scheme.

An average of 710 prisoners in the first stage also worked in association under special rules governing juvenile offenders and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour.

There can be no doubt that the steady increase in workshop accommodation has tended to secure better workmanship. It is infinitely easier for the instructing officers to teach the prisoners in properly equipped rooms than in cells, while it is better in every respect for the prisoners to be employed under conditions more closely akin to labour outside. Owing to financial reasons some few years will elapse before all the wants of the Manufacturing Department have been satisfied.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the assistance so cheerfully rendered by the Governors, Deputy Governors, storekeepers, instructing officers and other officials in response to the many calls made upon them in connection with the extensive work of the Manufacturing Department. A similar acknowledgment is due to the members of my staff.

The supplies of provisions have been most rigidly supervised with a view to securing strict adherence to the conditions of contract in regard to quality

&c. As warder cooks and bakers now undergo a preliminary training, greater skill is displayed in the preparation of food than was the case a few years ago.

As regards prison equipment, the recent introduction of earthenware mugs for drinking purposes, in lieu of the old fashioned tin cups, has been much appreciated. We are now experimenting with earthenware plates, and metal spoons, in the hope that it may be found possible to provide the Prisons with these articles in place of tin plates and wooden spoons, at no very distant date. An attempt is being made to improve the cut and shape of the garments worn by the inmates of Aylesbury State Inebriate Reformatory.

Members of my staff have visited many of the Prisons and carefully examined the industrial work performed by the different classes of prisoners. They have also made surprise inspections of the cash, store, and manufacturing accounts, on 40 occasions.

The control of all financial matters has received the closest attention. I am glad to report that the local test examination of the books and accounts at Carlisle, Gloucester, Hereford, Knutsford, Lancaster, Preston, Shrewsbury, Stafford, and Worcester Prisons by the Exchequer and Audit Department is stated by the Comptroller and Auditor-General to have shown "generally satisfactory results." This favourable report is due in a great measure to the thoroughness with which the local examination of the accounts of the various Prisons is carried out by the members of the Head Office staff who are charged with this duty.

J. Juleff.

Report by the Chaplain-Inspector on the Operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Income and Expenditure.—An examination of the accounts of the various accredited Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies shows that their total income for the past year amounts to £22,124 5*s.* 9*d.*, and their expenditure to £22,508 4*s.* 1*d.*—a decrease of over a thousand pounds both in the receipts and outgoings of the year before.

Below will be found a comparative statement of these items for the five years 1902–6 by which it appears that in spite of fluctuations the tendency has been upwards both in respect of income and outlay.

	Income.			*Expenditure.*		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1902–3 ...	15,508	10	6	15,561	2	0
1903–4 ...	17,410	15	5	16,619	12	4
1904–5 ...	15,645	4	1½	17,337	13	10
1905–6 ...	23,244	8	5½	19,720	8	2
1906–7 ...	23,766	5	11	23,706	2	5½

This year's expenditure includes £4,926 13*s.* 10*d.* in salaries to secretaries and agents over and above other "working expenses." The sum so spent seems disproportionate to the annual income, and effort should be made to reduce it.

In societies attached to large prisons a paid agent is indispensable. His whole time is taken up with his work (the agent of one society reports that he had paid 1,714 visits to employers of labour) and his wage is well-earned. In these large societies too the services of a paid secretary may be necessary though it could be wished that wherever possible such services might be voluntary and honorary.

But in the smaller societies the salaries are often quite overdone: £60 out of an income of £129; £75 out of £192; £22 out of £42 (more than half) are flagrant instances. That such salaries are avoidable is proved by the fact that in other and perfectly well-managed societies the figures are actually and relatively much smaller—as for example, £31 out of an income of £424; £36 out of £380; £3 out of £108.

Without undue criticism it may be safely said that where salaries are out of all proportion to income, serious effort ought to be made to reduce the former or raise the latter.

Results.—During the year, 208,425 local prisoners were liberated, of whom 44,561 were aided by the societies; and 1,220 convicts of whom 928 were aided. Such aid was given in various forms—clothes, railway fare, food, lodging, tools, &c., but it is much to be regretted that it was only found possible to procure actual work for about 3,000, exclusive of those who returned to former employers and of the lads who were sent to sea.

This comparative failure to attain the principal object for which Aid Societies exist calls for some remark.

The failure is due for the most part, not to want of endeavour on the part of the societies, but to the extreme difficulty of finding work. This difficulty has, not unnaturally, always been great and it seems to increase year by year.

The latest reports call urgent attention to the apparent hopelessness of the task, and secretary after secretary deplores the scarcity of work in his own particular neighbourhood, and the lack of success which attends endeavours to obtain it for discharged prisoners: "Why should we employ such men as you can send, when we can find more than enough of respectable and efficient hands," is often the reply made to the appeal of local agents.

Discouraging as the meagre results obtained from so much effort undoubtedly appear it must not be supposed that there is no brighter side to the picture. Appeals on behalf of star class men and of juvenile-adults frequently meet with the kindest response, and the reports of many of the Borstal Committees are extremely hopeful. Moreover, it is to be remembered that a considerable number of those for whom work cannot be found immediately on discharge do eventually obtain it through the action of the

societies. For a gift of a decent working suit, or of tools, or of a few days' subsistence constantly enables a man to get a job for himself and to tide over the difficult first months after release.

Care needful in manner of bestowing aid.—The help given in this manner, however, should be confined to likely recipients, and to be of real use should be substantial. That this rule is not always observed is evident, since one society distributed £19 19*s.* 3*d.* in cash amongst 674 persons, and another provided over 150 men and women with clothes at a cost of less than £20.

Co-operation.—Indications are not wanting in many reports of an increasing tendency towards mutual helpfulness and co-operation amongst the different societies. How absolutely necessary for efficiency are unity of aim and active co-operation amongst charitable institutions may be learnt by a perusal of the speeches lately (June 26) made at the Guildhall on the better control and dispensation of the funds of the various charities within the London area.

Gratuities.—In all but a very few prisons the societies take charge of and disburse the gratuities or "Mark-money" earned by prisoners during their term of confinement. The object of this arrangement is to secure the prisoner, as far as possible, from the temptation of squandering in drink his several shillings of ready money.

Other Societies which help prisoners but are not Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies proper.—In addition to the 60 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies on whose work the above Report is based there are several larger societies whose operations are not restricted to the aid of ex-prisoners, but to whom, nevertheless, this unfortunate class is deeply indebted. Such are the Church Army, the Salvation Army, Mr. Wheatley's Christian Mission, and many others. These, by virtue of a more extensive organisation and ampler means and opportunities, are sometimes able to afford successful help where local endeavours might have failed.

Grateful mention may fitly here be made of the Warwick Home for Boys, which during the year has sheltered 58 youthful discharged prisoners AND FOUND SITUATIONS FOR 43; of the Borstal Club, newly established at Sheffield, which has exercised so signal a reformatory influence over its members: and especially of the Duchess of Marlborough's Home for assisting the wives of prisoners under detention. Ninety-two of these poor women have been helped since the institution of the Home a few months ago.

Conclusion.—In past years I have been at great pains to ascertain the prisoner's own "point of view" touching the work of Aid Societies—how their moneys ought to be expended, and to what end directed.

Setting aside the preference expressed by a somewhat numerous section of too-candid souls for a lump sum down—aid bestowed in hard cash without conditions—I have found the judgment of prisoners quite sound and rational, particularly in the case of convicts. They deprecate "indiscriminate doles" just as vigorously as does the Charity Organization Society. "Let the Societies" they say, "direct their whole endeavours to getting us work of some kind, and giving us something like a fresh start, and let the money go towards a bare maintenance until that end is attained."

To keep men and women from falling into fresh crime from sheer want is universally recognised as the one great object of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, yet a number of them are complaining of the inadequacy of their funds for this purpose, and of falling off subscriptions.

An annual income of £20,000 or thereabouts may seem a large sum to devote to the possible redemption of pauper criminals, but this sum includes both gratuities and Government grant, and divided amongst the forty odd thousand found worthy of help does but represent an average of 10*s.* a head. From such outlay too much cannot reasonably be expected. If larger results are demanded larger sums must be subscribed by the public. Meantime, it is matter for rejoicing that no able-bodied promising first offender leaves prison without most strenuous, and constantly successful, effort on the part of the societies to reinstate him into the position from which he has fallen.

C. B. SIMPSON.

Report by the Inspector under the Inebriates Acts on State Inebriate Reformatories.

No change of importance in policy or in general principle has occurred in regard to State Inebriate Reformatories during the year under review; nor, except in personnel, has there been any material alteration in staff arrangements.

State reformatories still continue to exist for the detention of inebriate persons committed under the Act of 1898, who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions; they must therefore continue to be regarded as bearing more of a penal than reformatory character.

Aylesbury State Reformatory for Females.

This institution may now be said to have passed through its preliminary stages of development, and to have reached a condition of proficiency. The past year has been one of steady work unmarked by any circumstance worthy of special note. Thirty-two women were received during the year on transfer from certified reformatories, and three direct from courts; 42 were discharged on expiration of sentence; three were re-transferred from Aylesbury to certified reformatories; and eight were removed to lunatic asylums as insane. The number under detention throughout the year averaged about 87. We still find that a large number of women transferred to Aylesbury are mentally defective, many in an advanced and confirmed condition. Although under the present condition of the lunacy law, owing mainly to absence of actual delusion, certification is a matter of difficulty, such persons are nevertheless literally incapable of managing themselves or their affairs, and suitable subjects for the application of permanent control. During their detention at Aylesbury they can be prevented from harming themselves or others, their mental condition is recognised, and every allowance is made for eccentric behaviour; but, when it comes to a question of discharge on termination of sentence, the serious nature of the problem assumes an important character. There is no power to detain the most hopelessly defective person after sentence has expired, notwithstanding the recognised condition, certainty of relapse into drunken and disorderly habits, and possible danger to others from sudden passionate violence. Having so constantly to discharge inmates of this type to freedom because a certain date has arrived, whether or not they are fit for liberty seems to place responsibility upon those who do it, unless it is clearly pointed out that no alternative is possible.

The special Board of Visitors for Aylesbury, whose appointment was notified last year, has proved very energetic and painstaking. The members have visited periodically, interviewed inmates on many occasions, and have suggested numerous changes in arrangements for the benefit of inmates.

In my opinion the staff of the reformatory is all that could be desired. The institution buildings have been maintained in thorough repair, and are suitable in every respect.

Warwick State Reformatory for Males.

Aylesbury Reformatory was originally started by utilising a wing of Aylesbury Prison. The accommodation thus provided soon became insufficient and consequently unsuitable. To remedy matters a new building was provided specially adapted to requirements. The same course was adopted for the provision of accommodation for males. A wing of Warwick Prison was taken over for the purpose of a state reformatory and reconstructed to suit the special needs of the work. This soon proved inadequate and encroachment upon the prison became necessary, bringing the history as regards male inebriates up to the point when, in the case of Aylesbury, new

and specially erected buildings were considered desirable. It seems to me that present arrangements at Warwick are unsatisfactory, and that there is no alternative to proper provision being made; but, the whole circumstances of the case have been referred by the Secretary of State to a Committee for report and suggestion. Pending the decision of that Committee the matter does not seem to call for further notice.

Thirty inmates were received during the year on transfer from certified reformatories, and one direct from a court. Seventeen persons were discharged on expiration of sentence, and three were sent as insane to lunatic asylums.

The average number under detention throughout the year was 56.

Great credit is due to the members of the staff for the excellence of their work under trying conditions.

R. Welsh Branthwaite.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of all Prisoners received into Local and Convict Prisons

—		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year ..	In local prisons * ..	13,855	2,387	16,242			
	Out on bail †	83	2	85			
	In convict prisons ..	2,914	124	3,038			
					6,852	2,513	19,365
RECEIVED :							
Under commitment, not having been in the custody of other governors, viz. :							
Remanded and discharged		8,971	3,025	11,996			
For trial at assizes and sessions, and in the result	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Tried and convicted.	8,158	595	8,753				
Tried and acquitted.	1,286	218	1,504				
Remaining untried at end of the year.	1,136	108	1,244				
Otherwise disposed of.	85	120	205	10,665	1,041	11,706	
Convicted at assizes and sessions (not previously in prison).				558	69	627	
Convicted summarily				‡127,243	40,310	167,553	
Want of sureties				872	340	1,212	
Debtors and civil process				17,470	448	17,918	
Naval and military offenders				501	—	501	
From Channel Islands				2	—	2	
From lunatic asylums (into convict prison)				3	—	3	
From refuge (into convict prison)				—	1	1	
					166,285	45,234	211,519
				Total	183,137	47,747	230,884

* Exclusive of 525 male and 121 female prisoners in prison on remand.
† These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.
‡ Inclusive of prisoners received after conviction pending removal to an Inebriate Reformatory, and Juveniles pending removal to a Reformatory.

Appendix No. 1.

and of those disposed of, during the Year ended 31st March 1908.

	Local Prisons.			Convict Prisons.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISPOSED OF:									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment.	137,741	38,502	176,243	45	—	45			
Discharged on licence	28	—	28	1,084	47	1,131			
Discharged on remission of sentence.*	15,754	3,013	18,767	—	—	—			
Discharged on special grounds.†	144	95	239	14	1	15			
Discharged on payment of fine, &c., in full.	2,975	671	3,646	—	—	—			
Discharged on part payment of fine.‡	6,962	2,595	9,557	—	—	—			
Discharged to refuges	—	—	—	—	5	5			
Removed to schools and reformatories.	42	9	51	—	—	—			
Removed to lunatic asylums.	151	36	187	28	3	31			
Removed to inebriate reformatories.	6	10	16	—	—	—			
Committed suicide ..	6	1	7	1	—	1			
Died	71	19	90	20	1	21			
Executed	9	1	10	—	—	—			
Escaped	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	163,889	44,952	208,841	1,192	57	1,249	165,081	45,009	210,090
Remaining in custody at the end of the year.§	15,060	2,599	17,659	2,897	132	3,029	17,957	2,731	20,688
Out on bail‖	99	7	106	—	—	—	99	7	106
						Total	183,137	47,747	230,884

* Under Section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898.
† Including naval and military prisoners (6 local and 4 convict) discharged by order of the naval or military authorities.
‡ Under Section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898.
§ Exclusive of 606 male and 89 female prisoners in prison on remand.
‖ These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS													
Bedford	155	—	155	6	—	6	91	—	91	125	—	76	—
Birmingham	498	121	619	5	5	10	404	60	464	457	81	357	39
Bodmin	108	13	121	3	1	4	74	4	78	94	9	47	—
Borstal	256	—	256	1	—	1	216	—	216	246	—	185	—
Brecon	59	—	59	2	—	2	33	—	33	57	—	17	—
Bristol	192	60	252	4	3	7	160	35	195	183	54	124	20
Brixton	692	—	692	5	—	5	600	—	600	719	—	501	—
Cambridge	113	12	125	2	1	3	68	5	73	84	8	52	1
Canterbury	186	19	205	4	1	5	141	9	150	187	15	103	3
Cardiff	286	95	381	4	1	5	215	50	265	289	71	170	24
Carlisle	114	52	166	3	1	4	70	16	86	100	29	44	12
Carmarthen	65	14	79	2	1	3	40	3	43	56	7	22	—
Carnarvon	49	13	62	1	1	2	30	4	34	45	7	21	1
Chelmsford	312	3	315	3	—	3	275	—	275	303	—	220	—
Derby	312	50	362	5	1	6	188	38	226	231	54	147	24
Devizes	162	29	191	2	1	3	82	4	86	133	10	50	1
Dorchester	145	20	165	3	1	4	115	5	120	146	11	87	—
Durham	566	164	730	7	3	10	523	21	644	570	164	472	77
Exeter	261	41	302	5	2	7	214	12	226	236	20	178	5
Gloucester	224	—	224	5	—	5	88	—	88	130	—	64	—
Hereford	104	—	104	4	—	4	30	—	30	53	—	14	—
Holloway	—	949	949	—	6	6	—	613	613	—	698	—	497
Hull	320	123	443	7	4	11	311	73	384	360	102	265	52

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APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and for Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners and Inmates respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Aylesbury	16	253	269	—	2	2	—	130	130	—	139	—	124
Dartmoor	1,213	—	1,213	2	—	2	1,173	—	1,173	1,202	—	1,140	—
Maidstone	143	—	143	—	—	—	114	—	114	127	—	78	—
Parkhurst	818	—	818	8	—	8	779	—	779	786	—	770	—
Portland	802	—	802	2	—	2	730	—	730	753	—	699	—
Total in Convict Prisons..	2,992	253	3,245	12	2	14	*2,796	130	2,926	—	—	—	—
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.													
Aylesbury	—	118	118	—	6	6	—	87	87	—	98	—	76
Warwick	72	—	72	5	—	5	56	—	56	65	—	45	—
Total in State Inebriate Reformatories ..	72	118	190	5	6	11	56	87	143	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	21,340	4,496	25,836	228	98	326	18,045	2,881	20,926	—	—	—	—

* The Daily Average in Local Prisons includes 138 Penal Servitude (Public Works) Convicts, viz.: 2 in Gloucester Prison, and 136 in Wakefield Prison.

Appendix No. 3.

Return showing the Sentences of Prisoners committed to Local Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1908.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

Period of Sentence. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
Penal Servitude.				
Life	14	—	—	14
29 years	—	—	—	—
25 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
24 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
23 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
22 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
21 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
20 ,, ...	3	—	—	3
19 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
18 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
17 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
16 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
15 ,, ...	7	—	1	8
14 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
13 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
12 ,, ...	4	—	—	4
11 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
10 ,, ...	19	1	1	21
9 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
8 ,, ...	5	—	—	5
7 ,, ...	56	1	3	60
6½ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
6 ,, ...	16	—	—	16
5½ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
5¼ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
5 ,, ...	280	2	7	289
4¾ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
4½ ,, ...	1	—	—	1
4 ,, ...	91	—	1	92
3¾ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3½ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3½ ,, ...	31	—	1	32
3⅓ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3¼ ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3 1/12 ,, ...	—	—	—	—
3 ,, ...	605	2	27	634
Total	1,132	6	41	1,179

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Return showing the Sentences of Prisoners committed to all Local Prisons during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
IMPRISONMENT.				
Over 2 years	5	—	—	5
24 months and over 23 months...	140	13	1	154
23 " " 22 " ...	21	—	2	23
22 " " 21 " ...	6	—	—	6
21 " " 20 " ...	123	—	1	124
20 " " 19 " ...	31	—	1	32
19 " " 18 " ...	2	—	—	2
18 " " 17 " ...	767	14	22	803
17 " " 16 " ...	4	—	5	9
16 " " 15 " ...	8	—	—	8
15 " " 14 " ...	373	1	25	399
14 " " 13 " ...	35	—	5	40
13 " " 12 " ...	51	—	2	53
12 " " 11 " ...	1,659	25	94	1,778
11 " " 10 " ...	16	—	4	20
10 " " 9 " ...	116	3	10	129
9 " " 8 " ...	1,062	4	83	1,149
8 " " 7 " ...	214	2	35	251
7 " " 6 " ...	147	—	72	219
6 " " 5 " ...	2,813	48	451	3,312
5 " " 4 " ...	236	2	68	306
4 " " 3 " ...	1,387	45	368	1,800
3 " " 11 weeks ...	7,554	145	1,856	9,553
11 weeks and over 10 weeks ...	107	4	16	127
10 " " 9 " ...	64	4	19	87
9 " " 8 " ...	5,465	27	1,119	6,611
8 " " 7 " ...	231	39	25	295
7 " " 6 " ...	373	7	74	454
6 " " 5 " ...	2,992	63	578	3,633
5 " " 4 " ...	18,481	6	7,482	25,969
4 " " 3 " ...	1,905	36	494	2,435
3 " " 2 " ...	5,732	9	1,231	6,972
2 " " 1 week ...	34,046	—	10,914	44,960
1 week	36,761	—	11,553	48,314
6 days	468	—	182	650
5 "	7,018	—	2,885	9,903
4 "	1,181	—	343	1,524
3 "	2,686	—	846	3,532
2 "	139	—	30	169
1 day	24	—	3	27
No term specified	50	—	9	59
Total	134,493	495	40,908	175,896
Grand Total*	135,625	501	40,949	177,075

NOTE.—This Return includes 13 Males whose capital sentences were commuted to Penal Servitude.

* In addition to this number, forfeiture of licence was the only punishment in the case of 17 Males and 1 Female.

Appendix No. 4.

Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons, under sentences of Imprisonment and Penal Servitude respectively, during the Year ended 31st March 1908, and the Number of previous Convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the Number who had not been previously Convicted—Court-martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

Sentence under present Conviction.	Total Number received on Conviction.		Number who had been previously Convicted.																		Number who had not been Previously Convicted.		Number who, when previously convicted, had received a Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
			Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.		Total.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment ..	134,519	40,910	21,476	5,429	10,584	3,683	7,148	2,762	5,178	2,041	3,908	1,644	11,327	4,858	8,350	4,394	5,756	5,853	73,727	30,664	60,792	10,246	1,237	126
Penal servitude ..	1,132	41	45	1	64	—	77	2	60	1	64	3	299	5	246	9	93	13	948	34	184	7	419	11
Total	135,651	40,951	21,521	5,430	10,648	3,683	7,225	2,764	5,238	2,042	3,972	1,647	11,626	4,863	8,596	4,403	5,849	5,866	74,675	30,698	60,976	10,253	1,656	137

Notes.—The same prisoner convicted more than once in the year appears in a separate column for each time convicted.
This Return includes 22 males and 1 female sentenced to death, of whom 9 males and 1 female were executed, and in the case of 13 males the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS within each of the following Periods of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended 31st March 1908. Court-Martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

	Total Number received on Conviction.	Under 12 Years.	12 Years and under 16.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.
Males	135,651	3	548	12,644	36,996	36,993	25,675	11,702	11,039	51
Females	40,951	—	18	1,286	8,790	14,170	10,817	4,145	1,717	8
Total	176,602	3	566	13,930	45,786	51,163	36,492	15,847	12,756	59

NOTE.—This return includes 22 males and 1 female sentenced to death, of whom 9 males and 1 female were executed, and in the case of 13 males the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

Appendix No. 6.

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1907-8, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons.

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60	—	30	—	65	—	638	—	703	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	54	—	65	—
Birmingham ..	4	—	9	—	—	—	618	16	618	16	167	3	460	12	5,612	1,219	6,072	1,231	4	—	—	—	139	1	478	16	621	17
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	1	15	—	77	1	861	53	938	54	1	—	—	—	99	—	22	1	122	1
Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).	—	—	—	—	1	—	614	—	548	—	258	—	192	—	249	—	441	—	17	—	—	—	9	—	654	—	680	—
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	47	—	16	—	43	—	371	—	414	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	39	—	55	—
Bristol	30	1	12	—	—	—	50	15	552	15	151	2	330	14	2,128	662	2,458	676	11	—	—	—	382	4	184	12	577	16
Brixton	2	—	—	—	—	—	325	—	247	—	62	—	320	—	17,611	—	17,931	—	15	—	—	—	8	—	411	—	434	—
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	59	—	3	—	59	—	845	88	904	88	—	—	—	—	9	—	50	—	59	—
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	1	—	196	2	195	2	84	—	204	2	1,285	171	1,489	173	1	—	—	—	85	—	156	2	242	2
Cardiff	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	17	225	18	77	6	334	19	2,333	1,010	2,667	1,029	—	—	—	—	39	—	190	19	229	19
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	—	4	—	30	—	1,086	276	1,116	276	1	—	—	—	24	—	19	—	44	—
Carmarthen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	38	—	8	—	41	—	533	53	574	53	—	—	—	—	25	—	21	—	46	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	21	1	2	—	21	1	481	56	502	57	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	1	21	1
Chelmsford	—	—	—	—	1	—	109	—	115	—	76	—	116	—	1,458	—	1,574	—	8	—	—	—	53	—	87	—	148	—
Derby	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	42	236	42	52	2	182	23	3,085	870	3,267	893	—	—	—	—	132	10	257	38	389	48
Devizes	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	41	—	17	—	35	—	830	73	865	73	—	—	—	—	21	—	50	—	71	—
Dorchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2	30	3	29	1	30	3	814	60	844	63	1	—	—	—	4	—	25	3	30	3
Durham	3	1	4	—	1	—	141	28	156	33	91	11	126	23	7,814	2,188	7,940	2,211	37	7	1	—	21	5	194	34	253	46
Exeter	1	—	—	—	—	—	131	4	138	3	61	—	111	2	1,498	178	1,609	180	4	—	—	—	81	—	84	4	169	4

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1907-8, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		[a]Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—		44	—	41	—	26	—	51	—	1,174	—	1,225	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	46	—	64	—
Hereford	—	—	—	—	—		51	—	52	—	12	—	56	—	358	—	414	—	1	—	—	—	43	—	23	—	67	—
Holloway	—	19	—	26	—		—	177	—	152	—	87	—	252	—	12,685	—	12,937	—	61	—	—	—	24	—	202	—	287
Hull	2	1	1	—	—		475	25	464	21	99	3	342	22	4,603	1,369	4,945	1,391	7	1	—	—	349	2	207	24	563	27
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—		311	—	311	—	38	—	213	—	870	104	1,083	104	14	—	—	—	181	—	122	—	317	—
Knutsford	—	—	—	—	2		140	4	131	4	50	1	118	5	5,197	681	5,315	686	20	1	—	—	24	1	123	7	167	9
Lancaster	2	2	1	—	—		256	2	282	3	70	2	156	2	1,403	222	1,559	224	3	1	—	—	209	—	258	9	470	10
Leeds	18	3	—	—	—		376	67	376	74	202	34	254	61	5,273	2,123	5,527	2,184	1	—	—	—	62	14	403	74	466	88
Leicester . .	1	—	2	—	1		149	2	152	2	98	1	152	2	2,042	312	2,194	314	4	—	—	—	55	—	132	2	191	2
Lewes.. . .	6	1	5	1	—		967	7	950	7	41	—	489	3	1,562	284	2,051	287	10	1	—	—	783	—	314	7	1,107	8
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—		766	—	730	—	101	—	757	—	3,010	—	3,767	—	—	—	—	—	780	—	292	—	1,072	—
Liverpool	2	15	5	199	2		1,691	431	1,702	421	109	56	1,057	304	11,910	7,455	12,967	7,759	10	8	—	—	1,466	8	747	526	2,223	542
Maidstone	—	—	—	—	—		506	20	50	20	143	7	347	14	1,658	720	2,005	734	—	—	—	—	283	3	359	27	642	30
Manchester	7	1	—	—	—		3,377	176	3,370	162	1,059	41	2,148	144	10,430	5,886	12,578	6,030	25	15	—	—	3,137	17	652	194	3,814	226
Newcastle .. .	1	—	4	—	—		576	22	508	18	111	10	475	19	4,098	1,686	4,573	1,705	25	3	—	—	354	4	356	24	735	31
Northallerton ..	3	—	5	—	—		255	—	256	—	113	—	191	—	1,375	—	1,566	—	4	—	—	—	175	—	167	—	346	—
Northampton ..	7	—	12	—	1		119	—	127	—	65	—	124	—	1,293	164	1,417	164	7	—	—	—	108	—	72	—	187	—
Norwich	3	—	3	—	1		267	—	270	—	63	—	207	—	1,324	136	1,531	136	5	—	—	—	224	—	103	—	332	—
Nottingham.. ..	—	—	—	—	—		175	7	167	7	106	—	147	4	2,083	530	2,230	534	4	—	—	—	157	3	137	6	298	9

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1907–8, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.								Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.		Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		* Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	3	—	12	1	—		155	4	167	3	113	—	173	6	836	113	1,009	119	3	—	—	—	137	—	126	5	266	5
Pentonville	1	—	—	—	—		2,917	—	3,017	—	1 231	—	2,237	—	15,626	—	17,863	—	28	—	—	—	2,010	—	1,462	—	3,500	—
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—		70	14	70	15	15	2	54	14	684	262	738	276	—	—	—	—	56	—	35	22	91	22
Portsmouth	1	—	1	2	—		132	10	130	11	20	—	112	11	2,210	596	2,322	607	7	3	—	—	72	2	91	11	170	16
Preston	6	1	11	—	1		641	47	673	44	204	16	488	38	4,531	1,321	5,019	1,359	25	1	—	—	340	3	626	72	991	76
Reading	6	—	5	1	2		558	22	568	22	188	4	373	20	1,272	133	1,645	153	3	—	—	—	459	15	197	18	659	33
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	—		21	2	20	1	6	1	20	2	678	53	698	55	—	—	—	—	8	—	17	2	25	2
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—		131	9	131	10	40	4	126	4	860	75	986	79	—	—	1	—	111	—	77	10	189	10
Shepton Mallet ..	—	—	—	—	—		79	4	77	5	52	1	53	5	889	152	942	157	1	—	1	—	32	3	59	3	93	6
Shrewsbury ..	3	—	2	—	—		266	1	266	1	66	—	224	1	1 488	231	1,712	232	4	—	—	—	230	—	103	2	337	2
Stafford	—	—	7	—	—		310	21	305	21	162	6	329	21	5,402	975	5,731	996	7	1	—	—	67	3	326	20	400	24
Swansea	3	—	3	—	—		363	10	334	9	55	1	317	10	2,057	521	2,374	531	5	—	—	—	274	—	124	11	403	11
Usk	—	—	—	—	—		135	1	137	1	12	1	108	1	1,301	323	1,409	324	—	—	—	—	93	—	46	1	139	1
Wakefield	7	—	10	—	—		1,832	—	1,842	—	786	—	1,638	—	8,605	—	10,243	—	57	—	1	—	1,115	—	1,300	—	2,473	—
Wandsworth ..	14	—	35	—	2		120	—	1,246	—	1,074	—	1,278	—	12,632	—	13,910	—	9	—	—	—	989	—	1 393	—	2,391	—
Warwick	—	—	—	—	—		130	2	155	2	54	—	157	2	1,836	216	1,993	218	—	—	—	—	29	—	128	2	157	2
Winchester	—	—	1	—	—		183	5	157	3	223	1	206	5	3,190	441	3,396	446	2	—	—	—	72	—	200	9	274	9
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—		441	10	441	10	59	4	260	8	1,545	366	1,805	374	—	1	—	—	284	2	284	11	568	14
Wormwood Scrubs	55	—	—	—	4		1,005	—	1,073	—	1,360	—	819	—	5,574	—	6,393	—	72	—	1	—	111	—	1,895	—	2,079	—
Total in Local Prisons ..	190	45	150	230	20		23453	1229	24,197	1,183	9,419	308	19,032	1,080	180,411	47,092	199,443	48,172	470	104	5	—	16,056	124	15,990	1,431	32,521	1,659

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year 1907-8, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

NAME OF PRISON.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
CONVICT PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aylesbury	—	—	—	8	—	—	65	—	62	—	70	—	23	—	160	—	189	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	84
Dartmoor	25	—	20	—	9	1,371	—	1,430	—	1,572	—	592	—	1,135	—	1,727	—	214	—	4	—	63	—	1,380	—	1,761	—
Maidstone	9	—	—	—	-	86	—	87	-	117	—	64	—	109	—	173	—	38	—	-	—	13	—	95	—	146	—
Parkhurst	27	—	5	—	1	486	—	341	—	532	—	283	—	799	—	1,082	—	158	—	-	—	60	—	497	—	715	—
Portland	4	—	4	—	—	625	—	629	—	777	—	369	—	673	—	1,042	—	111	—	3	—	46	—	711	—	871	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	65	—	29	8	10	2,568	65	2,487	62	2,998	70	1,308	23	2,716	166	4,024	189	521	12	7	—	282	—	2,683	72	3,493	84
Grand Total ..	255	45	179	238	30	26021	1294	26,684	1,245	12,417	378	20,340	1,103	183,127	17,258	20 ,467	18,361	991	116	12	—	16,338	124	18,673	1,503	36,014	1,743

NOTES.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

* In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total actual prison population.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.	Grounds for the Sentence, and decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.
LOCAL PRISONS.					
Borstal ..	W. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 20 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 20.
Canterbury ..	J. B ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 24.
Durham .	H. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, it having been committed at exercise in the presence of a large number of prisoners.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 12.
Chelmsford .	E. L. A...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 12.
Knutsford ..	J. T. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 24.
	T. F. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 24.
Leicester ..	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 12.
Liverpool .	T. K. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 24.
	J D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 18.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.	Grounds for the Sentence, and decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.
LOCAL PRISONS.					
Northampton	J. J. .	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.
Norwich ..	W. H. J...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 7 ..	Corporal punisbment was necessary for the due preservation of discipline in the prison. **Confirmed.**	Birch, 7.
Preston ..	J. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 18.
Reading ..	J. T. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.
	H. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch. 24.
Wandsworth .	H. A. M..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch. 12 ..	The offence was of a most serious character; the prisoner admitted that his intention was to take the life of the officer, and that he threatened he would do so yet. He had no defence to make or explanation to offer.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 12.
	J. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 12 ..	The offence was of a most serious character, and was committed in the presence of a great number of other prisoners.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 12.
Wormwood Scrubs.	J. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 12.
	W. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 12.
	G. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 12.
	C. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 12 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 12.

CONVICT PRISONS.					
Dartmoor ..	A. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Birch, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Birch, 24.
	A. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.
	M. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.
	A. E. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.
	E. L. A. ...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 24.
	J. McC. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 24.
	W. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 24.
	H. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 24.
	B. E. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 24 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 24.
Parkhurst ..	E. W. H.	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	Cat, 18 ..	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.—**Confirmed.**	Cat, 18.

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to MALE JUVENILE-ADULT PRISONERS (16–21) in BORSTAL and LINCOLN PRISONS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

In custody at the beginning of the year	236	
Receptions—On transfer from other prisons	282	518
Disposals—Discharged on remission of sentence ...	180	
„ „ licence	2	
„ „ expiration of sentence ...	29	
„ „ special grounds	1	
Removed to other prisons	25	
„ „ asylum	1	238
Remaining in custody at the end of the year		280

AGES on CONVICTION of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Under 16 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	Total.
—	40	62	71	62	47	282

SENTENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Penal Servitude.			Imprisonment.					Total.
3 years.	10 years.	Life.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 12 months.	12 months and over 9 months.	9 months and over 6 months.	6 months.	
2	1	1	51	101	126	—	—	282

OFFENCES of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Offence.	Number of Prisoners.
Burglary, housebreaking &c.	125
Larceny, stealing, &c.	133
Wounding, assault, &c.	18
Indecent assault, &c.	6
Total	282

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Nil.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	More than Six.	Total.
56	73	53	30	23	16	9	22	282

EDUCATION, on CONVICTION, of PRISONERS received during the Year.

Illiterate.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total.
11	49	66	86	53	9	5	3	282

Appendix No. 9A.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS in CONVICT PRISONS on the 31st March, 1908.

(1.) AGES ON CONVICTION.

Sex.	Under 16 years.	16 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and above.	Age not ascertained.	Total.
Males	—	145	996	808	526	227	195	—	2,897
Females	—	2	19	39	37	19	16	—	132

(2.) SENTENCES, IN YEARS.

Sex.	3	3½	3⅝	3¾	4	4¼	4½	4¾	5	5½	6	6½	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	Life.	Total.
Males	908	77	—	—	212	—	3	—	780	—	56	—	306	50	8	190	—	42	—	21	72	2	—	1	—	44	—	—	—	125	2,897
Females	55	3	—	—	10	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	8	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12	132

Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

(3.) CLASSIFICATION.

Sex.	Ordinary Division.			Long Sentence Division.			Juvenile-Adults.		Unclassified.	Total.
	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.		
Males	398	419	1,895	29	20	36	35	53	12	2,897
Females	13	28	85	2	2	2	—	—	—	132

Particulars relating to Penal Servitude Prisoners in Convict Prisons on the 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

(4.) NUMBER of PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

(*a.*) *Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six and over.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	554	266	152	82	15	4	1,073	1,824	2,897
Females	25	14	7	2	1	—	49	83	132

(*b.*) *Previous Sentences of Imprisonment.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously sentenced to Imprisonment.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	239	218	203	202	211	768	338	86	2,265	632	2,897
Females	5	4	4	3	2	23	23	30	94	38	132

(*c.*) *Previous Sentences of Penal Servitude or Imprisonment.*

Sex.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six to Ten.	Eleven to Twenty.	Above Twenty.	Total Number of Prisoners previously Convicted.	Number of Prisoners *not* previously Convicted.	Total Number in Custody.
Males	201	191	174	192	187	847	493	91	2,376	521	2,897
Females	8	3	3	3	3	19	24	32	95	37	132

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APPENDIX No. 9B.

CLASSIFICATION of PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS received into CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ending 31st March 1908.

Sex.	Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	Recidivist Class.	Juvenile-Adults.		Total.
				Star Class.	Intermediate Class.	
Males	87	174	881	8	25	1,175*
Females ...	1	11	52	—	—	64

* Excluding one prisoner not classified.

Number of Convicts placed in the Long-Sentence Division during the year ended 31st March, 1908 :—

Males	...	...	...	...	20
Females	...	...	...	...	2
			Total	...	22

Appendix No. 10.

STATISTICAL and other INFORMATION relating to all INMATES received into STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

	Males (at Warwick).	Females (at Aylesbury).	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
RECEPTIONS.				
In custody at beginning of year	46	98		
Received direct from committing courts ..	1	3		
Received from Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Brentry*	18	6		
Cattal (York)	12	—		
Eastern Counties (East Harling)	—	8		
Lancashire (Langho)	—	2		
Southern Counties (Lewes)	—	16	77	133
DISPOSALS.				
Discharged on expiration of sentence	17	42		
Removed to Certified Inebriate Reformatories:—				
Duxhurst	—	1		
Southern Counties (Lewes)	—	1		
Removed to Lunatic Asylums	3	8	20	52
Remaining in custody at end of the year			57	81

PERIOD of DETENTION in REFORMATORY (in addition to IMPRISONMENT where ordered).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	3 years.	2 years.	18 months.	12 months.	6 months.	Total.
Warwick .. .. .. (Males.)	28	2	—	—	—	30
Aylesbury .. .. .. (Females.)	33	2	—	—	—	35

IMPRISONMENT (in addition to DETENTION in REFORMATORY).

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	6 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under 1 month.	Total.
Warwick (Males)	1	—	—	1	—	2
Aylesbury (Females)	—	1	—	—	3	4

* Including one received a second time from Brentry.

Number of Previous Convictions.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Nil.	2	3	4 or 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 200	Over 200	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	1	1	3	10	5	1	2	6	—	1	—	30
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	—	—	2	6	8	9	4	2	—	2	2	—	—	35

Ages on Conviction.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and over.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	1	6	14	6	1	2	30
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	1	8	17	5	3	1	35

Occupation Prior to Conviction.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Domestic Servants.	Needlewomen, Charwomen, &c.	Factory Workers.	Labourers.	Mechanics and Skilled Workers.	Dealers, &c.	Professional Employments.	Prostitutes.	No occupation.	Total.
Warwick .. (Males.)	—	—	—	23	3	2	2	—	—	30
Aylesbury .. (Females.)	13	3	11	—	—	6	—	—	2	35

Education on Conviction.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write Well.	Superior Education.	Not Ascertained.	Total.
Warwick .. .. (Males.)	1	27	2	—	—	30
Aylesbury .. .. (Females.)	3	32	—	—	—	35

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Total.
Warwick (Males)	5	24	1	30
Aylesbury (Females) ..	16	11	8	35

NAMES of COURTS from which INMATES were COMMITTED.

Sex of Inmates.	Court.	No.
Males	Portsmouth Borough Sessions	1
	Wakefield Quarter Sessions	2
	Worcester Sessions	1
	Bow Street Police Court	3
	Clerkenwell Police Court	1
	Lambeth Police Court	2
	Marlborough Street Police Court	1
	Thames Police Court	1
	Tower Bridge Police Court	1
	Barnsley Police Court	1
	Bradford Police Court	6
	Bootle Police Court	1
	Burnley Police Court	1
	Castleford Police Court	2
	Leeds City Police Court	1
	Plumstead Police Court	3
	Tottenham Police Court	1
	Woolton Police Court	1
		30
Females	Bristol Sessions	1
	Clerkenwell Sessions	4
	Newington Sessions	5
	Stratford Sessions	1
	Swansea Sessions	1
	Workington Sessions	1
	Bow Street Police Court	1
	Clerkenwell Police Court	2
	Greenwich Police Court	3
	Marlborough Street Police Court	3
	Marylebone Police Court	1
	Old Street Police Court	1
	South-Western Police Court	1
	Thames Police Court	2
	Tower Bridge Police Court	1
	Westminster Police Court	1
	Andover Police Court	1
	Brentford Police Court	1
	Bristol Police Court	1
	Liverpool City Police Court	1
	Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court	1
	Plymouth Police Court	1
		35

DETAILS of CONVICTIONS under SECTION 1 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.
[Offences (in addition to that of being an Habitual Drunkard) in consequence of which the Inmates were sent to a Reformatory.]

Sex of Inmates.	Offence.	No.
Males	Arson	1
	Felony	1
Female	Assaulting Police Constable...	1
	Attempting Suicide	1
	Stealing...	1

DETAILS OF CONVICTIONS under Section 2 of the INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.
[Transferred from Certified Inebriate Reformatories.]

Found guilty of being an habitual drunkard, of having been three times convicted of drunkenness during the previous 12 months, and on the fourth offence of being

Found drunk in a street or public thoroughfare.		While drunk guilty of riotous or disorderly behaviour.		Total.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3	12	25	20	28	32	60

STATEMENT of RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year.

Name of Reformatory and Sex of Inmates.	No. of Cases of Restraint.		Punishments.								Offences.							
			Close Confinement.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Class or Privilege.		Total No. of Inmates Punished.		Violence.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Warwick (Males).	6	—	39	—	39	—	34	—	43	—	1	—	—	—	42	—	43	—
Aylesbury (Females).	—	15	—	100	—	65	—	92	—	63	—	48	—	7	—	73	—	128

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS RECEIVED during the YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1908, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Prisons.	Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.
Local	177,093	13,305	1,819	3,604	4,318	2,866	698
Convict	1,158	94	18	21	24	25	6
State Inebriate Reformatories ...	68	8	5	3	—	—	—

STATEMENT SHOWING the PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Prisons.	Illiterates					Standard I.				Standard II.			Standard III.		Standard IV.
	To Standard I.	To Standard II.	To Standard III.	To Standard IV.	Passed Standard IV.	To Standard II.	To Standard III.	To Standard IV.	Passed Standard IV.	To Standard III.	To Standard IV.	Passed Standard IV.	To Standard IV.	Passed Standard IV.	Passed Standard IV.
Local	602	356	152	133	14	1,107	818	750	85	1,404	1,610	244	1,769	350	429
Convict	10	6	1	—	—	15	14	2	3	18	15	12	21	10	19
State Inebriate Reformatories.	9	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX 12 A AND B.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	TOTAL STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.	GRAND TOTAL.	BEDFORD.	BIRMINGHAM.	BODMIN.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 15,057; F. 2,664.	M. 2,978; F. 130.	M. 56; F. 87.	M. 18,091; F. 2,881.	M. 91.	M. 404; F. 60.	M. 74; F. 4.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	274,719 12 5	71,966 10 10	3,462 18 0	350,149 1 3	2,281 1 11	7,430 0 7	1,813 3 5
Average annual charge per prisoner	15 10 1	23 3 1	24 4 4	16 13 11	25 1 4	16 0 3	23 4 11
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	80,045 16 6	25,521 14 0	1,572 11 11	107,140 2 5	401 12 4	2,243 1 9	390 2 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,679 14 5	661 8 7	44 0 4	2,385 3 4	7 19 3	54 3 11	10 3 9
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	28,452 18 9	4,126 1 9	507 10 6	33,086 11 0	122 19 3	675 12 6	134 17 3
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	26,164 2 8	9,150 19 10	402 17 0	35,717 19 6	120 0 1	761 6 2	139 5 2
Total expenses of maintenance	136,342 12 4	39,460 4 2	2,526 19 9	178,329 16 3	652 10 11	3,734 4 4	674 8 4
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 13 11	12 13 11	17 13 5	8 10 1	7 3 5	8 1 0	8 12 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	BORSTAL.	BRECON.	BRISTOL.	BRIXTON.	CAMBRIDGE.	CANTERBURY.	CARDIFF.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 216.	M. 33.	M. 160; F. 35.	M. 600.	M. 68; F. 5.	M. 141; F. 9.	M. 215; F. 50.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	4,820 1 9	1,304 16 8	3,333 3 3	10,711 5 4	1,901 8 9	2,792 1 7	4,212 1 4
Average annual charge per prisoner	22 6 4	39 10 10	17 1 10	17 17 0	26 0 11	18 12 3	15 17 11
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	1,611 5 6	167 15 7	808 3 10	3,186 8 7	346 12 10	720 11 9	1,039 12 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	46 9 9	3 7 2	25 9 1	94 15 10	12 12 8	14 16 9	30 7 7
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	620 5 6	50 10 6	298 16 9	1,369 17 8	143 13 10	238 11 10	476 4 1
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	995 6 7	52 1 11	210 16 5	628 4 1	100 8 5	205 0 8	324 13 6
Total expenses of maintenance	3,273 7 4	273 15 2	1,343 6 1	5,279 6 2	603 7 9	1,179 1 0	1,870 16 4
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	15 3 1	8 5 11	6 17 9	8 16 0	8 5 4	7 17 2	7 1 2

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CARLISLE.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	CHELMSFORD.	DERBY.	DEVIZES.	DORCHESTER.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 70 ; F. 16.	M. 40 ; F. 3.	M. 30 ; F. 4.	M. 275.	M. 188 ; F. 38.	M. 82 ; F. 4.	M. 115 ; F. 5.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,981 13 10	1,668 15 4	1,537 7 3	5,266 10 6	4,043 9 7	2,227 3 8	2,420 10 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	23 0 10	38 16 2	45 4 4	19 3 0	17 17 10	25 17 11	20 3 5
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	388 15 2	195 15 10	151 8 7	1,497 12 5	846 15 11	401 2 2	580 3 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	8 12 0	2 11 9	3 1 0	43 18 3	12 12 5	9 1 1	1 3 4
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	115 4 1	69 15 11	52 9 11	430 8 7	306 13 2	172 1 8	240 3 4
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	166 18 1	81 16 3	53 0 8	352 5 2	345 6 7	126 0 6	172 2 9
Total expenses of maintenance	679 9 4	349 19 9	260 0 2	2,324 4 5	1,511 8 1	708 5 5	993 12 8
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 18 0	8 2 9	7 12 11	8 9 0	6 13 9	8 4 9	8 5 7

HEADS OF SERVICE.	DURHAM.	EXETER.	GLOUCESTER.	HEREFORD	HOLLOWAY.	HULL.	IPSWICH.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 523 ; F. 121.	M. 214 ; F. 12.	*M. 88.	M. 30.	F. 613.	M. 311 ; F. 73.	M. 101 ; F. 7.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	7,453 7 0	3,992 8 1	2,662 7 7	1,448 13 6	10,245 9 9	5,629 4 0	2,160 1 11
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 11 6	17 13 4	30 5 1	48 5 9	16 14 3	14 13 2	20 0 0
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	2,806 3 9	1,173 15 0	441 4 10	122 15 2	2,904 18 8	1,537 7 8	476 6 5
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	22 7 5	24 13 5	11 18 10	8 1 11	152 5 0	24 0 9	3 8 5
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	819 13 5	288 0 0	169 14 7	51 16 0	1,801 17 4	353 4 7	129 13 2
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	938 14 9	267 0 11	151 1 8	28 19 1	1,461 14 10	319 7 8	117 2 7
Total expenses of maintenance	4,586 19 4	1,753 9 4	773 19 11	211 12 2	6,320 15 10	2,234 0 8	726 10 7
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 2 5	7 15 2	8 15 11	7 1 1	10 6 3	5 16 4	6 14 7

*Includes 2 Public Works convicts.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	KNUTSFORD.	LANCASTER.	LEEDS.	LEICESTER.	LEWES.	LINCOLN.	LIVERPOOL.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 475 ; F. 48.	M. 123 ; F. 12.	M. 407 ; F. 114.	M. 178 ; F. 14.	M. 263 ; F. 20.	M. 236.	M. 730 ; F. 568.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	6,180 7 3	2,554 14 4	6,972 3 6	2,975 17 8	4,931 12 10	3,922 7 6	14,233 12 8
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 16 4	18 18 6	13 7 8	15 10 0	17 8 6	16 12 5	10 19 4
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	2,242 4 8	543 3 0	2,347 7 0	893 10 3	1,476 10 9	1,123 18 0	4,795 19 8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	28 3 1	10 3 0	43 19 1	13 15 3	14 8 6	21 3 0	64 13 9
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	666 13 2	140 11 2	726 15 1	260 16 1	570 10 5	278 10 6	1,319 13 5
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	431 10 5	226 19 11	745 8 4	262 11 1	307 15 4	278 8 1	1,647 13 8
Total expenses of maintenance	3,368 11 4	920 17 1	3,863 9 6	1,430 12 8	2,369 5 0	1,701 19 7	7,828 0 6
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 8 10	6 16 5	7 8 3	7 9 0	8 7 5	7 4 3	6 0 7

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MAIDSTONE.	MANCHESTER.	NEWCASTLE	NORTH-ALLERTON	NORTH-AMPTON.	NORWICH.	NOTTING-HAM.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 174 ; F. 38.	M. 776 ; F. 332.	M. 233 ; F. 68.	M. 149.	M. 132 ; F. 12.	M. 115 ; F. 9.	M. 149 ; F. 21.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	4,601 3 9	13,972 12 0	4,996 14 11	2,685 11 11	2,715 17 1	2,459 12 9	2,948 12 0
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 14 1	12 12 3	16 12 0	18 0 6	18 17 2	19 16 9	17 6 11
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	1,119 13 3	4,665 5 5	1,263 17 6	690 2 9	697 9 6	503 18 10	765 19 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	19 18 9	101 10 2	26 11 7	9 18 5	16 8 2	36 6 0	14 17 0
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	540 13 1	1,387 9 7	413 6 11	163 16 4	189 10 5	195 19 5	263 16 11
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	350 5 6	1,445 14 3	484 14 5	207 15 0	209 12 0	135 18 11	300 9 0
Total expenses of maintenance	2,030 10 7	7,599 19 5	2,118 10 5	1,078 2 3	1,106 10 4	872 3 2	1,345 2 8
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	9 11 7	6 17 2	7 5 5	7 4 8	7 13 8	7 0 8	7 18 3

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	OXFORD.	PENTONVILLE.	PLYMOUTH.	PORTSMOUTH.	PRESTON.	READING.	RUTHIN.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 101; F. 6.	M. 1,065.	M. 49; F. 12.	M. 129; F. 24.	M. 343; F. 87.	M. 158; F. 10.	M. 40; F. 2.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund	2,195 15 7	12,746 1 7	1,718 11 0	2,806 11 5	6,013 13 0	3,116 4 11	1,499 6 3
Average annual charge per prisoner	20 10 5	11 19 4	28 3 5	18 6 10	13 19 8	18 10 11	35 13 11
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	556 10 2	4,527 11 3	242 3 6	604 14 5	1,762 10 9	762 15 11	198 7 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	16 12 7	104 0 10	5 11 3	13 13 10	27 16 4	20 2 7	6 10 9
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	145 1 3	1,810 7 9	84 19 4	174 1 1	622 8 7	230 18 2	71 4 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	174 12 8	1,619 6 5	65 1 0	145 17 5	473 9 5	312 18 1	69 17 1
Total expenses of maintenance	892 16 8	8,061 6 3	397 15 1	938 6 9	2,886 5 1	1,326 14 9	346 0 0
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 6 11	7 11 5	6 10 5	6 2 8	6 14 3	7 17 11	8 4 9

HEADS OF SERVICE.	ST. ALBANS.	SHEPTON MALLET.	SHREWSBURY.	STAFFORD.	SWANSEA.	USK.	WAKEFIELD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 80; F. 6.	M. 94; F. 11.	M. 109; F. 12.	M. 586; F. 58.	M. 139; F. 34.	M. 99; F. 20.	M. 708.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,945 14 11	2,332 12 4	2,634 7 9	9,112 9 11	2,839 2 6	2,292 1 1	10,871 9 6
Average annual charge per prisoner	22 12 6	22 4 4	21 15 5	14 3 0	16 8 3	19 5 3	15 7 1
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	367 5 1	507 16 4	550 6 6	3,074 12 10	678 3 5	498 5 5	3,473 3 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	4 19 1	4 16 5	11 16 7	67 16 2	6 11 3	12 7 10	72 7 7
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	128 12 5	199 10 9	203 19 7	1,266 15 0	260 10 3	203 17 8	583 10 11
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	94 16 2	127 15 3	162 1 3	980 11 2	223 13 3	177 1 6	1,573 0 4
Total expenses of maintenance	595 12 9	839 18 9	928 3 11	5,389 15 2	1,168 18 2	891 12 5	5,702 2 4
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	6 18 6	8 0 0	7 13 5	8 7 5	6 15 1	7 9 10	8 1 1

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON and STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	WANDSWORTH.	WARWICK.	WINCHESTER.	WORCESTER.	WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	CONVICT PRISONS. AYLESBURY.	CONVICT PRISONS. DARTMOOR.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,173.	M. 164; F. 14.	M. 301; F. 32.	M. 152; F. 21.	M. 1,358.	F. 130.	M. 1,173.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	13,330 16 6	3,521 16 1	5,490 10 1	3,623 2 10	17,141 18 4	4,478 5 1	24,680 16 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 7 4	19 15 8	16 9 9	20 18 10	12 12 5	34 8 11	21 0 10
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.							
Victualling of prisoners	4,903 19 6	872 13 4	1,582 17 2	769 7 9	6,544 0 5	1,013 12 10	9,097 19 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	111 12 11	12 1 11	32 11 9	11 17 5	86 10 3	48 1 6	194 2 2
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	2,067 5 6	212 13 10	805 4 3	272 8 0	2,859 2 5	650 7 11	661 6 8
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	1,740 3 11	217 2 8	400 7 6	181 11 8	2,271 6 6	539 6 4	3 648 13 10
Total expenses of maintenance	8,823 1 10	1,314 11 9	2,821 0 8	1,235 4 10	11,760 19 7	2,251 8 7	13,602 2 3
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 10 5	7 7 9	8 9 5	7 2 10	8 13 3	17 6 4	11 11 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CONVICT PRISONS. MAIDSTONE.	CONVICT PRISONS. PARKHURST.	CONVICT PRISONS. PORTLAND.	CONVICT PRISONS. WAKEFIELD.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. AYLESBURY.	STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES. WARWICK.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 114.	*M. 825.	M. 730.	M. 136.	F. 87.	M. 56.
A. COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,498 14 3	18,812 9 0	18,737 7 6	2,758 18 2	2,444 3 2	1,018 14 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 18 4	22 16 1	25 13 4	20 5 9	28 1 11	18 3 11
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.						
Victualling of prisoners	796 2 3	7,528 2 6	6,073 18 3	1,011 18 7	993 15 2	578 16 9
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	12 13 2	259 16 3	126 5 1	20 10 5	38 14 10	5 5 6
Lighting, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c... ..	185 19 4	1,861 7 4	662 4 2	104 16 4	449 16 4	57 14 2
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	335 15 9	2,030 1 3	2,043 18 10	553 3 10	236 1 2	166 15 10
Total expenses of maintenance	1,330 10 6	11,679 7 4	8,906 6 4	1,690 9 2	1,718 7 6	808 12 3
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	11 13 5	14 3 2	12 4 0	12 8 7	19 15 0	14 8 9

* Includes 46 in Lunatic Wing.

Appendix No. 12c.

EXPENSES of LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Heads of Service.	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.	State Inebriate Reformatories.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities on discharge (including subsidy to Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston).	11,930 13 5	2,795 2 11	178 19 9	14,904 16 1
Escort and conveyance	53,230 5 8	2,183 18 11	95 3 6	55,509 8 1
New buildings and alterations ..	46,749 8 1	12,373 9 3	48 6 8	59,171 4 0
Ordinary repairs of buildings ..	19,060 9 7	2,261 4 9	156 13 6	21,478 7 10
Rent, &c.	669 0 1	322 12 11	—	991 13 0
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	4,763 1 8	1,197 1 5	101 4 6	6,061 7 7
Incidental expenses	4,799 7 3	827 10 6	128 5 1	5,755 2 10
Maintenance of criminal lunatics..	4,524 11 5	139 10 3	76 0 0	4,740 1 8
Colonial.				
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	—	1,418 5 3	—	1,418 5 3
Total of other expenses	145,726 17 2	23,518 16 2	784 13 0	170,030 6 4
Ditto, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	98,977 9 1	9,727 1 8	736 6 4	109,440 17 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	5 11 8	3 2 7	5 3 0	5 4 4

Appendix No. 12d.

Summary.

A. Total cost of staff	274,719 12 5	71,966 10 10	3,462 18 0	350,149 1 3
B. „ maintenance ..	136,342 12 4	39,460 4 2	2,526 19 9	178,329 16 3
C. „ other expenses, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	98,977 9 1	9,727 1 8	736 6 4	109,440 17 1
Total expenses for the year ..	510,039 13 10	121,153 16 8	6 726 4 1	637,919 14 7
Total annual charge per prisoner	28 15 8	38 19 8	47 0 9	30 8 4
Deductions.				
Value of labour (measured) exclusive of employment in the Service of the prison.*	103,257 0 11	57,251 8 11	439 10 2	160,948 0 0
Incidental receipts (sale of old stores, &c.).	2,589 9 4	1,056 5 2	20 0 10	3,665 15 4
Total deductions	105,846 10 3	58,307 14 1	459 11 0	164,613 15 4
Net cost (after above deductions)	404,193 3 7	62,846 2 7	6,266 13 1	473,305 19 3
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deductions).	22 16 2	20 4 5	43 16 5	22 11 4

* As the work on which prisoners are employed is principally for Government, only a small portion of the amount is actually received in cash.

APPENDIX No. 12E.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of LOCAL PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1898-9. Prisoners. Male 12,285 Female 2,672 14,957	Year 1899-1900. Prisoners. Male 11,795 Female 2,699 14,494	Year 1900-1. Prisoners. Male 11,887 Female 2,852 14,739	Year 1901-2. Prisoners. Male 13,290 Female 2,977 16,267
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	231,137 12 4	237,685 19 6	244,568 6 5	247,862 7 8
Victualling of prisoners ..	53,496 19 3	52,093 11 6	55,165 12 5	67,876 0 3
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	21,216 8 11	22,965 10 1	21,320 17 6	23,941 19 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,588 12 9	1,546 15 11	1,509 13 10	1,672 2 7
Gratuities to prisoners ..	6,400 4 5	7,565 12 9	7,655 5 7	8,572 12 5
Fuel, light, and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	36,156 14 2	39,122 8 9	47,704 19 4	53,781 11 5
Rent	261 5 10	265 14 1	332 13 5	285 13 4
Escort and conveyance of prisoners.	41,571 1 5	42,144 10 7	41,470 12 9	47,470 11 3
New buildings and alterations.	40,635 13 9	36,606 5 5	52,856 0 11	60,523 4 6
Ordinary repairs	17,555 14 4	19,968 12 10	17,231 8 7	16,373 2 7
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	4,028 14 10	3,929 10 0	3,838 6 7	4,238 19 2
Incidental expenses ..	3,639 15 3	3,842 9 0	3,920 10 10	4,166 6 6
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	4,106 9 5	4,454 4 8	4,085 7 8	4,062 19 10
	461,795 6 8	472,191 5 1	501,659 9 10	540,827 10 9
Totals exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	421,159 1 11	435,584 19 8	448,803 8 11	480,304 6 3

NOTE.—The cost of coal and coke is not

Appendix No. 12E.

in each year from 1898-99 to 1907-1908.

Year 1902-3. Prisoners.	Year 1903-4. Prisoners.	Year 1904-5. Prisoners.	Year 1905-6. Prisoners.	Year 1906-7 Prisoners.	Year 1907-8. Prisoners.
Male 13,534	Male 14,434	Male 15,106	Male 15,380	Male 15,200	Male 15,057
Female 3,050	Female 3,198	Female 3,067	Female 2,911	Female 2,750	Female 2,664
16,584	17,632	18,173	18,291	17,950	17,721
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
249,098 16 9	254,567 19 10	260,042 9 0	263,923 11 10	273,019 4 5	274,719 12 5
75,668 0 2	81,637 12 6	82,606 15 3	81,031 3 9	81,447 0 4	80,045 16 6
25,055 12 8	29,914 14 0	28,211 5 2	30,280 11 3	29,890 6 0	26,164 2 8
1,949 8 9	1,910 3 3	1,834 16 9	1,818 6 7	1,799 11 9	1,679 14 5
8,520 17 0	9,047 10 0	10,107 8 4	10,461 19 1	11,124 16 11	11,930 13 5
25,598 7 0	26,894 7 11	27,198 10 10	27,095 13 0	27,768 12 0	28,452 18 9
334 15 11	443 7 4	507 13 8	465 5 11	516 16 10	669 0 1
51,518 8 9	55,441 9 0	56,875 10 5	56,187 19 3	55,193 9 2	53,230 5 8
45,985 1 7	47,043 13 5	49,568 7 3	63,802 5 1	53,183 9 11	46,749 8 1
17,871 15 3	18,436 14 0	18,277 7 8	17,928 15 11	18,786 19 7	19,060 9 7
4,972 10 9	3,090 17 10	3,771 13 7	3,305 1 10	4,217 3 1	4,763 1 8
4,182 7 1	4,179 4 5	4,719 8 4	4,559 4 2	4,706 10 5	4,799 7 3
3,733 0 0	3,596 6 9	4,456 18 9	4,644 14 6	4,757 13 6	4,524 11 5
514,489 1 8	536,204 0 3	548,178 5 0	565,504 12 2	566,411 13 11	556,789 1 11
468,504 0 1	489,160 6 10	498,609 17 9	501,702 7 1	513,228 4 0	510,039 13 10

included in the Prison Vote after 1901-2.

APPENDIX No. 12F.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of CONVICT PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1898-9. Convicts. Males 2,595 Females 135 2,730	Year 1899-1900. Convicts. Males 2,588 Females 128 2,716	Year 1900-1. Convicts. Males 2,572 Females 124 2,696	Year 1901-2. Convicts. Males 2,572 Females 123 2,695
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	74,434 14 4	72,016 4 4	71,593 16 11	73,559 14 0
Victualling for convicts ..	20,194 2 1	21,283 7 10	22,769 16 8	22,948 2 5
Clothing, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	6,329 0 5	7,076 13 5	8,003 18 10	8,205 8 0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	669 1 11	750 1 8	799 6 8	729 4 1
Gratuities to convicts ..	2,748 1 5	2,534 19 8	2,429 18 5	2,373 13 11
Fuel, light and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	7,601 0 8	8,416 2 9	10,693 5 5	11,598 8 0
Rent	270 13 10	269 7 8	268 7 2	288 10 5
Escort and conveyance of convicts.	2,211 18 6	1,842 13 7	1,959 0 4	2,369 3 1
New buildings and alterations.	8,810 3 5	8,040 5 5	8,687 1 10	8,593 11 1
Ordinary repairs of buildings.	1,844 19 4	2,310 11 3	2,172 5 5	2,759 15 6
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	865 4 8	893 2 3	933 8 5	1,199 10 7
Incidental expenses ..	1,437 13 7	853 12 0	981 2 4	962 6 6
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	464 6 0	219 0 0	80 4 0	55 7 11
Maintenance of Imperial convicts.	175 18 7	123 5 8	118 2 2	55 14 6
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	3,448 17 1	3,322 19 7	3,006 1 0	2,602 16 4
Gross Expenditure ..	131,505 15 10	129,952 7 1	134,425 15 7	138,301 6 4
Expenditure exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	119,070 16 9	118,465 16 5	122,684 10 7	127,049 4 5

NOTE.—The cost of Coal and Coke is not

Appendix No. 12F.

in each year from 1898–99 to 1907–1908.

Year 1902–3. Convicts. Males 2,699 Females 130 — 2,829	Year 1903–4. Convicts. Males 2,976 Females 149 — 3,125	Year 1904–5. Convicts. Males 3,041 Females 146 — 3,187	Year 1905–6. Convicts. Males 2,991 Females 141 — 3,132	Year 1906–7. Convicts. Males 2,859 Females 134 — 2,993	Year 1907–8. Convicts. Males 2,978 Females 130 — 3,108
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
71,470 13 2	73,032 12 2	74,965 17 3	75,262 13 6	72,484 2 11	71,966 10 10
23,315 17 2	27,235 17 11	28,389 2 5	26,597 4 5	24,457 18 1	25,521 14 0
8,795 6 10	10,701 10 5	10,891 17 7	11,299 19 5	9,868 11 1	9,150 19 10
754 18 8	809 12 5	773 4 2	850 4 10	711 14 2	661 8 7
2,291 7 11	2,389 7 4	1,911 18 11	2,311 1 10	2,675 7 11	2,795 2 11
3,129 18 5	3,575 15 5	3,662 13 9	3,869 13 0	4,098 17 0	4,126 1 9
293 0 0	325 10 0	324 11 1	308 6 6	334 6 3	322 12 11
2,684 13 9	2,802 13 2	2,792 3 0	2,514 3 2	2,432 5 6	2,183 18 11
7,119 5 5	8,271 17 8	18,268 2 8	20,166 8 10	8,353 15 2	12,373 9 3
2,372 12 5	2,533 1 9	3,040 10 3	2,970 8 6	2,456 12 9	2,261 4 9
1,000 1 6	1,083 8 11	746 17 11	504 11 2	1,037 4 9	1,197 1 5
1,243 3 2	974 7 9	927 2 6	980 8 4	876 16 4	827 10 6
36 10 0	52 14 0	74 6 4	34 0 0	36 10 0	139 10 3
—	—	—	—	—	—
2,018 0 10	2,505 13 9	1,174 18 10	1,536 0 1	1,233 3 2	1,418 5 3
126,525 9 3	136,274 1 11	147,943 6 8	149,205 3 7	131,057 5 1	134,945 11 2
117,388 3 0	125,496 10 6	128,500 5 2	127,502 14 8	121,470 6 9	121,153 16 8

included in the Prison Vote after 1901–2.

APPENDIX No. 12G.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES in the Years 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, and 1907–8.

SERVICE.	Year 1901–2. Inmates. Male 6 Female 12 — 18	Year 1902–3. Inmates. Male 7 Female 17 — 24	Year 1903–4. Inmates. Male 8 Female 30 — 38	Year 1904–5. Inmates. Male 20 Female 48 — 68	Year 1905–6. Inmates. Male 27 Female 75 — 102	Year 1906–7. Inmates. Male 43 Female 88 — 131	Year 1907–8. Inmates. Male 56 Female 87 — 143
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	364 5 5	819 2 6	1,332 19 2	2,105 16 6	2,853 17 1	3,288 2 6	3,462 18 0
Victualling of prisoners.	53 17 2	241 10 4	398 13 5	645 5 10	985 3 3	1,274 4 0	1,572 11 11
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, &c.	332 2 11	132 18 1	745 14 0	795 18 7	739 9 0	566 1 7	402 17 0
Medicines, surgical instruments &c.	—	4 3 11	95 12 9	44 13 3	28 19 8	44 15 10	44 0 4
Gratuities to prisoners.	4 0 8	12 15 2	25 16 1	33 16 5	94 11 8	102 18 10	178 19 9
Lighting and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	12 18 5	61 16 4	196 12 0	285 17 6	463 7 11	459 17 8	507 10 6
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escort and conveyance of prisoners.	12 12 7	25 6 9	41 3 7	58 10 3	81 14 4	91 10 10	95 3 6
New buildings and alterations.	4,878 1 3	16,249 0 2	14,528 18 11	15,314 0 5	11 7 3	25 3 4	48 6 8
Ordinary repairs.	—	—	27 2 3	47 5 0	247 9 2	146 0 11	156 13 6
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	15 6 6	3 13 10	62 4 0	8 11 0	35 2 9	38 9 5	101 4 6
Incidental expenses.	5 9 3	19 1 6	78 14 3	87 6 0	76 16 7	87 13 11	128 5 1
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	—	9 2 0	133 1 2	98 11 5	41 17 0	129 11 2	76 0 0
Total ..	5,678 14 2	17,578 10 7	17,666 11 7	19,525 12 2	5,659 15 8	6,254 10 0	6,774 10 9
Total exclusive of new buildings and alterations.	800 12 11	1,329 10 5	3,137 12 8	4,211 11 9	5,648 8 5	6,229 6 8	6,726 4 1

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS at each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON, and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Total State Inebriate Reformatories.	Grand Total.	Bedford.	Birmingham.	Bodmin.	Borstal (Juvenile-Adults).
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 12,630 F. 2,042	M. 2,642 F. 119	M. 54 F. 75	M. 15,326 F. 2,236	M. 86	M. 338 F. 44	M. 67 F. 3	M. 205
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	82,375 4 7	15,417 5 2	235 17 6	98,028 7 3	284 14 4	1,386 2 5	537 1 10	1,035 10 4
Farm	702 0 0	5,633 10 0	—	6,335 10 0	—	—	—	702 0 0
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	20,179 16 4	27,675 5 4	203 12 8	48,058 14 4	70 16 6	392 6 9	80 19 4	1,544 8 0
Admiralty	—	8,525 8 5	—	8,525 8 5	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	52,956 10 8	9,860 13 6	1,165 18 6	63,983 2 8	312 11 6	1,543 1 6	248 8 0	990 12 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	10 12 11	24 6 2	12 8 11	12 16 2	7 15 5	8 13 11	12 7 7	20 16 10

Description of Employment.	Brecon.	Bristol.	Brixton.	Cambridge.	Canterbury.	Cardiff.	Carlisle.	Carmarthen.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 30	M. 123 F. 28	M. 222	M. 60 F. 4	M. 126 F. 7	M. 177 F. 38	M. 52 F. 13	M. 35 F. 3
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	190 0 3	919 9 9	983 6 2	548 9 6	940 11 6	1,164 0 2	284 3 5	245 14 7
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	126 17 4	300 5 5	285 9 6	93 17 11	79 1 6	260 16 8	82 3 3	74 4 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	225 11 6	743 7 6	1,205 1 0	281 14 0	511 0 6	1,150 5 6	469 10 0	188 11 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	18 1 7	13 0 0	11 1 1	14 8 9	11 10 2	11 19 7	12 17 2	13 7 8

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Carnarvon.	Chelmsford.	Derby.	Devizes.	Dorchester.	Durham.	Exeter.	Gloucester.	Hereford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 25 F. 4	M. 249	M. 154 F. 28	M. 76 F. 3	M. 108 F. 4	M. 441 F. 97	M. 193 F. 10	M. 73	M. 23
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	181 10 9	1,511 13 5	901 8 5	677 11 10	723 14 5	2,021 18 4	1,196 8 5	476 10 7	81 7 9
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	41 8 4	302 11 4	301 6 0	54 10 0	241 5 4	226 18 6	139 19 5	166 3 11	14 14 9
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	153 4 0	837 5 6	704 3 0	318 15 6	461 8 0	1,525 17 6	557 2 0	409 11 0	154 15 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	13 2 10	10 13 0	10 9 7	13 6 1	12 14 9	7 0 4	9 6 7	14 8 4	10 18 2

Description of Employment.	Holloway.	Hull.	Ipswich.	Knutsford.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Lewes.	Lincoln.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	F. 440	M. 261 F. 56	M. 92 F. 6	M. 428 F. 39	M. 113 F. 9	M. 331 F. 86	M. 159 F. 12	M. 235 F. 17	M. 206
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	3,408 12 2	1,758 6 6	468 13 3	1,298 8 6	683 8 5	2,050 11 0	811 2 7	1,866 13 2	759 10 11
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	—	479 8 9	63 8 0	338 5 8	138 6 0	667 17 0	301 10 3	497 4 8	485 3 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,292 14 6	1,364 1 6	336 0 0	1,208 2 6	410 4 6	1,592 2 6	628 15 6	712 1	1,267 13 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	12 19 2	11 7 3	8 17 2	6 1 10	10 2 0	10 6 9	10 3 8	12 4 1	12 3 11

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Liverpool.	Maidstone.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Northallerton.	Northampton.	Norwich.	Nottingham.	Oxford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 579 F. 420	M. 149 F. 29	M. 634 F. 270	M. 188 F. 55	M. 133	M. 108 F. 11	M. 94 F. 8	M. 120 F. 16	M. 86 F. 5
Manufactures	£ s. d. 4,232 5 2	£ s. d. 680 15 8	£ s. d. 3,735 3 0	£ s. d. 1,106 3 3	£ s. d. 497 18 7	£ s. d. 624 18 4	£ s. d. 551 2 8	£ s. d. 656 19 1	£ s. d. 859 12 9
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	1,154 11 6	558 1 4	1,442 3 4	231 10 6	186 19 3	146 15 0	119 8 8	147 9 2	124 15 4
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	3,596 19 0	565 18 0	2,213 10 0	1,126 16 0	479 6 8	434 5 0	576 17 0	631 19 6	399 1 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	8 19 10	10 2 9	8 3 6	10 2 10	8 15 1	10 2 8	12 4 7	10 11 3	15 4 1

Description of Employment.	Pentonville.	Plymouth.	Portsmouth.	Preston.	Reading.	Ruthin.	St. Albans.	Shepton Mallet.	Shrewsbury.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 807	M. 42 F. 10	M. 97 F. 20	M. 288 F. 71	M. 142 F. 7	M. 35 F. 2	M. 69 F. 5	M. 78 F. 8	M. 82 F 9
Manufactures	£ s. d. 5,694 9 10	£ s. d. 370 1 9	£ s. d. 731 2 0	£ s. d. 1,809 14 3	£ s. d. 1,037 6 7	£ s. d. 191 11 5	£ s. d. 419 16 8	£ s. d. 592 19 8	£ s. d. 647 6 11
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	1,260 11 1	65 2 7	239 19 4	480 5 1	198 4 8	112 16 8	116 12 1	390 15 2	66 2 0
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,685 8 0	261 18 6	579 1 0	1,413 3 0	586 17 6	193 11 6	362 15 6	435 3 6	383 1 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	11 18 11	13 8 2	13 5 0	10 6 4	12 4 7	13 9 2	12 3 0	16 10 0	12 1 0

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Stafford.	Swansea.	Usk.	Wakefield.	Wandsworth.	Warwick.	Winchester.	Worcester.	Wormwood Scrubs.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 520 F. 45	M. 119 F. 31	M. 82 F. 17	M. 620	M. 1,057	M. 132 F. 12	M. 266 F. 22	M. 132 F. 18	M. 1,283
Manufactures	£ s. d. 2,473 11 11	£ s. d. 629 13 5	£ s. d. 525 13 0	£ s. d. 3,515 1 11	£ s. d. 8,813 13 0	£ s. d. 407 13 3	£ s. d. 1,199 6 10	£ s. d. 517 0 3	£ s. d. 10,457 8 9
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—									
Prison Department	452 8 0	165 6 11	199 0 6	375 12 0	1,492 16 2	619 9 4	483 15 0	254 4 10	1,263 13 9
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	1,521 0 0	608 7 0	442 6 0	1,134 12 6	2,721 4 0	766 17 0	885 10 6	719 18 0	4,422 11 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	7 17 5	9 7 1	11 15 9	8 2 1	12 6 6	12 9 2	8 18 5	9 18 10	12 11 8

Description of Employment.	Convict Prisons.						State Inebriate Reformatories.	
	Aylesbury.	Dartmoor.	Maidstone.	Parkhurst.	Portland.	Wakefield.	Aylesbury.	Warwick.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	F. 119	M. 1,098	M. 111	M. 608	M. 695	M. 130	F. 75	M. 54
Manufactures	£ s. d. 765 16 8	£ s. d. 5,784 6 8	£ s. d. 114 13 6	£ s. d. 4,795 17 7	£ s. d. 3,388 3 9	£ s. d. 568 7 0	£ s. d. 184 6 1	£ s. d. 51 11 5
Farm	—	3,098 4 0	—	2,535 6 0	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	—	12,178 3 1	2,785 8 3	2,355 2 8	9,660 2 10	696 8 6	—	203 12 8
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	8,525 8 5	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	931 3 6	2,308 7 6	594 14 6	2,393 19 0	2,098 15 0	1,533 14 0	931 3 6	234 15 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	14 5 3	21 5 8	31 9 8	19 17 5	34 1 3	21 10 6	14 17 6	9 1 6

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT showing the NAMES of the various DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, and the Prisons with which they are connected.

Prison.	Name of Society.
	CONVICT PRISONS.
Aylesbury, Dartmoor, Maidstone, Parkhurst, Portland	*The Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W. *The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. The St. Giles's Christian Mission, 28, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, W.C. The Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. *The Catholic Aid Society, 86, Leman Street, Whitechapel, E. *The United Synagogue Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.
	LOCAL PRISONS.
Bedford	*Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Birmingham ..	*Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bodmin	*Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brecon	*Brecknockshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bristol	*Bristol Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brixton	Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles's Christian Mission.
Cambridge	*County and Borough of Cambridge, County of Huntingdon, and Isle of Ely Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Canterbury ...	*East Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cardiff	*East Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carlisle	*Carlisle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carmarthen ...	*Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carnarvon	*Carnarvon District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Chelmsford ...	*Essex Male Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Derby	*County and Borough of Derby Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Devizes	Wiltshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Dorchester	*Dorsetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Durham	*Durham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Exeter	*Devon and Exeter Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Gloucester	*Gloucestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Hereford	*Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Holloway	*Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles's Christian Mission.
Hull	*Hull, East Riding, and North Lincolnshire Discharge Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ipswich ...	*Suffolk Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Knutsford	*Cheshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lancaster	Lancaster Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leeds	*Leeds Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leicester	*Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland Discharge Prisoners' Aid Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Lewes	*Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lincoln	*Lincoln Prison Gate and Police Court Mission.
Liverpool	*South-West Lancashire and Wirral Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Maidstone	*Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Manchester ...	*Manchester and Salford Hundred Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Newcastle	*Newcastle and Northumberland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northallerton ...	*North Riding of Yorkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northampton ...	*Northampton Prison Gate Mission. (Northampton and Peterborough Prison Charities.)
Norwich	*Norfolk and Norwich Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Nottingham ...	*County of Nottingham and County of the City of Nottingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Oxford	The Administrators of the Oxford Prison Benefaction Fund.
Pentonville ...	*Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Plymouth	*Plymouth Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Portsmouth ...	*Portsmouth and its Prison District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Preston	*Preston and Mid-Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Reading	*Berkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ruthin	*Denbigh, Flint and Merionethshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
St. Albans	*Hertfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shepton Mallet ...	*Somersetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shrewsbury ...	*Salop and Montgomery Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Stafford	*North Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *South Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Swansea	*West Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Usk	*Monmouthshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wakefield	*West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *York Castle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wandsworth ...	*Surrey and South London Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Warwick	*Warwickshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Winchester ...	*Hants. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Worcester	*Worcestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wormwood Scrubs	*Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners. Sheriffs' Fund Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Appendix No. 15.

Return of the Meetings and Visits of Visiting Committees of Local Prisons, of Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons, and of Visitors of State Inebriate Reformatories, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members.	Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members
Local Prisons.			Oxford	12	16
Bedford ...	12	36	Pentonville ...	13	52
Birmingham	19	49	Plymouth ...	12	24
Bodmin ...	12	12	Portsmouth ...	12	10
Borstal ...	13	12	Preston	14	89
Brecon ...	3	12			
Bristol ...	13	56	Reading	14	49
Brixton ...	13	29	Ruthin	12	22
Cambridge ...	12	39	St. Albans ...	40	10
Canterbury ...	9	53	Shepton Mallet ...	12	28
Cardiff ...	13	23	Shrewsbury ...	13	13
Carlisle ...	13	10	Stafford	13	46
Carmarthen ...	12	4	Swansea	19	9
Carnarvon ...	12	15			
Chelmsford ...	14	48	Usk	12	12
Derby ...	12	22	Wakefield ...	11	31
Devizes ...	8	21	Wandsworth ...	25	53
Dorchester ...	10	23	Warwick	14	49
Durham ...	20	18	Winchester ...	12	35
			Worcester ...	12	40
Exeter ...	16	70	Wormwood Scrubs	18	42
Gloucester ...	8	25			
Hereford ...	12	46			
Holloway ...	12	50	*Convict Prisons.*		
Hull	12	63	Aylesbury ...	10	50
Ipswich ...	6	26			
Knutsford ...	13	41	Dartmoor ...	13	13
Lancaster ...	18	18	Maidstone ...	12	10
Leeds ...	8	50			
Leicester ...	13	41	Parkhurst ...	12	3
Lewes ...	13	44			
Lincoln ...	12	3	Portland	13	—
Liverpool ...	14	118			
Maidstone ...	12	40			
Manchester ...	12	71	*State Inebriate Reformatories.*		
Newcastle ...	15	33			
Northallerton	49	5			
Northampton	13	15	Aylesbury ...	10	17
Norwich ...	12	42			
Nottingham...	13	18	Warwick ...	14	49

APPENDIX No. 16A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS received into LOCAL PRISONS during the year ended 31st March, 1908, no CONVICTION at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS, and SENTENCED to PENAL SERVITUDE or IMPRISONMENT with or without HARD LABOUR, also the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED on CONVICTION in DEFAULT of SURETIES (without any other PUNISHMENT) showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION.

Offences.	Total.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.						In Default of Sureties only on Conviction.	
							Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I.—Offences against the Person :—														
Murder*	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Attempt to murder	14	3	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threats or conspiracy to murder	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	35	14	12	1	21	12	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Felonious wounding	115	7	24	—	91	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endangering railway passengers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious wounding (misdemeanours)	335	21	19	—	287	19	3	—	26	2	—	—	—	—
Assault	95	8	4	—	74	5	5	—	12	3	—	—	—	—
Intimidation and molestation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to children	14	27	—	—	11	14	—	2	3	11	—	—	—	—
Abandoning children under 2 years	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child stealing	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring abortion	4	11	2	7	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	—	20	—	—	—	13	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	18	—	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempts to commit unnatural offences	23	—	2	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecency with males	53	2	3	—	43	2	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	76	—	27	—	41	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—

* 22 males, 1 female, were sentenced to death, of whom 9 males and 1 female were executed, and in the case of 13 males, the sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

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Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1908, on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners Received on Conviction in Default of Sureties (without any other Punishment) showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification—*continued*.

Offences.	Total.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.						In Default of Sureties only on Conviction.	
							Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency :—														
Forgery and uttering (felony)	132	10	26	—	90	8	1	1	15	1	—	—	—	—
Forgery (misdemeanour)	10	2	1	—	2	2	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Coining	18	—	12	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	58	5	23	1	33	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes :—														
Offences against the State and Public Order :—														
High treason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treason felony	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Public Justice :—														
Extortion by officers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury	22	1	—	—	20	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against religion—blasphemy, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Law of Nations :—														
Piracy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libel	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX No. 16B

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS received into LOCAL PRISONS during the year ended 31st March, 1908, on SUMMARY CONVICTION and sentenced to imprisonment with or without HARD LABOUR, also the NUMBER of PRISONERS received on CONVICTION in DEFAULT of SURETIES (without any other punishment), showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED, and their CLASSIFICATION, and whether COMMITTED without OPTION of FINE, or in DEFAULT of FINE.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In Default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	13,351	2,329	1,953	446	—	—	15,304	2,775	13,303	2,166	1,723	499	278	109	—	1
Larceny from the person	245	119	8	4	—	—	253	123	239	117	10	6	4	—	—	—
Larceny by a servant	421	26	20	1	—	—	441	27	360	22	21	3	60	2	—	—
Embezzlement	626	10	59	—	—	—	685	10	495	7	67	—	122	3	1	—
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.. ..	756	102	66	16	—	—	822	118	726	93	67	14	29	11	—	—
Receiving stolen goods..	217	61	21	11	—	—	238	72	212	57	17	12	9	3	—	—
Endangering railway passengers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroying railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setting fire to commons, plantations, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Post Office laws	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Libel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkenness	—	5	1	1	4	4	5	10	1	1	4	9	—	—	—	—
Other indictable offences (committed by children or young persons).	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—

OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.

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Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1908, on Summary Conviction and sentenced to imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners received on Conviction in default of Sureties (without any other punishment), showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification, and whether Committed without option of Fine, or in default of Fine—*continued*.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY —*continued.*																
Labour laws, offences against:—																
Intimidation	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contracts	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Special Trade Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Truck Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mines Acts	11	—	23	—	—	—	34	—	12	—	16	—	6	—	—	—
Factory Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Acts	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employment of Children Acts	2	1	6	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Other Acts for Protection of Labour	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage:—																
To animals	6	—	4	—	—	—	10	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
To fences, &c.	328	7	346	25	—	—	674	32	507	25	164	7	3	—	—	—
To trees, shrubs, &c.	37	2	80	3	—	—	117	5	94	4	22	1	1	—	—	—
To fruit, &c.	10	1	7	—	—	—	17	1	15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences	732	141	817	271	—	—	1,549	412	1,385	298	158	114	6	—	—	—
Merchant Shipping Acts, offences against	223	—	309	—	—	—	532	—	370	—	160	—	2	—	—	—
Military and Naval law, offences against:—																
Army	347	—	89	—	—	—	436	—	362	—	71	—	3	—	—	—
Navy	41	—	3	—	—	—	44	—	40	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers	1	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to	1	—	9	1	—	—	10	1	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—

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Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1908, on Summary Conviction, and sentenced to imprisonment with or without Hard Labour, also the Number of Prisoners received on Conviction in default of Sureties (without any other punishment), showing the Offences of which they were Convicted, and their Classification, and whether Committed without option of Fine, or in default of Fine—*continued*.

Offences.	Sentenced to Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.								Sentenced to Imprisonment with Hard Labour.		Sentenced to Imprisonment without Hard Labour.					
	Without option of Fine.		In default of Fine.		In default of Sureties only, on conviction.		Total.				Offenders of the 3rd Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.		Offenders of the 1st Division.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY —*continued.*																
Tramways Act, offences against	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccination Acts, offences against	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against:—																
Begging	14,094	953	493	76	—	—	14,587	1,029	13,930	888	650	138	7	3	—	—
Sleeping out	4,586	382	363	42	1	—	4,950	424	4,599	364	346	58	5	2	—	—
Gaming, &c.	147	2	1,684	1	—	—	1,831	3	201	2	1,554	—	76	1	—	—
Found in inclosed premises, possessing picklocks, &c.	840	15	32	1	—	—	872	16	838	14	34	2	—	—	—	—
Frequenting	1,494	120	46	2	—	—	1,540	122	1,485	119	47	3	8	—	—	—
Living on prostitute's earnings	285	—	13	—	—	—	298	—	287	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	245	34	168	11	—	—	413	45	243	29	170	14	—	2	—	—
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	2	—	25	—	—	—	27	—	3	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Birds Protection Acts, offences against	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	122	10	603	44	—	—	725	54	144	9	572	44	3	1	6	—
Total*	60,971	13,202	66,151	26,972	76	121	127,198	40,295	90,063	20,578	35,672	19,324	1,404	392	59	1

* In addition to this number, forfeiture of Licence was the only punishment in the case of 17 males and 1 female for failing to report to police.

Appendix No. 17.

Standing Orders for the Treatment of Juvenile-Adult Prisoners under the Modified Borstal System.

(1) The Juvenile-Adult Class will consist of the following categories :—

(*a*) Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years whose sentences exceed one month and are less than 4 months.

(*b*) Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years with sentences of 4 months and over.

(2) Prisoners in this class will, if practicable, be specially located on reception, unless, in the opinion of the Governor, having regard to their character and antecedents, they are manifestly unfit for special treatment in the class. Those in the Star Class will, as far as practicable, be kept apart from other prisoners. It will be for the discretion of the Governor and Chaplain, having regard to age and character, to decide as to treatment under Juvenile-Adult, or ordinary adult, Rules of prisoners known to have previously been subject to the Juvenile-Adult system under a former sentence. *Primâ facie*, where good influences brought to bear under a former sentence have had no result, it would hardly seem worth while again to allow such a case to benefit by such preferential treatment as the Scheme admits ; but there may be circumstances which would justify another chance being given, and as to this, the authorities on the spot must be the judges. Aliens are not eligible, unless, for very good reasons, the Governor, in the exercise of his discretion, thinks fit to admit them ; but in no case will an alien be admitted against whom an Expulsion Order has been recommended.

(3) A prisoner in the Juvenile-Adult Class will be allowed to earn remission subject to these conditions : (*a*) that the Prison Committee, referred to in 9 (*a*), are satisfied that it has been earned by special industry and good conduct ; (*b*) that in the opinion of the Borstal Committee referred to in (4) remission may properly and reasonably be granted having regard to all the circumstances of the case. Such remission may be withheld wholly or partially when the Committee are satisfied, after consultation with the Borstal Committee referred to in (4), that it would not be to the benefit of a prisoner to obtain his release on the day on which he could, if granted full remission, be released.

(4) Special provision will be made if possible, for the discharge of each prisoner by arrangement with benevolent societies or persons who might be willing to assist the case by finding employment or otherwise. In the majority of the cases, where the sentences are short or where the lads have homes or employment to return to, it is not supposed that much more than a few words of kindly admonition will be required, or would be possible ; but in the case of the longer sentenced prisoners, it is probable that there might be some, who, their desire to reform having been tested to a certain point by the System, might profitably be made the subject of special care and supervision on discharge. For both these purposes of admonition and of supervision on discharge every encouragement will be given to cellular visitation, and it would be an advantage to establish a small Committee, which, being concerned only with lads subject to Borstal Rules, might be known as the "Borstal Committee." In addition to the Superior Officers of the Prison, it might consist of representatives of the Visiting Committee and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who might be willing to give their services to the attempt to reclaim these cases or other philanthropic persons living in the neighbourhood and who may be interested in the work, might by consent be co-opted and made members of such Committee. It would be an advantage if such Committee were affiliated to the Central Borstal Association in London, which would be willing to give help or advice in any case which might be referred to it. It would be an advantage also if the Borstal

Committee would furnish the Commissioners with an Annual Report on 1st April of each year giving a record of the year's work in the Prison, with any observations or suggestions as to the general working of the System. The Governor will submit to the Borstal Committee the particulars of prisoners prior to discharge, in order to facilitate their work in dealing with the cases.

(5) Under no circumstances must Juvenile-Adult prisoners be removed in company with adult prisoners.

(6) In addition to the ordinary prison dietary, a Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage may be allowed 8 oz. of suet pudding with 2 oz. of golden syrup at dinner on Sunday.

(7) A Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage will wear a red cuff and collar, and those in other Stages a blue cuff and collar. For each three months passed in the Special Stage he will be allowed to wear, on the left arm above the elbow, a good conduct badge of red cloth, and for every such badge he will be allowed a special gratuity of 2*s.* 6*d.*, provided that the limit of £2 be not exceeded.

(8) A Juvenile-Adult in the Special Stage may be allowed to have his cell furnished with an iron bedstead, a strip of carpet, and a looking-glass.

(9) (*a*) In addition to the marks to be earned by steady hard labour under the Progressive Stage System, Juvenile-Adults may, after passing the Second Stage, be awarded by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, with the assistance, if practicable, of the Deputy Governor and the Chaplain, sitting on or about the first of each month, special merit marks not exceeding 24 per calendar month ; in the assigning of which regard will be had to the prisoner's general behaviour, his amenability to discipline, his attention to instruction, both literary and industrial, and, so far as can be judged, his endeavour to profit by the reformatory influences by which he is surrounded, as shewn by the reports of the Ward Officer, the Drill Instructor, the Schoolmaster and the Trade Instructor, who, for this purpose, will keep a record in a memorandum book of the conduct and industry of each prisoner during the month. The degree of conduct and industry, based on personal observation, will be expressed by the words "very good," "good," "fair," or "bad." These reports will be summarised each month in a book kept in the Chief Warder's Office for the guidance of the Committee, who will award the special merit marks referred to above to each prisoner, calculating 6 for each "very good," 4 for each "good," 2 for each "fair," and 0 for each "bad," subject, of course, to the individual opinions of the Committee, based on their observation of the prisoner. Marks for fractional parts of a month will be calculated according to the authorised table, in which the first column shows the marks a prisoner would have earned for a full month according to the reports of the instructing and other officers ; marks to be awarded for the working days in the fractional parts of a month will be found in the other columns. Special merit marks will not count for stage.

(*b*) For every special merit mark one penny will be added to the gratuity earned under the Progressive Stage System, provided that the total amount of gratuity shall not exceed £2 in any case.

(*c*) When a Juvenile-Adult has earned 224 marks in the Fourth Stage he will be eligible, in the discretion of the Committee referred to above, to be promoted to the Special Stage. The gratuity to be earned in the Special Stage will be the same as that earned in the Fourth Stage.

(10) Juvenile-Adults will be employed in association from the beginning of their sentence, provided that means exist for their employment in some useful trade or occupation *under strict supervision.*

(11) Juvenile-Adults under category (*a*) Order (1) will be employed, whenever possible, on hard and continuous manual labour, such as earth work, either excavations for foundations, or for drainage and water, or in "deep" digging in gardens. Where such employments are not possible, the Governor will request the directions of the Commissioners as to the employment of prisoners under this category, making such recommendations as he may think fit, it being borne in mind that the labour must be hard, continuous, and exacting.

(12) Juvenile-Adults under category (*b*) Order (1) will be transferred to a collecting depôt where they can be taught a trade or trades.

(13) Juvenile-Adults passed as fit by the Medical Officer will, when there is a sufficient number eligible, be daily exercised in physical drill according to the prescribed manual, provided that the time allotted to exercise and drill combined does not exceed one hour daily.

(14) The Medical Officer will keep a separate Register of each case in a prescribed Book, with the object of supplying such specific information as may be required by the Medical Inspector. It will be unnecessary to give the weight and the chest measurement on discharge in the cases of Juvenile-Adults sentenced to less than three months.

(15) (*a*) The Chaplain will have a discretion as to the instruction of any Juvenile-Adults, if he thinks that such instruction is likely to have beneficial results.

(*b*) Juvenile-Adults will, irrespective of length of sentence, be placed under the direction of the Schoolmaster as soon after their reception as the Chaplain may appoint.

(*c*) Juvenile-Adults will be taught in association for an hour daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, in a room, or other place, suitable for the purpose, and will, subject to the discretion of the Chaplain, be kept under instruction until they have attained the Fifth Standard.

(16) Short addresses in class on secular subjects, such as temperance, courage, industry, &c., will, if possible, be given by the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Chaplain, Medical Officer, or Member of the Visiting Committee, or Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, or other person approved by the Governor. These addresses will be in lieu of schooling on the days on which they are given, and will, if possible, be delivered during the ordinary school hour. When, for any reason, it is impracticable to give an address to Juvenile-Adults, a reading from some good book should be substituted.

(17) Great care will be taken in the selection of books of instruction and library books, such as are most calculated to assist in the moral improvement of young prisoners; and, subject to the discretion of the Chaplain in each case, such books may be placed in the prisoner's cell as from the beginning of his sentence.

(18) Classes may, if practicable, and if numbers permit, be organised for Choir practice in the Chapel at such hours as may be arranged.

(19) With a view to facilitating the work of recording information with regard to Juvenile-Adult prisoners, so as to enable the necessary statistics and annual reports to be furnished without undue clerical labour, a Register will be kept in which the cases of all prisoners treated under the modified Borstal System will be entered.

Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years with sentences of one month and under will be excluded from the system, subject to the following exceptions:—

(*a*) they will, if practicable, be specially located on reception.

(*b*) they shall be subject to Order (4) prescribing arrangements for special care, with a view to discharge.

(*c*) they may if the Governor thinks fit, be permitted to drill in lieu of exercise, with the Juvenile-Adult Class.

(*d*) they will be specially visited in their cells by the Chaplain, or a Minister, or Member of the Borstal Committee, interested in their welfare.

These prisoners will, if sentenced to hard labour, be employed in separation on stonebreaking, woodchopping, or such other means of hard labour as may be specially prescribed, should these means fail. They will be kept under close supervision and the authorised task will be rigidly exacted.

APPENDIX No. 17A.

RULES MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER THE PRISON ACT, 1898, AND THE CRIMINAL APPEAL ACT, 1907, FOR THE TREATMENT AND CUSTODY OF APPELLANTS NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

1. An appellant shall, as far as possible, be kept apart from other classes of prisoners.

2. Any appellant who when in custody is to be brought to any place at which he is entitled to be present for the purposes of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, or to any place to which the Court of Criminal Appeal or any Judge thereof may order him to be taken for the purposes of any proceedings of that Court, shall, while absent from the Prison, be kept in the custody of the Officers directed by the Governor of the Prison to convey him to that place.

3. An appellant when absent from prison under the foregoing rule shall wear his own clothing, or, if his own clothing cannot be used, clothing different from prison dress. An appellant when in prison shall wear a prison dress of a different colour from that worn by other convicted prisoners.

4. An appellant shall not be required to sleep without a mattress, except in case of misconduct.

5. An appellant shall be employed at work of an industrial or manufacturing nature.

6. If an appellant is released after his appeal, such an allowance on account of his earnings, if any, shall be paid to him on his discharge as the Commissioners think reasonable.

7. Due provision shall be made for the admission at proper times, and under proper restrictions, of persons with whom an appellant desires to communicate regarding his case, care being taken that, so far as is consistent with the interests of justice, prisoners shall see their legal advisers alone.

8. An appellant shall at his request be allowed to see his legal adviser (being his counsel, his solicitor, or his solicitor's clerk, if the clerk has written authority from his principal) on any week day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer.

9. Paper and all other writing materials, to such an extent as may appear reasonable to the Governor, shall be furnished to any appellant who requires to be so supplied for the purposes of communicating with friends or preparing his appeal. Any confidential written communication prepared for his counsel or solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his authorised clerk, without being previously examined by any officer of the prison; but all other written communications are to be considered as letters and are not to be sent out of prison without being previously inspected by the Governor.

10. An appellant shall be subject to the general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with the foregoing special rules relating to appellants.

Appendix No. 18.

Table A.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales for the Year ended 31st March 1908.

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from															Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
			Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.		
LOCAL PRISONS.																		
Bedford .. Males ..	91	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Birmingham .. Males ..	404	293	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		2
Females	60	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Bodmin .. .. Males ..	74	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Borstal (Juvenile - Adults) Males ..	216	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Brecon .. .. Males ..	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Bristol .. .. Males ..	160	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
Females	35	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1
Brixton .. Males ..	600	1,187	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—		—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Cambridge .. Males ..	68	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Canterbury .. Males ..	141	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Cardiff. .. Males ..	215	33	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		1
Females	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		—
Carlisle .. Males ..	70	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		—
Females	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Carmarthen .. Males ..	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Carnarvon .. Males ..	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		—
Females	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Chelmsford .. Males ..	275	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Derby .. .. Males ..	188	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		1
Females	38	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5
Devizes .. .. Males ..	82	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Dorchester .. Males ..	115	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Females	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
Durham	Males ..	523	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	Females	121	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Exeter	Males ..	214	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester ..	Males ..	88	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford ..	Males ..	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway ..	Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	613	1,316	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	--	—	—	2	1	—	—	13
Hull	Males ..	311	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Females	73	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ipswich	Males ..	101	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knutsford ..	Males ..	475	34	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster ..	Males ..	123	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Males ..	407	166	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	114	69	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Leicester ..	Males ..	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes	Males ..	263	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln ..	Males ..	236	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool ..	Males ..	730	685	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	Females	568	661	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	13
Maidstone ..	Males ..	174	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	38	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manchester ..	Males ..	776	751	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1
	Females	332	700	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Newcastle ..	Males ..	233	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	68	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Northallerton	Males ..	149	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	Males ..	132	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwich ..	Males ..	115	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nottingham ..	Males ..	149	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	21	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oxford	Males ..	101	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
Pentonville ..	Males ..	1,065	809	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth ..	Males ..	49	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth ..	Males ..	129	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ..	Males ..	343	80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
	Females	87	29	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Reading ..	Males ..	158	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ruthin	Males ..	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Albans ..	Males ..	80	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shepton Mallet	Males ..	94	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shrewsbury ..	Males ..	109	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stafford ..	Males ..	586	178	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Females	58	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Swansea ..	Males ..	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Usk	Males ..	99	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield ..	Males ..	844	341	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth ..	Males ..	1,173	487	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick ..	Males ..	164	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Females	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester ..	Males ..	301	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	Females	32	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Worcester ..	Males ..	152	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wormwood Scrubs ..	Males ..	1,358	332	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in Local Prisons.	Males ..	15,193	6,375	12	13	8	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	31	6	9	—	21
	Females	2,664	3,170	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	83
	Total ..	17,857*	9,545	12	17	13	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	40	7	10	—	104

* The daily average in local prisons includes 138 penal servitude (public works) convicts, viz.:—2 in Gloucester Prison; and 136 in Wakefield Prison.

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons and of State Inebriate Reformatories in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from: Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
CONVICT PRISONS.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	130	87	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DARTMOOR .. Males ..	1,173	437	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
MAIDSTONE .. Males ..	114	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARKHURST .. Males ..	779	809	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	8
PORTLAND .. Males ..	730	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in Convict Prisons. Males ..	2,796	1,543	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	8
Totals in Convict Prisons. Females	130	87	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in Convict Prisons. Total ..	2,926*	1,630	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	8
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.																	
AYLESBURY .. Females	87	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARWICK .. Males ..	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in State Inebriate Reformatories. Males ..	56	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in State Inebriate Reformatories. Females	87	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals in State Inebriate Reformatories. Total ..	143	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS Males ..	18,045	7,919	17	13	13	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	41	7	9	—	29
GRAND TOTALS Females	2,881	3,266	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	33
GRAND TOTALS Total ..	20,926	11,185	17	17	19	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	50	8	10	—	112

* The daily average in local prisons includes 138 penal servitude (public works) convicts, viz :—2 in Gloucester Prison and 136 in Wakefield Prison.

TABLE B.

PARTICULARS of PRISONERS released on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

(No cases occurred at the Prisons not mentioned, or at either of the State Inebriate Reformatories.)

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
LOCAL PRISONS.								
BIRMINGHAM	F.	573, M. A. M.	1 July 1907	7 days, or 13*s.* 6*d.*	1 July 1907	5 July 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	744, E. B.	27 Aug. 1907	1 month's imprisonment, or 26*s.* 6*d.*	27 Aug. 1907	14 Sept. 1907	„	—
BRISTOL ..	M.	666, W. B.	21 June 1907	3 and 6 months' hard labour (concurrent).	26 June 1907	23 Aug. 1907	Accidental injury to eye.	After.
	F.	2,648, F. H.	20 Feb. 1908	14 days	20 Feb. 1908	23 Feb. 1908	Advanced pregnancy.	—
CARDIFF ..	M.	1,767, T. C.	5 July 1907	18 months' hard labour.	16 July 1907	28 Mar. 1908	Tuberculosis and corneal ulcer.	Before.
CHELMSFORD	„	9,643, G. L.	12 Sept. 1907	6 months' hard labour.	16 Oct. 1907	16 Nov. 1907	Carcinoma of rectum.	Before.
DERBY ..	F.	479, M. G.	24 Oct. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	24 Oct. 1906	15 April 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	482, S. C.	22 Oct. 1906	12 months' hard labour.	22 Oct. 1906	29 June 1907	Cardiac debility and anæmia.	Before.
	„	710, E. S.	7 Feb. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	7 Feb. 1907	3 May 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	922, W. T.	2 Aug. 1907	21 days' hard labour.	2 Aug. 1907	12 Aug. 1907	Stricture and retention.	Before.
	F.	394, C. T.	9 Sept. 1907	28 days	9 Sept. 1907	30 Sept. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	743, E. P.	10 Feb. 1908	2 months' hard labour.	10 Feb. 1908	7 Mar. 1908	„	—
DURHAM ..	F.	1,150, A. C.	31 July 1907	7 days' imprisonment.	31 July 1907	3 Aug. 1907	„	—
	„	958, E. L.	6 July 1907	1 month and 14 days.	6 July 1907	7 Aug. 1907	„	—
	„	871, M. S.	24 June 1907	12 months	24 June 1907	23 Dec. 1907	Disease of right eye.	—
	„	2,039, M. E. I.	23 Dec. 1907	14 days	23 Dec. 1907	27 Dec. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
HOLLOWAY ..	F.	476, E. S.	14 Jan. 1907	3 calendar months' hard labour.	14 Jan. 1907	2 April 1907	„	—
	„	1,123, F. A.	31 Jan. 1907	3 calendar months' hard labour.	7 Feb. 1907	10 April 1907	„	—
	„	4,598, A. T.	4 May 1907	1 calendar month's hard labour.	4 May 1907	24 May 1907	„	—
	„	5,170, A. W.	28 May 1907	1 calendar month's hard labour.	28 May 1907	14 June 1907	„	—
	„	31,456, M.A.C.	8 Dec. 1907	6 calendar months' hard labour.	8 Jan. 1907	29 June 1907	„	—
	„	4,642, J. J.	6 May 1907	6 calendar months' hard labour.	15 May 1907	23 Sept. 1907	„	—
	„	6,550, A. S.	29 June 1907	5 calendar months hard labour.	29 June 1907	6 Oct. 1907	„	—
	„	7,830, E. H.	31 July 1907	2 calendar months and 2 calendar months consecutively.	7 Aug. 1907	31 Oct. 1907	„	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
HOLLOWAY—*cont.*	F.	10,402, A. V.	10 Oct. 1907	2 calendar months.	16 Oct. 1907	30 Nov. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	12,520, A. W.	26 Dec. 1907	3 calendar months' hard labour.	20 Dec. 1907	29 Feb. 1908	,,	—
	,,	13,753, F. A.	1 Feb. 1908	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Feb. 1908	7 Mar. 1908	,,	—
	,,	13,073, A. F.	9 Jan. 1908	3 calendar months' hard labour.	9 Jan. 1908	14 Mar. 1908	,,	—
	,,	442, E. S.	12 Jan. 1907	8 calendar months' hard labour.	12 Jan. 1907	17 June 1907	Mental condition.	After.
HULL	F.	97, E. C.	12 Aug. 1907	7 days' hard labour or 16*s.* 11*d.*	12 Aug. 1907	15 Aug. 1907	Pregnancy.	—
	,,	1,433, F. H.	11 Feb. 1908	1 month's imprisonment.	11 Feb. 1908	14 Feb. 1908	,,	—
KNUTSFORD ..	M.	2,937, M. C.	5 Nov. 1906	18 calendar months' hard labour.	3 Jan. 1907	18 Dec. 1907	Tuberculosis	Before.
	F.	1,098, L. H.	2 Dec. 1907	1 calendar month's hard labour.	2 Dec. 1907	23 Dec. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	1,077, M. P.	19 Nov. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	19 Nov. 1907	24 Jan. 1908	,,	—
LEEDS ..	F.	2,054, N. S.	27 Feb. 1907	2 months' hard labour.	27 Feb. 1907	3 April 1907	Pelvic hæmatocele—acute inflammatory symptoms.	Before.
	,,	1,982, E. P.	14 Feb. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	14 Feb. 1907	21 April 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	2,482, R. A. M.	14 Mar. 1907	14 days' hard labour.	14 May 1907	16 May 1907	,,	—
	,,	2,567, H. S.	3 June 1907	14 days' hard labour,	3 June 1907	13 June 1907	Acute appendicitis.	After
	,,	2,904, E. W.	29 July 1907	7 days' hard labour.	29 July 1907	31 July 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	9,030, N. A.	14 Dec. 1907	14 days' hard labour.	14 Dec. 1907	19 Dec. 1907	Extreme emaciation. Obscure nervous symptoms.	Before.
	F.	3,048, M. A.	13 Feb. 1908	10 days' hard labour.	13 Feb. 1908	15 Feb. 1908	Advanced pregnancy.	—
LIVERPOOL ..	F.	1,447, E. W.	27 Mar. 1907	1 month	27 Mar. 1907	7 April 1907	,,	—
	,,	857, M. L.	20 Mar. 1907	2 months	29 Mar. 1907	7 April 1907	,,	—
	,,	954 M. E. J.	6 Mar. 1907	3 months	20 May 1907	21 May 1907	,,	—
	,,	2,443, M. J.	22 May 1907	6 weeks	22 May 1907	19 June 1907	,,	—
	,,	1,690, K. L.	11 April 1907	6 months	11 April 1907	1 Aug. 1907	,,	—
	,,	1,786, I. C.	10 May 1907	6 months	10 May 1907	1 Aug. 1907	,,	—
	,,	749, E. F.	12 Jan. 1907	6 months	12 Jan. 1907	2 Aug. 1907	,,	—
	,,	2,297, M. R.	14 May 1907	6 months	14 May 1907	2 Aug. 1907	,,	—
	M.	4,557, R. R.	6 June 1907	12 months	29 June 1907	16 Oct. 1907	Empyœma	Before.
	F.	4,225, B. K.	17 Sept. 1907	3 months	14 Nov. 1907	15 Nov. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	6,305, C. K.	3 Oct. 1907	3 months	3 Oct. 1907	1 Dec. 1907	,,	—
	,,	72, C. R.	6 Jan. 1908	1 month	6 Jan. 1908	23 Jan. 1908	,,	—
	,,	6,837, E. H.	13 Dec. 1907	3 months	13 Dec. 1907	12 Feb. 1908	,,	—
	,,	6,734, M. I.	9 Dec. 1907	3 months	12 Dec. 1907	13 Feb. 1908	,,	—
	,,	5,472, B. B.	24 June 1907	6 months	3 Oct. 1907	25 Feb. 1908	,,	—
	M.	7,679, R. G.	2 Sept. 1907	2 years	11 Oct. 1907	13 Mar. 1908	Tubercular disease of ribs.	Before.
	F.	6,344, M. P.	14 Nov. 1907	1 month hard labour.	16 Nov. 1907	4 Dec. 1907	Puerperal mania	After.
MAIDSTONE..	F.	163, M. J. T.	6 April 1907	1 month	6 Apr. 1907	19 Apr. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	,,	658, K. K.	9 Dec. 1907	1 month	9 Dec. 1907	28 Dec. 1907	,,	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
MANCHESTER	F.	91, E. F.	5 April 1907	14 days' imprisonment.	5 Apr. 1907	9 Apr. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	„	654, M. A. L.	11 May 1907	1 month's hard labour.	11 May 1907	1 June 1907	„	—
	„	5,554, A. G.	12 Mar. 1907	4 months' hard labour.	12 Mar. 1907	2 July 1907	„	—
	„	5,575, E. H.	14 Mar. 1907	4 months' and 21 days' hard labour.	14 Mar. 1907	2 July 1907	„	—
	„	894, E. K.	27 May 1907	2 months' hard labour.	27 May 1907	17 July 1907	„	—
	M.	4,296, H. D.	9 Aug. 1907	7 days' hard labour.	9 Aug. 1907	12 Aug. 1907	Strangulated Hernia.	Hernia—Before Strangulation—After.
	F.	4,321, E. F.	22 Aug. 1907	14 days' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1907	24 Aug. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	F.	9,040, W. D.	19 Dec. 1907	21 days' hard labour.	19 Dec. 1907	11 Jan. 1908	„	—
	F.	4,514, C. M.	7 Jan. 1908	1 month's hard labour.	7 Jan. 1908	28 Jan. 1908	„	—
	„	4,812, C. M. D.	27 Jan. 1908	1 month's imprisonment.	27 Jan. 1908	2 Feb. 1908	„	—
NEWCASTLE	„	383, A. D.	21 June 1907	14 days' hard labour, or 20s. 2d.	21 June 1907	24 June 1907	Pregnancy.	—
	„	1,524, M. J. P.	6 Mar. 1908	14 days' imprisonment, or 21s.	6 Mar. 1908	11 Mar. 1908	„	—
NORTHAMPTON.	„	2,320, E. W.	12 July 1906	9 months' hard labour.	16 Nov. 1906	8 July 1907	Tuberculosis.	After.
NORWICH ..	M.	3,836, H. S.	8 Sept. 1906	15 months	17 Oct. 1906	20 May 1907	Tubercular Adenitis and periostitis.	Before.
	F.	458, H. R.	6 June 1907	1 month	6 June 1907	21 June 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	5,199, W. A. B.	14 Oct. 1907	4 months	14 Oct. 1907	7 Dec. 1907	Tubercular necrosis of femur and pelvis.	Before.
	F.	498, N. W.	19 Sept. 1907	3 months	21 Oct. 1907.	21 Dec. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
NOTTINGHAM	„	291, E. E.	18 July 1907	2 months' hard labour.	18 July 1907	6 Sept. 1907	„	—
	„	484, A. B.	2 Dec. 1907	7 days' hard labour.	24 Oct. 1906	3 Dec. 1907	„	-
PENTONVILLE	M.	7,115, H. B.	31 Aug. 1907	21 days' hard labour.	31 Aug. 1907	18 Sept. 1907	Typhoid fever.	Before.
PORTSMOUTH	„	1,440, E. G.	4 Jan. 1907	6 months	4 Jan. 1907	6 April 1907	Senile decay. Feeble cardiac action.	„
PRESTON ..	F.	376, M. N.	20 July 1907	6 weeks' hard labour.	20 July 1907	19 Aug. 1907	Pregnancy.	—
	„	586, M. H.	2 Sept. 1907	28 days	2 Sept. 1907	13 Sept. 1907	„	—
	„	918, J. S.	13 Nov. 1907	14 days	13 Nov. 1907	15 Nov. 1907	„	—
	„	887, A. K.	7 Nov. 1907	1 month's hard labour.	7 Nov. 1907	18 Nov. 1907	„	—
READING ..	F.	646, S. R.	29 Nov. 1907	28 days' hard labour.	29 Nov. 1907	18 Dec. 1907	Pregnancy.	—
ST. ALBANS.	„	38, M. L.	22 June 1907	2 months' hard labour.	22 June 1907	14 Aug. 1907	„	—
SHREWSBURY	„	54, H. G.	8 July 1907	1 month	8 July 1907	24 July 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
STAFFORD ..	„	414, A. B.	11 June 1907	1 month's imprisonment, or 45s. 5d.	11 June 1907	1 July 1907	„	—
	„	264, E. W.	20 April 1907	3 months' hard labour	20 Apr. 1907	6 July 1907	„	—
	„	374, E. R.	1 June 1907	3 months' hard labour.	1 June 1907	15 Aug. 1907	„	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease or condition on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
SWANSEA ..	F.	121 L. R.	28 June 1907	18 months	2 July 1907	26 Mar. 1908	Malignant tumour in neck.	After.
	"	442 M. E.	17 Feb. 1908	2 months	17 Feb. 1908	28 Mar. 1908	Pregnancy.	—
WAKEFIELD	M.	7,031, C. S.	3 Oct. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	7 Oct. 1907	22 Oct. 1907	Ruptured urethra. Extravasation of urine.	Before.
WANDSWORTH	"	16,638, T. C.	29 June 1907	7 days' hard labour.	29 June 1907	1 July 1907	Enteric fever.	Before.
	"	19,058 H. R. J.	9 Sept. 1907	1 month hard labour.	9 Sept. 1907	25 Sept. 1907	Extravasation of urine.	After.
	"	11,957 W. B.	19 Feb. 1907	15 months' hard labour.	19 Feb. 1907	17 Oct. 1907	Enteric fever	"
WINCHESTER	"	2,308, W. A.	31 Dec. 1906	6 months' hard labour.	31 Dec. 1906	2 April 1907	Phthisis.	Before.
	"	2,800, T. H.	7 Mar. 1907	5 months' hard labour.	9 Apr. 1907	30 May 1907	"	"
	F.	610, E. A. B.	9 Aug. 1907	..	For trial.	19 Oct. 1907	Lumbar abscess.	After.
WORCESTER..	M.	3,795, H. C.	20 Dec. 1906	15 months' hard labour.	31 Dec. 1906	21 Oct. 1907	Corneal ulcers and keratitis, with lupus.	"
	F.	36, E. M.	20 Feb. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	25 Feb. 1907	15 May 1907	Malignant disease : profuse hæmorrhage.	Before.
	"	232 M. T.	13 Sept. 1907	3 months' hard labour.	13 Sept. 1907	16 Nov. 1907	Advanced pregnancy.	—
WORMWOOD SCRUBS	M.	5,038, J. E.	18 Mar. 1907	9 months' hard labour.	18 Mar. 1907	11 Oct. 1907	Lumbar abscess.	After.
CONVICT PRISONS.								
PARKHURST..	M	b 105, J. K.	16 Feb. 1901	Life penal servitude.	1 Jan. 1901	15 June 1907	Phthisis.	After.
	"	b 124, J. T. B. A.	7 Jan. 1901	10 years' penal servitude.	7 Jan. 1901	4 July 1907	Cardiac weakness. Senility.	"
	"	e 346, G. M.	16 July 1904	5 years' penal servitude.	16 July 1904	6 Dec. 1907	Senile debility. Heart disease. Albuminuria, &c.	Before
	"	R e 200, P. P.	29 April 1904	5 years' penal servitude.	26 Apr. 1904	14 Dec. 1907	Retinal Hæmorrhage and disease of Vitreus of left eye. Cataract of right eye.	"
	"	d 634, W. H. M. B.	29 Jan. 1904	7 years' penal servitude.	19 Oct. 1903	18 Dec. 1907	Senility. Cardiac weakness.	"
	"	L f 413, T. M.	14 Mar. 1905	7 years' penal servitude.	11 Mar. 1905	17 Jan. 1908	Phthisis.	"
	"	F O e 485, W. H.	7 Jan. 1904	7 years' penal servitude.	7 Jan. 1904	29 July 1907	Senility. Paralysis.	After.
	"	Q 433, J. F.	22 May 1891	Life penal servitude.	30 May 1890	11 Dec. 1907	Mental weakness	"

TABLE C.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the DEATH of each PRISONER who died in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS,

(No cases occurred at the

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Birmingham	Male	1,568, M. S. ..	49	17 April 1907 ..	2 months' hard labour.	17 April 1907
	„	5,657, W. B. ..	23	24 Dec. 1907 ..	1 month's hard labour.	24 Dec. 1907
Bodmin ..	Male	210, J. H F. ..	25	13 July 1907 ..	9 months	15 Oct. 1907
Brixton ..	Male	6,084, J. D. ..	50	4 May 1907 ..	21 days	4 May 1907
	„	5,912, R. K. ..	43	25 April 1907 ..	1 month	25 April 1907
	„	5,948, T. G. N. ..	35	1 May 1907 ..	1 month	1 May 1907
	„	12,778, F. C. ..	68	28 Sept. 1907 ..	3 months	23 Sept. 1907
	„	15,896, J. S. ..	45	26 Nov. 1907 ..	1 month	26 Nov. 1907
	„	17,120, W. Mc. S.	51	17 Dec. 1907 ..	—	Remand
	„	1,445, H. K. ..	30	30 Jan. 1908 ..	1 month	30 Jan. 1908
	„	1,560, G. J. ..	31	1 Feb. 1908 ..	—	Remand
Cardiff ..	Male	2,349, W. P. ..	45	9 Mar. 1908 ..	—	Trial
Carlisle ..	Male	1,852, G. R. R. ..	32	26 Nov. 1906 ..	18 months	2 Jan. 1907
Carnarvon ..	Male	4,061, G. T. ..	76	25 Oct. 1907 ..	14 days' hard labour	25 Oct. 1907
Chelmsford ..	Male	9,884, J. C. ..	37	7 Nov. 1907 ..	3 years' penal servitude.	22 Oct. 1907
	„	9,727, W. E. N. ..	41	2 Oct. 1907 ..	—	Remand
Dorchester ..	Male	542, H. B. ..	29	29 Oct. 1907 ..	6 months	1 Jan. 1908
Durham ..	„	2,290, G. L. ..	63	7 May 1907 ..	1 month	7 May 1907
	Female	1,424, B. L. ..	40	7 Sept. 1907 ..	6 months	7 Sept. 1907
Gloucester ..	Male	660, G. D.	55	8 Nov. 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	8 Nov. 1907
Holloway ..	Female	3,537, A. M. ..	39	4 Apr. 1907 ..	14 days	4 Apr. 1907
	„	8,571, A. G. ..	39	21 Aug. 1907 ..	7 days	21 Aug. 1907
	„	10,263, R. C. ..	36	11 Oct. 1907 ..	—	Remand
	„	8,152, E. C. ..	56	8 Aug. 1907 ..	—	Remand
Hull	Male	1,549, W. H. G. ..	24	10 May 1907 ..	—	Remand
	„	3,087, E. S. ..	25	3 Sept. 1907 ..	—	Trial
Knutsford ..	Male	7,014, W. F. ..	21	24 Sept. 1907 ..	—	Trial
	„	8,395, J. S... ..	50	11 Jan. 1908 ..	7 days' hard labour	11 Jan. 1908
Leeds	Male	3,696, J. F. ..	33	5 Dec. 1906 ..	6 calendar months' hard labour.	5 Dec. 1906
	„	7,040, J. T. B ..	46	2 Aug. 1907 ..	—	Trial

TABLE C.

and of INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES during the Year ended 31st March 1908.

Prisons not mentioned, or at either of the State Inebriate Reformatories.)

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
30 May 1907 ..	Acute nephritis and congestion of brain.	After	Good	1	Fire-iron worker.
27 Dec. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	Before	Bad	1	Collier.
28 Nov. 1907 ..	Pleurisy and Pneumonia	After	Good	7	Seaman.
7 May 1907 ..	Gastric ulcer	Before	Indifferent ..	--	Carman.
18 May 1907 ..	Septic inflammation of leg.	After	Fair	—	Labourer.
31 May 1907 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	„	Indifferent ..	—	Brass-finisher
8 Oct. 1907 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	„	„	—	Photographer.
6 Dec. 1907 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	Before	Bad	—	Labourer.
22 Dec. 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	„	„	—	French-polisher
3 Feb. 1908 ..	Delirium tremens and pneumonia.	„	„	—	Labourer.
11 Feb. 1908 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	„	Indifferent ..	—	Costermonger.
18 Mar. 1908 ..	Pleuro-Pneumonia ..	After	Good	44	Labourer.
8 July 1907 ..	Rheumatism; ulcerative endocarditis.	After	Good	1	Labourer.
30 Oct. 1907 ..	Enlarged prostate and nephritis, uræmia.	Before	Bad	8	Quarryman.
3 Dec. 1907 ..	Urethral stricture; left Hemiplegia; Coma.	Before	Good	12	Stoker.
6 Oct. 1907 ..	Epileptic fit; asphyxia..	„	Indifferent ..	—	Clerk.
11 Mar. 1908 ..	Phthisis	Before	Bad	3	Valet.
6 June 1907 ..	Cerebral apoplexy ..	After	Indifferent ..	Nil	Labourer.
7 Sept. 1907 ..	Syncope, brought on by starvation.	Before	Bad	1	Nil.
10 Feb. 1908 ..	Cancer of bowels.. ..	Before	Fair	12	Collier.
8 Apr. 1907 ..	Angina pectoris; aneurism of the aorta.	Before	„	1	Charing.
24 Aug. 1907 ..	Syncope, resulting from fatty degeneration of the heart and alcholic taxæmia.	„	Indifferent ..	Nil	„
13 Oct. 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Fair	„	Servant.
9 Aug. 1907 ..	Epileptiform convulsions resulting from general paralysis.	Before	Indifferent ..	1	Hawker.
11 May 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	2	Painter.
27 Oct. 1907 ..	Suicide by jumping from landing to ground; fractured base of skull.	—	„	15	Bricklayer.
27 Sept. 1907 ..	Epileptic seizure; heart failure.	Before	Fair	—	Labourer.
15 Jan. 1908 ..	Exhaustion and heart failure.	„	Poor	—	Drover.
12 May 1907 ..	Tuberculosis of lung (acute).	After (suffered from malaria).	Fair	1	Labourer.
27 Sept. 1907 ..	Spinal meningitis; paraplegia.	Before	„	—	Gardener.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Leeds—*cont.* ..	Female	3,883, M. E. G. ..	47	8 Jan. 1908 ..	1 month	8 Jan. 1908
Lewes	Male	1,890, P. J. F. ..	34	4 April 1907 ..	3 years	26 June 1907
Lincoln .	„	304, E.	59	2 May 1907 ..	12 months	20 June 1907
Liverpool ..	Female	1,635, M. J. ..	23	8 April 1907 ..	1 month	8 Apr. 1907
	„	1,861, A. M ..	38	22 April 1907 ..	1 month	22 Apr. 1907
	Male	5,474, F. K. ..	19	2 July 1907 ..	1 month	2 July 1907
	Female	2,912, M. McD. ..	43	15 June 1907 ..	2 months	17 June 1907
	„	988, L. B.	32	27 Feb. 1907 ..	12 months	27 Feb. 1907
	„	4,089, M. McC. ..	65	5 Aug. 1907 ..	3 months	5 Aug. 1907
	„	7,081, C. K. ..	35	30 Dec. 1907 ..	—	Remand
	Male	11,106, H. D. ..	34	16 Oct. 1907 ..	12 months	16 Oct. 1907
Maidstone ..	Male	738, H. J. S. ..	43	11 June 1907 ..	—	Trial
Manchester ..	Male	9,852, T. N. ..	27	23 Jan. 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour.	23 Jan. 1907
	„	8,806, P. M. ..	70	18 Dec. 1906 ..	—	Trial
	„	151, T. J.	67	4 April 1907 ..	14 days' hard labour	4 April 1907
	„	1,557, G. W. ..	30	17 May 1907 ..	5 days' imprisonment.	17 May 1907
	„	402, W. B... ..	38	12 April 1907 ..	4 months' hard labour.	16 April 1907
	„	4,616, G. S. ..	23	20 Aug. 1907 ..	12 months' hard labour.	2 Oct. 1907
	„	5,898, M. M. ..	48	1 Oct. 1907 ..	8 months' hard labour.	21 Oct. 1907
	„	5,354, G. D. ..	48	11 Sept. 1907 ..	9 months' hard labour.	11 Sept. 1907
	Female	3,979, E. H. ..	46	28 Nov. 1907 ..	1 month's hard labour.	28 Nov. 1907
	„	4,818, A. W. ..	27	27 Jan. 1908 ..	3 months' hard labour.	27 Jan. 1908
Nottingham ..	Female	290, Z. B. ..	52	18 July 1907 ..	—	Remand
Pentonville ..	Male	373, J. S. ..	68	6 April 1907 ..	7 days' imprisonment.	6 April 1907
	„	13,323, A. F. ..	21	21 Jan. 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	21 Jan. 1907
	„	6,502, W. R. ..	46	17 Aug. 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour.	17 Aug. 1907
	„	8,769, D. D. ..	29	22 June 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	22 June 1907
	„	13,952, P. D. ..	68	28 Jan. 1908 ..	3 months' Division II, or find sureties.	28 Jan. 1908
Plymouth .	Male	659, A. W. ..	72	3 Mar. 1908 ..	1 month	3 Mar. 1908
	Female	248, S. B. ..	29	12 Mar. 1908 ..	1 month	12 Mar. 1908
Preston ...	Male	8,929, C. M. ..	18	18 Feb. 1907 ..	4 calendar months' hard labour.	20 Feb. 1907
	„	8,695, J. H. ..	57	25 Jan. 1907 ..	—	Trial
	„	633, J. C. ..	62	21 May 1907 ..	—	Trial
	„	588, J. T. ..	65	17 May 1907 ..	12 months' hard labour.	3 July 1907
	Female	833, A. L. ..	33	24 Oct. 1907 ..	14 days, Division III.	25 Oct. 1907
	„	867, M. A. J. ..	25	2 Nov. 1907 ..	1 month's hard labour.	2 Nov. 1907
	Male	1,060, J. K. ..	66	21 June 1907 ..	9 months' hard labour.	3 July 1907

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
29 Jan. 1908 ..	Aortic disease; acute bronchitis; cardiac failure.	Before	Fair	3	Charwoman.
6 July 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	—	Labourer.
25 June 1907 ..	Pneumonia	Before	Moderate ..	—	Dealer.
April 1907 ..	Syncope from drink ..	After	Apparently good.	11	None.
30 April 1907 ..	Acute double pneumonia, phthisis, delirium tremens.	Before	Bad	29	"
12 July 1907 ..	Heart disease	"	Apparently good.	9	Labourer.
17 July 1907 ..	1. Schirrus of uterus .. 2. Uterine hæmorrhage.	(1) Before, (2) after.	Good	18	Prostitute.
3 Aug. 1907 ..	Puerperal septicæmia, from retained placenta.	After	"	23	None.
6 Sept. 1907 ..	Bright's disease	Before ..	"	21	"
12 Jan. 1908 ..	Bronchitis	"	"	91	Charwoman.
24 Feb. 1908 ..	Heart Disease	"	Fair	11	Vocalist.
2 July 1907 ..	Aneurism of thoracic aorta; hæmorrhage.	"	Very bad ..	4	Dealer.
4 April 1907 ..	Dilatation of stomach and tetany.	"	Fair	4	Painter.
11 April 1907 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	"	"	52	Labourer.
15 April 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Good	1	"
20 July 1907 ..	Alcoholism; broncho-pneumonia; cardiac failure.	Before	"	Nil	Hawker.
15 July 1907 ..	Rheumatic fever; hyperpyrexia.	After	"	2	Mechanic
23 Oct. 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	"	11	Printer.
5 Nov. 1907 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Fair	5	Labourer.
22 Nov. 1907 ..	Bright's disease	"	"	1	"
18 Dec. 1907 ..	Double pneumonia ..	After	Good	22	Mill hand.
19 March 1908 ..	Influenza; meningitis; and coma.	"	"	25	"
18 July 1907 .	Fatty degeneration of the heart; syncope.	Before	Fair	—	Not known.
11 April 1907 ..	Lymphangitis of left leg and alcoholism.	Before	Bad	Several	Decorator.
16 June 1907 ..	Pneumonia	After	Good	"	Labourer.
22 Oct. 1907 ..	Pneumonia	"	Indifferent ..	"	"
8 Nov. 1907 ..	Strangulated hernia; peritonitis.	"	Good	"	"
16 Mar. 1908 ..	Diarrhœa	"	Indifferent ..	Nil	House breaker.
21 Mar. 1908 ..	Pneumonia	After	Infirm ..	None	Monumental mason.
26 Mar. 1908 ..	Pneumonia; suppression of urine.	"	Alcoholism ..	11	None.
9 April 1907 ..	Meningitis and suppuration following middle ear disease.	Before	Good	—	Collier.
29 April 1907 ..	Influenza; pleuro-pneumonia.	After	"	1	Shoemaker.
29 May 1907 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	"	14	Wheelwright.
2 Oct. 1907 ..	Apoplexy	After	"	3	Moulder.
2 Nov. 1907 ..	(*a*) Pneumonia, (*b*) chronic phthisis.	(*a*) After, (*b*) before.	"	7	Factory hand.
9 Nov. 1907 ..	Syphilis and alcohol, fatty heart.	Before	"	—	"
12 Dec. 1907 ..	General debility, senile decay.	After	"	25	Collier.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Preston—*cont*	Female	849, E. A. ..	23	28 Oct. 1907 ..	6 months, Division III.	28 Oct. 1907
	Male	3,846, J. B. ..	29	18 Jan. 1908 ..	14 days' hard labour.	18 Jan. 1908
Shrewsbury ..	Male	40, J. M.	50	12 April 1907 ..	—	Remand
	„	1,599, J. B. ..	30	25 Feb. 1907 ..	3 months	11 April 1907
Stafford ..	„	484, J. E.	61	4 Feb. 1907 ..	12 months' hard labour.	28 Feb. 1907
	„	1,505, J. C. ..	72	19 April 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour.	19 April 1907
	Female	375, A. T.	25	1 June 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour and 3 months' hard labour.	1 June 1907
	Male	2,009, J. H. ..	71	22 May 1907 ..	6 months hard labour.	9 July 1907
Wakefield ..	Male	1,468, P. D. ...	53	4 Mar. 1907 ..	1 month's hard labour, & 2 months.	4 Mar. 1907
	„	3,828, W. H. ..	26	30 May 1907 ..	3 months	30 May 1907
	„	E 16, J. D. ..	33	27 Oct. 1903 ..	5 years' penal servitude.	8 Jan. 1904
Wandsworth	Male	11,959, W. W. ..	29	10 Oct. 1906 ..	9 months' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1906
	„	12,667, C. H. ..	22	14 Jan. 1907 ..	9 months' hard labour.	14 Jan. 1907
	„	10,983, C. W. ..	35	15 Jan. 1907 ..	15 months' hard labour.	9 Jan. 1907
	„	14,034, W. L. ..	34	17 April 1907 ..	21 months' hard labour.	17 April 1907
	„	15,565, J. H. ..	33	30 May 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	30 May 1907
	„	20,002, D. C. ..	36	5 Oct. 1907 ..	1 month's hard labour.	5 Oct. 1907
	„	8,866, F. E. ..	24	15 Nov. 1906 ..	24 months' hard labour.	14 Nov. 1906
	„	22,187, A. F. ..	34	18 Nov. 1907 ..	6 months' hard labour.	18 Nov. 1907
	„	22,825, A. F. ..	70	20 Nov. 1907 ..	3 months' hard labour.	20 Nov. 1907
Warwick ..	Male	87, J. L.	36	17 April 1907 ..	3 months	17 April 1907
Winchester ..	Male	3,898, T. L. ..	60	18 July 1907 ..	7 days' hard labour.	18 July 1907
Wormwood Scrubs.	Male	1,951, W. H. ..	62	25 July 1906 ..	18 months' hard labour.	24 July 1906
	„	5,143, H. S. ..	44	5 March 1907 ..	8 months' hard labour.	26 Mar. 1907
	„	5,311. J. E. ..	38	9 April 1907 ..	18 months' hard labour.	9 April 1907
	„	Ve h 36, R. W. ..	56	26 Sept. 1907 ..	5 years' penal servitude.	24 Sept. 1907
	„	d 656, J. T. ..	24	28 Aug. 1906 ..	18 months' hard labour and remanet 269 days.	28 Aug. 1906
	„	8,139, T. B. ..	63	12 Oct. 1907 ..	12 months' hard labour.	15 Oct. 1907
	„	9,289, D. D. ..	42	20 Jan. 1908 ..	14 days or surety ..	20 Jan. 1908
	„	7,314, J. S... ..	73	29 Aug. 1907 ..	12 months' hard labour.	10 Sept. 1907

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
22 Dec. 1907 ..	Appendicitis, internal hæmorrhage after operation.	After	Good	—	Factory hand.
28 Jan. 1908 ..	Influenza, pneumonia ..	After	„	7	Labourer.
16 April 1907 ..	Nephritis; bronchitis; and heart disease.	Before	Very bad ..	4	Labourer.
20 June 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Normal ..	1	Labourer.
12 June 1907 ..	Cerebral thrombosis, softening; coma.	„	Good .. .	42	Labourer.
29 June 1907 ..	Dilatation of heart; syncope due to an attack of asthma	Before	Indifferent ..	2	Ironworker.
30 June 1907 ..	Acute peritonitis	After	Fair	—	Married.
31 July 1907 ..	Cellulitis of leg; heart disease; exhaustion.	„	Indifferent ..	—	Varnish maker.
16 April 1907 ..	Nephritis; anæmia ..	Before	Fair	64	Labourer.
22 July 1907 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Good	1	Packer.
4 Aug. 1907 ..	Morbus cordis; dropsy..	Before	Bad	9	Labourer.
5 April 1907 ..	Chronic suppuration of kidneys.	Before	Fair	4	Coster.
4 June 1907 ..	Enteric fever	After	Good	—	Labourer.
1 July 1907 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	„	6	„
23 Sept. 1907 ..	Heart and kidney disease	Before	Indifferent ..	several	Carman.
18 Oct. 1907 ..	Weak heart; epilepsy ..	„	Fair	1	Stevedore.
28 Oct. 1907 ..	Softening of brain; coma	„	„	—	Labourer.
28 Nov. 1907 ..	Tuberculosis of lungs and intestines.	„	„	1	Painter.
1 Feb. 1908 ..	Tuberculosis of lungs and other organs.	„	„	—	Porter.
4 Feb. 1908 ..	Chronic tubercular peritonitis.	„	Indifferent ..	7	Labourer.
8 May 1907 ..	Pneumonia and heart failure accelerated by starvation and exposure.	Before	Fair	11	Hammerman.
19 July 1907 ..	Disease of brain and spinal cord.	Before	Indifferent ..	2	Coach builder.
2 May 1907 ..	Carcinoma of tongue ..	Before	Fair	9	Labourer.
8 May 1907 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis and nephritis.	„	Impaired ..	5	Labourer.
11 Oct. 1907 ..	Acute enteritis	After	Good	6	Labourer.
28 Oct. 1907 ..	Hæmorrhage from the kidney.	Before	Indifferent ..	3	Merchant.
4 Dec. 1907 ..	Acute tuberculosis ..	„	Fair	10	Shoemaker.
22 Jan. 1908 ..	Chronic phthisis	„	Bad	10	Cattle-drover.
27 Jan. 1908 ..	Influenza and acute bronchitis.	After	Fair	2	Potman.
7 Feb. 1908 ..	Senile decay	Before	Indifferent ..	27	Labourer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local and Convict Prisons, and of

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Aylesbury ..	Female	g 8, B. A. D. ..	40	21 Mar. 1906 ..	3 years	14 Feb. 1906
Dartmoor ..	Male	S 538, E. W. ..	39	21 Nov. 1892 ..	20 years	14 Nov. 1892
	„	f 16, W. B. ..	38	4 Jan. 1905 ..	5 „	4 Jan. 1905
	„	T Z f 500, A. G. ..	38	25 Oct. 1905 ..	5 „	24 Oct. 1905
Parkhurst ..	Male	W 1,395, B. O. W.	67	8 June 1896 ..	15 years	18 May 1896
	„	g 317, H. W. ..	26	1 July 1906 ..	5 „	4 July 1906
	„	Z e 3, J. H. ..	77	4 Jan. 1904 ..	5 „	4 Jan. 1904
	„	g 43, H. R. ..	39	14 Feb. 1906 ..	7 „	14 Feb. 1906
	„	b 696, J. H. W. ..	30	25 April 1902 ..	Life	9 Dec. 1901
	„	c 159, T. P. G. ..	34	22 Feb. 1902 ..	10 years	10 Feb. 1902
	„	J X 930, J. B. ..	76	30 June 1897 ..	Life	30 June 1897
	„	N a e 48, W. P. ..	59	27 June 1904 ..	5 years	27 June 1904
	„	g 103, P. J. M. ..	23	19 Feb. 1906 ..	Life	21 Feb. 1906
	„	U Y 576, J. W. ..	43	20 May 1905 ..	Licence revoked ..	20 May 1905
	„	f 427, W. F. ..	28	21 July 1905 ..	3 years	24 Oct. 1905
	„	h 249, A. T. ..	22	25 May 1907 ..	5 „	25 May 1907
	„	c 646, M. McL. ..	55	27 Oct. 1902 ..	10 „	27 Nov. 1902
	„	b e 667, F. W. ..	44	11 Oct. 1904 ..	5 „	11 Oct. 1904
	„	Z f 261, P. B.	33	3 May 1905 ..	5 „	3 May 1905
	„	Z L g 1,103, T.S.W.	76	12 Dec. 1906 ..	3 „	12 Dec. 1906
	„	e 132, J. C. ..	37	10 Feb. 1904 ..	15 „	8 Feb. 1904
	„	N S Z f 257, A. P.	49	15 Feb 1905 ..	3 „	15 Feb. 1905

Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Convict Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
22 April 1907 ..	Heart disease (Aortic valvular.)	Before	Indifferent ..	19	Weaver.
3 April 1907 ..	Cerebral abscess	After	Good	3	Labourer.
20 Aug. 1907 ..	Chronic pyelitis, marasmus.	„	„ .. .	9	Horse-dealer.
22 Feb. 1908 ..	Morbus cordis carcinoma right lung.	„	Fair	11	Steward.
30 April 1907 ..	Cirrhosis of liver ..	After	Indifferent ..	7	Tailor.
3 May 1907 ..	Phthisis	Before	Good	10	Farm labourer.
19 May 1907 ..	Syncope; heart disease, chronic bronchitis.	„	Indifferent ..	10	Painter.
3 June 1907 ..	Phthisis	After	Good	1	Tailors'presser.
22 June 1907 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	„	—	Sweep, soldier.
22 June 1907 ..	Gastric ulcer, exhaustion	After	„	—	Clerk.
5 July 1907 ..	Chronic bronchitis—heart failure.	„	Fairly good ..	6	Joiner.
16 July 1907 ..	Heart disease	Before	Fair	10	Labourer.
29 July 1907 ..	Phthisis	After	Good	—	Barman.
—	General paralysis of insane.	Before	„	2	Labourer.
23 Sept. 1907 ..	Phthisis	„	Fair	6	Labourer.
19 Oct. 1907 ..	Phthisis	After	Good	6	Ship's fireman
29 Oct. 1907 ..	Obstructive jaundice ..	„	Fairly good ..	1	Seaman.
1 Nov. 1907 ..	Angina pectoris	„	Good	15	Tailor.
23 Dec. 1907 ..	Valvular disease of heart	„	„	31	Labourer.
9 Feb. 1908 ..	Valvular disease of heart	Before .. .	Poor	14	Dealer.
14 Mar. 1908 ..	Epilepsy	„	Good	—	Soldier.
17 Mar. 1908 ..	Atheroma of the aorta	After	„	11	Tinsmith.

TABLE D.

PARTICULARS of each CASE certified as INSANE among CONVICTED PRISONERS, DEBTORS, and REFORMATORIES during the

(No cases occurred at the

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
LOCAL PRISONS.								
Birmingham.	F.	2,694	24	Read and write.	Polisher	Stealing 2 purses, 1 opera glass, &c.	11 Feb. 1907	12 months' hard labour, 1 year's supervision.
	„	365	31	Imperfect	Nil	Drunk and disorderly ..	9 May 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
	M.	1 829	60	Imperfect	Clock-maker.	Drunk	4 May 1907	14 days' hard labour or 10*s.*
	„	3,788	33	Standard IV.	Wood turner.	Assault	6 Sept. 1907	2 months' hard labour ..
	„	5,749	17	Standard IV.	Labourer	Trespassing on Railway station	2 Jan. 1908	1 month's imprisonment or 27*s.* 6*d.*
	F.	1,353	22	Imperfect	Servant	Drunk and riotous ..	12 Mar. 1908	1 month's hard labour or 27*s.* 6*d.*
Bodmin ..	M.	461	25	Standard III.	Signal-man, R.N.	Improperly leaving his ship and striking superior officer.	14 Nov. 1906	2 years' hard labour and dismissed ship.
Bristol ..	M	888	32	Standard IV.	Fireman	Forgery, after previous conviction.	14 Nov. 1907	6 months, second division
Canterbury	M.	1,836	42	Standard II.	Wheel-wright.	Drunk, &c.	15 May 1907	7 days' hard labour ..
	„	1,758	21	Standard III.	Carman	Warehouse-breaking ..	18 June 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Cardiff ..	M.	511	57	Standard I.	Labourer	Attempting suicide ..	2 July 1907	3 months, second division
	„	133	26	Standard II.	Collier	Attempting rape	16 July 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
	F.	812	30	„	Hawker	Neglecting child	31 Jan. 1908	1 month's imprisonment ..
	M.	2,328	40	„	Mason	Neglecting children ..	4 Mar. 1908	3 months' hard labour ..
Carlisle ..	M.	2,278	31	Nil	Labourer	Stealing iron	9 April 1907	4 months' hard labour ..
Carmarthen	M.	223	38	Nil	Sweep	Indecently assaulting a girl under the age of 13 years.	5 July 1907	6 calendar months .. ..
Derby ..	F.	165	67	Nil	Hawker	Drunk, &c.	4 June 1907	28 days, second division ..
	M.	1,680	35	Standard II.	Miner	Grievous bodily harm ..	1 Dec. 1906	12 months' hard labour ..
Devizes ..	M	31	40	Superior	Commercial Traveller.	Stealing books	12 April 1907	28 days' imprisonment ..
	„	174	25	Imperfect	Stoker	Stealing money and a spanner.	15 June 1907	2 calendar months' hard labour.
	„	354	34	„	Labourer	Causing obstruction in street.	16 Sept. 1907	7 days' imprisonment ..
	„	569	23	„	Hawker	Travelling on G.W.R. without ticket. Wilful damage.	11 Jan. 1908	1 calendar month's imprisonment.
	F.	63	55	„	Doubtful	Assault	25 Jan. 1908	14 days' hard labour ..
	M.	479	23	„	Labourer	Stealing fowls	1 Jan. 1907	5 months' hard labour ..

TABLE D.

SURETY PRISONERS, in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and INMATES of STATE INEBRIATE
Year ended 31st March 1908.

Prisons not mentioned.)

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
20 Dec. 1906	Congenitally weak minded.	No	—	Melancholia, recurrent..	Irregular life.	16 May 1907 ..	20 May 1907.
9 May 1907	Unsound	„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Alcoholism, Pregnancy.	16 May 1907 ..	18 May 1907.
4 May 1907	„	Yes	—	Epileptic Insanity ..	Epilepsy	16 May 1907 ..	17 May 1907.
31 Aug. 1907	Appeared normal.	No	Six weeks.	Melancholia, delusional	Irregular life.	14 Oct. 1907 ..	16 Oct. 1907.
2 Jan. 1908	„	Yes	Three weeks.	Mania, recurrent ..	Unknown	31 Jan. 1908 ..	1 Feb. 1908.
12 Mar. 1908	Unsound	No	—	Mania, chronic	Irregular life.	20 Mar. 1908 ..	24 Mar. 1908.
16 Nov. 1906	Sane	No	12 months.	Dementia, primary ..	Unknown	3 Dec. 1907 ..	7 Dec. 1907.
24 July 1907	Doubtful	Yes	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Heredity and drink.	9 Mar. 1908 ..	11 Mar. 1908.
15 May 1907	Strange, violent afterwards.	No	—	Mania, acute	Not known	16 May 1907 ..	21 May 1907.
20 April 1907	Fair	„	4 months	Mania, chronic	„	24 Mar. 1908 ..	24 Mar. 1908.
19 June 1907	Unsound	Yes	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	16 July 1907 ..	18 July 1907
23 April 1907	Dull	No	154 days	Dementia, primary ..	„	12 Oct. 1907 ..	15 Oct. 1907.
31 Jan. 1908	Probably insane.	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Drink	8 Feb. 1908 ..	12 Feb. 1908.
4 Mar. 1908	Probably sound.	„	13 days	„ „ ..	Not known	20 Mar. 1908 ..	24 Mar. 1908.
8 Mar. 1907	Good	No	2 months	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism and syphilis.	10 June 1907 ..	13 June 1907.
15 June 1907	Below average.	No	3 months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	23 Sept. 1907 ..	26 Sept. 1907.
4 June 1907	Doubtful	Yes	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol	24 June 1907 ..	1 July 1907.
12 Oct. 1906	Normal	No	10 months.	„ „	?	10 Aug. 1907 ..	12 Aug. 1907.
12 April 1907	Probably unsound.	No	—	General paralysis ..	Not known	2 May 1907 ..	9 May 1907.
15 June 1907	Apparently normal.	„	25 days	Melancholia, acute ..	„	10 July 1907 ..	16 July 1907.
16 Sept. 1907	Probably unsound.	„	—	Mania Delusional ..	„	19 Sept. 1907 ..	21 Sept. 1907.
11 Jan. 1908	„	„	—	„ „ ..	„	22 Jan. 1908 ..	27 Jan. 1908
25 Jan. 1908	„	„	5 days	„ „ ..	„	5 Feb. 1908 ..	7 Feb. 1908
8 Dec. 1906	Apparently normal.	„	49 days	„ „ ..	„	9 April 1907 ..	11 Apr. 1907.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Dorchester	M.	34	22	Nil	Labourer	Burglary, after previous conviction of felony.	16 Jan. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Durham ..	M.	1,503	20	Standard II.	Labourer	Shopbreaking	2 April 1906	18 months' hard labour ..
	„	2,063	63	Standard I.	Puddler	Stealing 2 cwt. old iron ..	26 April 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	79	33	„	Labourer	Drunk, &c.	6 Jan. 1908	4 months' hard labour ..
Exeter ..	M	478	32	Standard II.	Iron-moulder.	Refusing to quit licensed premises, assaulting police constable.	2 Aug. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
Holloway..	F.	11,628	30	Standard III.	Machinist.	Wounding with intent ..	7 Jan. 1908	12 months .. .. ..
Hull ..	F.	546	40	Standard IV.	Laundress.	Drunk, &c.	13 June 1907	14 days' hard labour or 16s.
Knutsford	M.	5,351	45	Standard III.	Wheelwright	Refusing to work in union; destroying clothes in union.	22 April 1907	1 calendar month and 2 calendar months' hard labour consecutively.
	„	6,361	42	„	Coal dealer.	Stealing	7 Aug. 1907	1 calendar month hard labour.
	„	6,727	20	Standard V.	Collier	Assaulting female	17 Aug. 1907	2 months' hard labour ..
Lancaster	M.	388	30	Standard III.	Labourer	Begging and indecent language.	6 May 1907	2 months .. .. ..
	„	755	39	Standard IV.	„	Indecent assault	4 Apr. 1906	18 months .. .. ..
	F.	83	40	Standard IV.	Married	Damage to window glass	22 June 1907	1 month .. .. ..
	M.	644	24	Nil	Labourer	Stealing boots	22 June 1907	3 months .. .. ..
	F.	63	20	Standard III.	Prostitute.	Drunk, &c., and default of sureties.	17 May 1907	1 month. 6 months ..
	M.	873	34	Standard IV.	Labourer	„ „ .. sureties.	12 Aug. 1907	1 month. 6 months ..
	„	1,311	54	Nil	Vagrant	Stealing wearing apparel	19 Dec. 1907	1 month .. .. ..
	„	1,294	22	Standard II.	Weaver	Shopbreaking, &c.	30 Dec. 1907	1 month .. .. ..
	„	18	33	Nil	Vagrant	Begging	11 Jan. 1908	3 months .. .. ..
Leeds ...	M.	5,564	30	Standard IV.	Fitter	(*a*) Refusing to quit licensed premises ; (*b*) Assault.	22 Apr. 1907	(*a*) 2 calendar months' hard labour ; (*b*) 2 calendar months' hard labour.
	„	2,221	22	Standard III.	Tailor	Housebreaking	9 Oct. 1906	12 months' hard labour and expulsion order.
	F.	2,562	33	Standard II.	Nil	Drunk and disorderly ..	31 May 1907	14 days' hard labour ..
	„	1,858	36	„	Millhand	Stealing 2 purses, &c. ..	22 Jan. 1907	6 months' hard labour ..
	M.	4,850	34	„	Whitewasher.	Stealing watch and chain from person.	4 Apr. 1907	18 months' hard labour ..
	F.	2,863	42	„	Weaver	Default of sureties	7 Aug. 1907	1 month, second division..
	„	2,600	30	Standard III.	Servant	Sleeping out	7 June 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	2,818	20	Nil	Tailoress	Stealing money	15 July 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	3,536	56	„	Millhand	Begging	6 Nov. 1907	14 days' hard labour ..

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
15 Jan. 1907	Doubtful	Yes	7 months	Melancholia, recurrent..	?	30 Aug. 1907 ..	4 Sept. 1907.
28 Mar. 1906	Normal	No	About 14 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	31 May 1907 ..	4 June 1907.
26 April 1907	Feeble	„	About 6 weeks.	Dementia, primary ..	„	12 June 1907 ..	14 June 1907.
6 Jan. 1908	Impaired	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	? Sunstroke	11 Mar. 1908 ..	14 March 1908.
2 Aug. 1907	Insane	Yes	—	General paralysis ..	Unknown	13 Aug. 1907 ..	16 Aug. 1907.
23 Nov. 1907	„	No	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Venereal disease and stress of circumstances.	15 Jan. 1908 ..	23 Jan. 1008.
13 June 1907	Doubtful	Yes	—	Mania, recurrent	Drink ..	19 June 1907 ..	21 June 1907.
22 April 1907	Sane	Yes	47 days	Mania, recurrent.. ..	Unknown	9 July 1907 ..	16 July 1907.
7 Aug. 1907	Insane	No	—	Dementia, primary ..	„	14 Aug. 1907 ..	19 Aug. 1907.
17 Aug. 1907	Sane	„	26 days	„ „ ..	„	17 Sept. 1907 ..	21 Sept. 1907.
6 May 1907	Not responsible.	No	—	„ „ ..	Congenital.	6 June 1907 ..	10 June 1907.
4 April 1906	„	Yes	—	Mania, recurrent ..	Not known	27 June 1907 ..	5 July 1907.
22 June 1907	„	No	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	16 July 1907 ..	20 July 1907.
22 June 1907	Responsible	„	1 month	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	7 Sept. 1907 .	11 Sept. 1907.
17 May 1907	Not responsible.	„	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	8 Oct. 1907 ..	12 Oct. 1907.
12 Aug. 1907	„	„	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known ? drink	8 Oct. 1907 ..	12 Oct. 1907.
19 Dec. 1907	„	„	—	Dementia, primary ..	Congenital.	14 Jan. 1908 ..	18 Jan. 1908.
30 Dec. 1907	„	„	—	Congenital imbecility ..	„	14 Jan. 1908 ..	29 Jan. 1908.
11 Jan. 1908	„	„	—	„ „	„	24 Mar. 1908 ..	27 Mar. 1908.
22 Apr. 1907	Unsound	No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	8 May 1907 ..	10 May 1907.
27 Aug. 1906	Sound	„	7 months	„ „ ..	„	5 June 1907 ..	5 June 1907.
31 May 1907	Unsound	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	8 June 1907 ..	10 June 1907.
22 Jan. 1907	Sound	„	5 months	Melancholia, delusional	Alcohol; Immorality.	10 July 1907 ..	12 July 1907.
25 Feb. 1907	Weak	Yes	3 months	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol.	22 July 1907 ..	25 July 1907.
7 Aug. 1907	Unsound	„	—	Mania, acute	Not known	9 Aug. 1907 ..	9 Aug. 1907.
7 June 1907	„	No	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	28 Aug. 1907 ..	3 Sept. 1907.
11 July 1907	Sound	„	1 month	Mania, acute	Not known	9 Sept. 1907 ..	11 Sept. 1907.
6 Nov. 1907	Unsound	„	—	Melancholia, delusional	„	13 Nov. 1907 ..	19 Nov. 1907.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Leeds—*cont.*	M.	3,178	21	Standard IV.	Labourer	Attempted shopbreaking .	8 Jan. 1907	15 months' hard labour ..
Lewes ..	F.	416	70	Nil	None	Drunkenness	10 Aug. 1907	3 months' imprisonment or sureties.
Lincoln ..	M.	E 2	16	Poor	Labourer	Attempted robbery from person.	10 April 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Liverpool..	M.	1,466	35	Standard III.	Labourer	Stealing a coat, &c. ..	2 Mar. 1907	6 months' hard labour ..
	„	830	28	Standard I.	„	Begging	31 Jan. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	F.	2,538	32	Nil	None	Assaulting police, &c. ..	30 May 1907	2 months .. .. ..
	M.	5,231	36	„	„	Begging	25 June 1907	14 days .. .. ..
	„	7,458	65	„	Cook	Not accounting for beef, &c.	27 Aug. 1907	2 months' hard labour ..
	„	9,690	56	„	Ship fitter.	Larceny (3 charges) ..	28 Oct. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	3,414	21	Standard IV.	Photographer.	False pretences	13 July 1907	9 months' hard labour ..
	F.	6,344	29	Standard II.	Domestic	Not accounting for a watch	16 Nov. 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
	M.	8,521	43	Standard IV.	Labourer	Burglary	12 Nov. 1907	6 weeks' hard labour ..
	„	9,741	38	Standard II.	Fireman	Drunk and assault on police	25 Oct. 1907	9 months' hard labour ..
	„	11,220	54	Standard IV.	Nil	Forgery	29 Feb. 1908	12 months' hard labour ..
Maidstone	F.	1,230	37	Standard III.	Sewing	Neglecting children ..	3 Jan. 1907	12 calendar months' hard labour.
	M.	409	34	„	Labourer	Stealing socks	12 April 1907	3 calendar months' hard labour.
	„	1,091	69	—	„	Attempting suicide ..	17 Oct. 1907	3 calendar months .. ..
Manchester	M.	536	51	Standard III.	Labourer	Stealing an overcoat ..	17 Apr. 1907	2 months' hard labour ..
	„	8,252	32	„	Slipmaker.	Attempting suicide ..	6 Jan. 1908	21 days' imprisonment ..
	„	8,961	26	Standard IV.	Tailor	Bastardy arrears	30 Dec. 1907	1 month's imprisonment ..
	„	9,912	32	„	Labourer	Found in a garden, with intent.	3 Feb. 1908	3 months' hard labour ..
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	M.	508	24	Nil.	Labourer	Cruelty to child	13 May 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
	„	1,400	19	Standard IV.	Miner	Stealing	20 July 1907	3 months' and 1 month's hard labour consecutively.
	„	2,414	23	Standard III.	Labourer	Stealing coal	23 Sept. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
Northallerton.	M.	589	32	Standard IV.	Sign Writer.	Housebreaking and Stealing.	17 Oct. 1907	6 months' hard labour ..
	„	1,143	40	Standard II.	Labourer	Begging	24 Jan. 1908	14 days' hard labour ..
Northampton.	M.	6,093	24	Standard III.	Shoehand.	Attempting suicide ..	11 April 1907	3 months, Division II. ..
Norwich ..	M.	5,151	46	Standard III.	Labourer	Stealing a portmanteau and contents.	16 Aug. 1907	2 months .. .. ..

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued*.

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
24 Oct. 1906	Sound	No	11 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Syphilis?	20 Jan. 1908 ..	21 Jan. 1908.
3 Aug. 1907	Doubtful.	No	—	General paralysis ..	Alcohol?	15 Oct. 1907 ..	18 Oct. 1907.
12 Mar. 1907	Probably unsound.	Yes	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	17 May 1907 ..	24 May 1907.
23 Feb. 1907	Apparently sound.	No	17 days	Mania, acute	Probably alcoholism.	5 April 1907 ..	9 April 1907.
31 Jan. 1907	Weak minded.	„	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Organic changes.	29 April 1907 ..	30 April 1907.
30 May 1907	Unsound	Yes	—	Mania, chronic	Recurrent attack (alcoholic).	21 June 1907 ..	26 June 1907.
25 June 1907	„	No	—	„ „	Unknown	5 July 1907 ..	8 July 1907.
27 Aug. 1907	Apparently sound.	„	14 days	„ acute	„	16 Sept. 1907 ..	20 Sept. 1907.
24 Oct. 1907	„	„	7 days	General paralysis ..	Organic changes.	18 Nov. 1907 ..	22 Nov. 1907.
4 May 1907	„	„	4 months	Mania acute	Brooding over postponed marriage, &c.	18 Nov. 1907 ..	21 Nov. 1907.
14 Nov. 1907	„	„	10 days	„ puerperal ..	Parturition	2 Dec. 1907 ..	3 Dec. 1907.
23 Sept. 1907	„	No	9 weeks	General paralysis ..	Organic changes.	16 Dec. 1907 ..	17 Dec. 1907.
25 Oct. 1907	„	„	23 days	Mania, chronic	Unknown	30 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
9 Dec. 1907	„	„	24 days	Dementia, secondary ..	Organic changes.	30 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
10 Dec. 1906	Excitable	No	10 days	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	9 April 1907 ..	12 April 1907.
8 April 1907	Strange	„	—	Mania, chronic	Drink?	17 May 1907 ..	20 May 1907.
20 Aug. 1907	Melancholia	„	—	Melancholia, senile ..	Not known	21 Oct. 1907 ..	23 Oct. 1907.
17 Apr. 1907	Unsound	No	—	Mania, chronic	Unknown	9 May 1907 ..	11 May 1907
9 Dec. 1907	Hallucinations.	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism	8 Jan. 1908 ..	10 Jan. 1908
30 Dec. 1907	Apparently sane.	„	A few days.	Mania, acute	Religious excitement.	14 Jan. 1908 ..	15 Jan. 1908
3 Feb. 1908	Sane	„	About 6 weeks.	„ „ ..	Unknown	23 Mar. 1908 ..	26 Mar. 1908.
13 May 1907	Dull	No	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Injury to head.	29 May 1907 ..	31 May 1907.
20 July 1907	Weak-minded.	Yes	2 months	Mania, recurrent ..	Not known	23 Sept. 1907 ..	25 Sept. 1907.
23 Sept. 1907	Good.	No	1 month, 3 days.	Mania, acute	Not known	28 Oct. 1907 ..	30 Oct. 1907.
28 Aug. 1907	Doubtful	Yes	5 months	Mania, recurrent ..	Head injury.	13 Jan. 1908 ..	15 Jan. 1908.
24 Jan. 1908	Nothing unusual noticed.	No	10 days	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	5 Feb. 1908 ..	6 Feb. 1908.
27 Mar. 1907	Unsound	No	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	29 June 1907 ..	2 July 1907.
16 Aug. 1907	Unsound	No	—	Dementia, primary ..	Heredity, bad family history.	23 Aug. 1907 ..	27 Aug. 1907.

* Certified as Insane, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the year.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Norwich—*cont.*	M.	4,970	30	Standard II.	Labourer	Assault..	1 July 1907	2 months .. .. ..
	„	5,385	32	Standard II.	Dealer	Larceny (3 charges) ..	18 Oct. 1907	6 weeks .. .. ..
Nottingham	M.	1,616	27	Nil	Collier	Drunk and disorderly ..	19 Oct. 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
Oxford ..	M.	1,128	37	Standard IV.	Tinplate-worker.	Attempted burglary ..	7 June 1907	18 months' hard labour ..
	„	999	47	„	Traveller	Larceny and receiving ..	5 Feb. 1907	18 months' hard labour ..
Pentonville	M.	3,280	55	Standard II.	Labourer	Unlawful possession ..	11 June 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
	„	3,158	30	Standard IV.	Grocer	Begging	10 June 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	7,479	41	„	Painter	Stealing a purse and money	9 Sept. 1907	6 months' hard labour ..
Portsmouth	M.	284	32	Standard II.	Labourer	Shopbreaking	5 July 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Preston ..	M.	1,058	28	Standard I.	Labourer	Travelling on railway without paying his fare.	20 June 1907	7 days, Division III., or 20*s.* 11½*d.*
	„	9,344	26	Standard IV.	Fitter	Stealing watch and chain	10 Apr. 1907	6 calendar months' hard labour.
	„	1,651	42	Standard I.	Labourer	Threats, &c.	29 July 1907	6 months or sureties ..
	„	1,857	26	Standard III.	„	Rogue and vagabond, begging.	10 Aug. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	2,177	21	Standard II.	Collier	Unlawfully wounding ..	9 Oct. 1907	2 calendar months' hard labour.
	„	892	36	Standard III.	Butcher	Burglary and attempted burglary.	18 July 1907	12 months' hard labour, 12 months hard labour, concurrently.
	„	3,011	23	Standard II.	Labourer	Indecent assault	27 Nov. 1907	18 months' hard labour ..
Reading ..	M.	1,582	39	Standard V.	Carpenter.	Obtaining credit by fraud	1 July 1907	6 weeks' hard labour ..
Shepton Mallet.	M	77	34	Standard IV.	Music hall artist.	False pretences	3 June 1907	9 months and licence revoked.
Stafford ..	M.	596	52	Standard II	Labourer	Stealing iron and stealing bones.	11 Feb. 1907	2 months, 2 months, 2 months' hard labour to follow.
	„	1,616	26	Standard III.	„	Burglary	28 June 1907	9 months' hard labour ..
Usk ..	M.	800	34	Nil	Shoemaker.	Drunk	4 Nov. 1907	6 months' imprisonment or sureties.
Wakefield	M.	4,979	31	Standard III.	Vocalist	Felony	19 July 1907	14 and 14 days .. ..
	„	7,770	29	Nil	Labourer	„	15 Nov. 1907	9 months .. .. ..
	„	9,282	45	Standard II.	Dealer	Assault..	3 Jan. 1908	14 days .. ..
	„	10,282	30	Standard III.	Labourer	Lodging out	14 Feb. 1908	3 months .. .. ..
Warwick..	M.	589	52	Nil	Labourer	Stealing eight filled gold watch chains.	15 Oct. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Wandsworth	M.	10,784	56	Standard III.	Painter	Felony; burglary	9 Jan. 1907	18 months' hard labour. ..
	„	12,808	44	Superior	Clerk	Refusing task	14 Mar. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
	„	16,272	34	Standard I.	Carpenter.	Stealing baskets of flowers	19 June 1907	42 days' hard labour ..
	„	17,364	32	Standard V.	Gasfitter.	Stealing two brooches ..	8 July 1907	1 month's hard labour ..

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
1 July 1907	Fair	No	About 7 weeks.	Mania, acute	Unknown	29 Aug. 1907 ..	31 Aug. 1907.
14 Oct. 1907	Unsound	„	—	General paralysis ..	„	5 Nov. 1907 ..	8 Nov. 1907.
19 Oct. 1907	Poor	No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	6 Nov. 1907 ..	8 Nov. 1907.
21 May 1907	Good	No	About 5 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	15 Oct. 1907 ..	17 Oct. 1907.
5 Feb. 1907	„	„	About 9 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	„	4 Jan. 1908 ..	7 Jan. 1908.
11 June 1907	Insane	Yes	Nil	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	18 June 1907 ..	26 June 1907.
10 June 1907	„	„	„	Dementia, secondary ..	„	18 June 1907 ..	27 June 1907.
9 Sept. 1907	„	„	„	Mania, delusional ..	„	22 Jan. 1908 ..	27 Jan. 1908.
15 May 1907	Apparently sound.	No	3 months	Mania, chronic	Not known	19 Nov. 1908 ..	21 Nov. 1908.
20 June 1907	Strange in manner.	No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	24 June 1907 ..	26 June 1907.
30 Mar. 1907	Normal	„	123 days	„ „ ..	„	10 Aug. 1907 ..	21 Aug. 1907.
29 July 1907	Unsound	„	—	Mania, acute	„	10 Aug. 1907 ..	21 Aug. 1907.
10 Aug. 1907	Normal	„	11 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	„	6 Nov. 1907 ..	9 Nov. 1907.
2 Sept. 1907	„	„	1 month	„ „ ..	„	6 Nov. 1907 ..	18 Nov. 1907.
8 June 1907	„	„	7 months	General paralysis ..	De-bauchery generally.	7 Jan. 1908 ..	9 Jan. 1908.
1 Nov. 1907	„	Yes	6 weeks	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	29 Feb. 1908 ..	3 Mar. 1908.
3 May 1907	Insane	Yes	—	General paralysis ..	Probably hereditary.	6 July 1907 ..	10 July 1907.
10 May 1907	Weak	Yes	—	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	2 Aug. 1907 ..	7 Aug. 1907.
12 Feb. 1907	Apparently sound.	No	2 months	General Paralysis ..	Syphilis	27 July 1907 ..	31 July 1907.
25 April 1907	Sound	„	2 months	Melancholia, delusional	Heredity: Irregular life.	27 July 1907 ..	30 July 1907.
4 Nov. 1907	Good	Yes	19 weeks	Mania, acute	Unknown	27 Mar. 1908 ..	30 Mar. 1908.
19 July 1907	Insane	No	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	7 Aug. 1907 ..	15 Aug. 1907.
2 Nov. 1907	Doubtful	„	—	Mania, acute	„	15 Jan. 1908 ..	16 Jan. 1908.
3 Jan. 1908	Insane	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism	15 Jan. 1908 ..	16 Jan. 1908.
14 Feb. 1908	„	„	—	„ „	Not known	2 Mar. 1908 ..	4 Mar. 1908.
22 July 1907	Unsound	Not known.	—	Mania, acute	Alcohol-ism.	26 Oct. 1907 ..	29 Oct. 1907.
12 Jan. 1907	Insane	No	—	„ delusional ..	Not known	9 May 1907 ..	13 May 1907.
14 Mar. 1907	„	„	—	„ „ ..	„	9 May 1907 ..	13 May 1907.
19 June 1907	„	„	—	General paralysis ..	„	1 July 1907 ..	3 July 1907.
8 July 1907	Apparently sane.	„	21 days	„ „ ..	„	6 Aug. 1907 ..	7 Aug. 1907.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Wandsworth—*cont.*	M.	13,860	32	Standard V.	Shop-assistant.	Stealing rings, &c.	13 Apr. 1907	4 months' hard labour ..
	„	8,814	25	Standard II.	Hair dresser.	Felony	14 Nov. 1906	21 months' hard labour ..
	„	18,100	49	Standard I.	Coster	Wilful damage	8 Aug. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
	„	22,505	43	„	Labourer	Threats	12 Dec. 1907	Surety or 3 months ..
Winchester	M.	3,068	34	Standard I.	Labourer	Assault on Police	4 Apr. 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
	„	3,464	22	Standard III.	„	Assault on Female.. ..	27 May 1907	21 days' hard labour ..
	„	3,689	39	Standard II.	„	Lodging out	20 June 1907	14 days' hard labour ..
	„	2,735	42	Standard III.	„	Assault..	20 June 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	4,212	68	Nil	Farm Labourer	Using threatening language.	24 Aug. 1907	1 months' imprisonment..
	„	4,471	52	Standard III.	Musician	Begging	20 Sept. 1907	3 months' hard labour ..
	„	4,867	42	Standard IV.	Stevedore.	Using threatening language.	14 Nov. 1907	3 months' imprisonment..
	F.	761	30	Standard III.	None	Incorrigble rogue	9 Oct. 1907	6 months' hard labour ..
Worcester	M.	2,944	42	Imperfect	Tube roller.	Indecent exposure; incorrigible rogue.	15 Oct 1906	12 months' hard labour ..
	„	980	30	„	Moulder	Loitering with intent ..	7 Aug. 1907	2 months' hard labour ..
	„	3,805	31	Standard II.	Hay trusser.	Attempting suicide ..	6 Feb. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
Wormwood Scrubs.	M.	4,870	28	Standard I.	Bricklayer.	Incorrigible rogue	5 Mar. 1907	12 months' hard labour ..
	„	6,439	23	Standard I.	Artist.	Incorrigible rogue	25 June 1907	9 months' hard labour ..
	„	8,508	28	Standard I.	Labourer	Begging	22 Nov. 1907	1 month's hard labour ..
CONVICT PRISONS.								
Aylesbury	F.	Ag 16	39	Well	None	Obtaining money by false pretences.	25 May 1906	5 years penal servitude ..
	„	c 36	22	Standard IV.	Domestic Servant.	Wilful Murder	27 Nov. 1902	Life .. ..
	„	h 22	33	Standard III.	Charwoman.	Burglary	14 Oct. 1907	5 years penal servitude and 1 day concurrent.
Parkhurst	M.	U Y 576	35	Imperfect	Labourer	Burglary	20 May 1905	12 months' hard labour and licence revoked.
	„	e 497	23	Good	Clerk	Wilful murder	14 Nov. 1904	Life penal servitude ..
	„	d 619	53	Poor	Miner	Shooting with intent, &c.	2 Dec. 1903	5 years' penal servitude
	„	T Z f 42	34	Good	Labourer	Blackmailing	23 Nov. 1905	5 „ „ „
	„	Y b g 351	32	Indifferent.	Printer	Shopbreaking	29 Jan. 1906	3 „ „ „
	„	a d 130	28	Imperfect	Draughtsman.	Stealing sleeve-links, &c..	2 July 1903	4 „ „ „
	„	W 86	21	„	Labourer	Murder	26 Feb. 1896	Life „ „
	„	Q 430	23	None	Groom, Soldier.	Murder	22 Dec. 1890	„ „ „

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
13 Apr. 1907	Sane	No	16 weeks	Mania, acute	Irregular life.	6 Aug. 1907 ..	8 Aug. 1907.
14 Nov. 1906	Apparently sane.	„	7 months	„ delusional ..	Not known	6 Jan. 1908 ..	1 Feb. 1908.
8 Aug. 1907	Weak minded.	Yes	5 months	„ recurrent ..	Heredity	17 Feb. 1908 ..	21 Feb. 1908.
12 Dec. 1907	Doubtful.	No	6 weeks	„ delusional ..	Unknown	27 Feb. 1908 ..	27 Feb. 1908.
4 Apr. 1907	Insane	No	—	Mania, acute	Alcoholism	10 April 1907 ..	13 April 1907.
27 May 1907	„	„	—	Congenital imbecility .	Heredity	31 May 1907 ..	4 June 1907.
20 June 1907	Probably insane.	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	28 June 1907 ..	1 July 1907.
27 Feb. 1907	Insane	Yes	—	Melancholia, recurrent ..	„	10 July 1907 ..	12 July 1907.
24 Aug. 1907	Probably insane.	No	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	23 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907.
28 Sept. 1907	„	„	—	Dementia, senile ..	„	18 Oct. 1907 ..	22 Oct. 1907.
14 Nov. 1907	Insane	„	—	Mania, delusional ..	„	3 Dec. 1907 ..	6 Dec. 1907.
31 Dec. 1907	„	„	—	„ recurrent	„	18 Jan. 1908 ..	22 Jan. 1908.
4 July 1906	Good	Yes	11 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	28 June 1907 ..	2 July 1907.
7 Aug. 1907	„	No	1 month	„ „	„	22 Sept. 1907 ..	25 Sept. 1907.
6 Feb. 1907	Melancholic	„	—	„ „	„	17 Dec. 1907 ..	21 Dec. 1907.
1 Mar. 1907	Unstable	No	—	Mania, delusional ..	Congenital defect.	14 June 1907 ..	20 June 1907.
24 June 1907	„	„	—	Mania, acute	Irregular life.	2 Aug. 1907 ..	8 Aug. 1907.
22 Nov. 1907	Unsound	„	—	„ „	Congenital defect, want and exposure.	13 Dec. 1907 ..	14 Dec. 1907.
1 June 1906	Doubtful	No	about 6 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	11 Nov. 1907 ..	20 Nov. 1907.
10 Nov. 1902	„	„	about 4 years.	Epileptic insanity . .	Epilepsy	9 Jan. 1908 ..	20 Jan. 1908.
24 Oct. 1907	„	„	about 3 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Unknown	9 Jan. 1908 ..	21 Jan. 1908.
20 May 1905	Unsound	Yes	—	General paralysis ..	Syphilis	10 April 1907 ..	* —
15 Nov. 1904	Feeble	No	2 years 4 months.	Melancholia, acute ..	Congenital deficiency.	10 April 1907 ..	19 April 1907.
2 Dec. 1903	Normal	„	1 year 4 months.	Dementia, senile	Not known	10 April 1907 ..	29 May 1907.
24 Nov. 1905	Sound	Yes	5 months	Melancholia, delusional	„	10 April 1907 ..	9 May 1907.
20 Jan. 1906	„	No	1 year 2 months.	Mania, chronic	„	10 April 1907 ..	15 April 1907.
2 July 1903	Normal	„	1 year 6 months.	„ delusional ..	„	10 April 1907 ..	29 May 1907.
21 Mar. 1896	Good	„	10 years 3 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	„	20 June 1907 ..	8 July 1907.
21 Apr. 1891	Sound	„	16 years 1 month.	Mania, chronic	„	20 June 1907 ..	10 July 1907.

* Died in Prison, 1st August, 1907.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Parkhurst —*cont.*	M.	f 259	22	Imperfect	Labourer	Stackfiring	8 July 1905	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	c 250	21	„	Cook	Housebreaking	7 Aug. 1906	2 months' hard labour and licence revoked.
	„	g 203	28	„	Hawker	Warehouse-breaking and larceny.	1 May 1906	4 years' penal servitude ..
	„	h 309	20	None	Labourer	Attempting murder ..	9 July 1907	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	g 363	23	Imperfect	„	Larceny from person and receiving.	10 July 1906	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	ag 111	40	„	Carman	Wounding with intent, &c.	10 Dec. 1906	7 years' penal servitude ..
	„	e 254	44	„	Labourer	Stackfiring	2 July 1904	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 510	24	„	Ship's fireman.	Robbery with violence ..	16 Oct. 1905	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	e 624	27	Good	Carman	Warehouse-breaking, &c. .	26 Nov. 1904	4 years' penal servitude ..
	„	g 228	34	Nil	Shoe-black.	Murder..	5 May 1906	Penal servitude for life ..
	„	e 17	29	Poor	Hawker	Stealing horse and harness	8 Jan. 1904	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 211	50	In-different.	Stoker	False pretences	26 June 1905	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	g 263	21	Imperfect	Labourer	Burglary	19 June 1906	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	T Y d 295	31	Fair	Mason	Shop-breaking	26 Nov. 1903	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 483	18	Imperfect	Labourer	Robbery with violence ..	18 Nov. 1905	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 387	38	„	Piano-tuner, organist.	False pretences	18 Oct. 1905	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	h 221	19	Imperfect	Seaman	Stack-firing	12 June 1907	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 85	33	„	Collier	Robbery with violence ..	11 Mar. 1905	7 years' penal servitude ..
	„	cf 37	47	Good	Labourer	Setting fire to a stack ..	11 Nov. 1905	7 years' penal servitude ..
	„	CKS 848	35	Imperfect	„	Arson (stack)	13 July 1892	15 years' penal servitude..
	„	g 290	28	„	„	Warehouse-breaking ..	18 June 1906	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 425	28	Good	Hawker	Housebreaking	30 Sept. 1905	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	c 593	54	Poor	Labourer	Wounding	10 Nov. 1902	7 years' penal servitude ..
	„	Tc 365	28	Imperfect	Painter	Wounding with intent ..	11 Mar. 1902	Penal servitude for life.
	„	h 382	55	Poor	Labourer	Arson (stack)	17 Oct 1907	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	c 613	40	Fair	Tailor	Burglary	18 Oct. 1902	8 years' penal servitude ..
	„	Zg 496	24	„	Labourer	Larceny	25 June 1906	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	g 216	26	Good	Flagger & slater.	Rape	17 April 1906	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	TWZh 227	37	Imperfect	Labourer	Larceny from person ..	30 July 1907	3 years' penal servitude ..
	„	f 542	24	Good	Joiner	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	27 Nov. 1905	5 years' penal servitude ..

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued.*

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of	
						Certification.	Removal to Asylum.
10 Mar. 1905	Weak	No	5 months	Dementia, secondary ..	Not known	20 June 1907 ..	8 July 1907.
7 Aug. 1906	Sound	„	3½ months	Melancholia, delusional	„	20 June 1907 ..	15 July 1907.
1 May 1906	„	„	9 months	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital	20 June 1907 ..	25 June 1907.
9 July 1907	Unsound	„	—	Congenital imbecility ..	„	7 Aug. 1907 ..	16 Sept. 1907.
10 July 1906	Sound	„	9½ months	Mania, delusional ..	„	7 Aug. 1907 ..	11 Sept. 1907.
11 Dec. 1906	Unstable	Yes	4½ months	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	7 Aug. 1907 ..	12 Aug. 1907.
4 July 1904	Sound	„	3 years	Melancholia recurrent..	Congenital	7 Aug. 1907 ..	15 Aug. 1907.
20 Oct. 1905	„	No	8 months	Dementia, primary ..	Not known	7 Aug. 1907 ..	13 Sept. 1907.
26 Nov. 1904	Sound, low type.	„	1 year, 4 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital	7 Aug. 1907 ..	11 Sept. 1907.
22 Mar. 1906	Doubtful	„	—	Congenital imbecility ..	„	7 Aug. 1907 ..	* —
8 Jan. 1904	Sound	„	3 years	Melancholia, delusional	Not known	18 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907.
26 June 1905	„	„	5 months	Mania, chronic	„	18 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907.
19 June 1906	„	„	1 year	„ „	„	18 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907.
2 Nov. 1903	Doubtful	„	8 months	Mania, delusional ..	„	18 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907.
18 Nov. 1905	Sound	„	1 year, 10 months.	Mania, chronic	Congenital	18 Sept. 1907 ..	23 Sept. 1907
18 Oct. 1905	„	„	1 year, 5 months.	„ „	Not known	18 Sept. 1907 ..	24 Sept. 1907.
13 June 1907	Unsound	„	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	5 Nov. 1907 ..	* —
11 Mar. 1905	Sound	„	2 years 7 months.	Mania, chronic	Congenital, &c.	5 Nov. 1907 ..	8 Nov. 1907.
11 Nov. 1905	Sane	„	1 year 11 months.	Dementia, senile	Congenital	5 Nov. 1907 ..	9 Nov. 1907.
13 July 1892	Sound	„	15 years 3 months.	„ „	Congenital	5 Nov. 1907 ..	* —
18 June 1906	Good	„	1 year 4 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	Syphilis	5 Nov. 1907 ..	8 Nov. 1907.
30 Sept. 1905	Sound	„	2 years	Mania, chronic	Not known	2 Jan. 1908 ..	6 Jan. 1908.
10 Nov. 1902	„	„	4 years 3 months.	Dementia, senile	Senility	2 Jan. 1908 ..	* —
29 Jan. 1902	„	„	5 years 10 months.	Mania, chronic	Not known	13 Feb. 1908 ..	6 Mar. 1908.
17 Oct. 1907	Weak	„	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital.	13 Feb. 1908 ..	* —
18 Feb. 1902	Sound	Yes	4 years 9 months	Melancholia, recurrent..	Previous attack.	13 Feb. 1908 ..	* —
28 June 1906	„	No	1 year 6 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital.	13 Feb. 1908 ..	18 Feb. 1908.
17 April 1906	Sane	„	1 year 11 months.	„ „ ..	Alcoholism.	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
31 July 1907	Sound	„	5½ months.	General paralysis ..	Not known.	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
17 Oct. 1905	„	„	2 years 2 months.	„ „ ..	Syphilis	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —

* Certified as Insane, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the year.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety during the Year ended

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
Parkhurst—*cont.*	M.	h 206	45	None	Labourer	Carnally knowing girl under 13.	31 May 1907	5 years' penal servitude ..
	„	g 639	20	Imperfect	„	Arson	6 Dec. 1906	7 years' penal servitude ..
	„	e 286	63	Superior	Traffic Manager.	Stealing a banker's draft for £250.	30 June 1904	5 years' penal servitude ..

* Certified as insane, but remaining in

Name of Reformatory.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.								
Aylesbury	F.	80	25	None	None	Drunk and riotous, habitual drunkard.	6 May 1904	3 years' detention in certified inebriate reformatory.
	„	73	$26\frac{7}{12}$	„	„	„ „	5 May 1904	„ „
	„	166	34	„	„	„ „	25 Jan. 1905	„ „
	„	198	$28\frac{8}{12}$	Elementary.	Laundress.	Drunk and disorderly, habitual drunkard.	11 Sept. 1906	„ „
	„	209	29	Nil	Servant	Drunk and riotous, habitual drunkard.	4 May 1903	„ „
	„	108	35	Imperfect	Barmaid	„	22 Nov. 1904	„ „
	„	118	32	Elementary.	Charwoman.	Being an habitual drunkard	4 Jan. 1905	„ „
	„	142	$31\frac{10}{12}$	Imperfect	Box-maker.	Drunk and riotous and habitual drunkard.	23 Feb. 1905	„ „
Warwick ..	M.	78	$37\frac{2}{12}$	Imperfect	Newsvendor.	Drunk and disorderly ..	5 Dec. 1905	3 years certified inebriate reformatory.
	„	81	$40\frac{11}{12}$	„	Labourer	„ „ ..	12 Apr. 1906	„ „
	„	127	$30\frac{7}{12}$	„	„	„ „ ..	20 Oct. 1907	„ „

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 303 (217 males, 86 females) cases of insanity of remanded and other 154 males and 58 females found insane on remand from Police or Petty Sessional Courts. There

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons, and Inmates of State Inebriate Reformatories 31st March 1908—*continued*.

Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of Certification.	Date of Removal to Asylum.
1 June 1907	Good	No	6 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Alcoholism.	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
6 Dec. 1906	Sound	„	7 months.	„ „ ..	Congenital.	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —
13 April 1904	„	„	3 years 3 months.	„ senile	Not known.	26 Mar. 1908 ..	* —

the prison at the end of the year.

Date of Reception into Reformatory.	Mental Condition on Reception into Reformatory.	Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Detention in the Reformatory previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Date of Certification.	Date of Removal to Asylum.
28 Oct. 1904	Unstable	No	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Accelerated by alcoholism.	8 Apr. 1907 ..	19 Apr. 1907.
21 Oct. 1904	Feeble-minded.	„	—	„ „ ..	„	8 Apr. 1907 ..	29 Apr. 1907.
12 Apr. 1906	Probably unstable.	„	About 9 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholic excess.	24 June 1907 ..	2 July 1907.
10 Jan. 1907	„	Yes	About 6 months.	Mania, recurrent ..	Congenital weakness and alcoholic excess.	24 June 1907 ..	3 July 1907.
14 Mar. 1907	„	No	About 3½ months.	„ „ ..	Alcoholic excess.	20 Sept. 1907 ..	1 Oct. 1907.
6 Mar. 1905	Unstable	„	About 1 month.	„ „ ..	Congenitally-feeble-minded, chronic alcoholism.	11 Nov. 1907 ..	18 Nov. 1907.
16 May 1905	Unstable, hardly responsible.	„	„	„ „ ..	Alcoholic excess.	11 Nov. 1907 ..	29 Nov. 1907.
1 Dec. 1905	Probably unstable.	„	About 2 months.	Mania, delusional ..	„	9 Jan. 1908 ..	21 Jan. 1908.
30 May 1906	Low intellectual capacity.	Congenital condition.	Appeared early.	Congenital imbecility ..	Heredity-alcoholism.	26 Oct. 1907 ..	5 Nov. 1907.
13 July 1906	Subject at times to delusions.	No	„	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism	19 Feb. 1908 ..	10 Mar. 1908.
15 Jan. 1908	Appeared in his right mind.	„	„	„ „	„	16 Mar. 1908 ..	27 Mar. 1908.

unconvicted prisoners dealt with during the year, including 27 males and 13 females found "Insane on Arraignment," and were also 34 (23 males, 11 females) prisoners found "Guilty, but Insane," at their trial.

Analysis of Table D.—No. 1.

Statement showing (1) the form of insanity in the certified cases of 128 insane convicted prisoners, debtors, and surety prisoners in Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1908; (2) the number of those who were mentally unsound on reception; (3) the number of those in whom symptoms of insanity appeared subsequently; and (4) the number in whom a previous history of insanity was ascertained.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Mentally unsound on Reception.			Mental symptoms appeared subsequent to Reception.			Previously Insane (ascertained).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital imbecility	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
Epileptic insanity	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
General paralysis	10	1	11	5	1	6	5	—	5	2	—	2
Mania, acute	16	2	18	7	1	8	9	1	10	—	1	1
„ chronic	6	2	8	3	2	5	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ recurrent	6	2	8	1	2	3	5	—	5	7	—	7
„ delusional	32	6	38	17	5	22	15	1	16	4	1	5
„ puerperal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ chronic	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ recurrent	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	2
„ delusional	13	3	16	6	2	8	7	1	8	3	—	3
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	8	—	8	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ secondary	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	2
„ senile	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	107	21	128	55	17	72	52	4	56	22	2	24

Analysis of Table D.—No. 2.

Statement showing the length of imprisonment in 56 cases before symptoms of insanity appeared.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Symptoms of Insanity appeared after Reception in Prison.																	
				Within one week.			After one week and within two weeks.			After two weeks and within one month.			After one month and within three months.			After three months and within six months.			After six months.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital imbecility ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis ..	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	9	1	10	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
,, chronic	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
,, recurrent ..	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	3
,, delusional ..	15	1	16	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Melancholia, acute ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
,, chronic ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
,, recurrent ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional ..	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Dementia, primary ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, secondary ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	52	4	56	2	—	2	3	2	5	12	1	13	17	—	17	9	—	9	9	1	10

ANALYSIS OF

Showing the relation of the various forms of Insanity with different
the year ended

FORM OF INSANITY.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against									
	Murder, Manslaughter, Assault, Wounding, &c.		Sexual Offences.		Cruelty to and Neglect of Children.		Abduction.		Attempted Suicide.		Threats and Abusive Behaviour.		Burglary, Housebreaking, and Found on Enclosed Premises.		Larceny and Receiving.		Fraud and False Pretences.		Forgery.		Felony	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
,, chronic..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, recurrent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional	3	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
,, puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, chronic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, recurrent ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, delusional ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, secondary.. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
,, senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	3	6	—	2	2	—	—	5	—	8	—	12	1	27	2	3	1	2	—	2	—
GRAND TOTAL.. ..	11		6		4		—		5		8		13		29		4		2		2	

TABLE D.—No. 3.

phases of Crime in the 128 cases certified Insane in Local Prisons during 31st March, 1908.

Property.				Other Offences.																		Total.		Form of Insanity.
Wilful Damage.		Arson.		Perjury.		Libel.		Fraudulent Enlistment and Military Offences.		Vagrancy and Wandering, Refusing to work, &c.		Drunk and Disorderly.		Keeping a Brothel, and Prostitution.		Offences against the Coinage Acts.		Other Minor Offences.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	Congenital imbecility.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	Epileptic insanity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	1	General paralysis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	16	2	Mania, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	„ chronic.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	2	„ recurrent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	32	6	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Melancholia, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	„ recurrent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	Dementia, primary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	„ secondary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	7	1	107	21	Total.
2		—		—		—		1		21		12		—		—		8		128		GRAND TOTAL.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the relations of the various forms of Insanity with different phases of Crime in the 44 cases certified Insane in Convict Prisons during the year ended the 31st March, 1908.

Form of Insanity.	Offences against the Person.				Offences against Property *with* Violence.		Offences against Property *without* Violence.		Malicious Injuries to Property.		Forgery and offences against the Currency.		Other Offences.		Total.	
	Crimes of Violence.		Sexual Crimes.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Epileptic insanity	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
General paralysis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mania, acute	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ chronic	4	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ recurrent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ delusional	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
„ senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ secondary	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
„ senile	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	12	1	3	—	10	1	8	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	41	3

TABLE D.—No. 5.

Summary of Analysis No. 3, for 10 Years ended 31st March, 1907.

Table D.—No. 5.—Summary of Analysis

Showing the relation of the various forms of Insanity with different
the ten years ended

Form of Insanity.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against									
	Murder, Manslaughter, Assault, Wounding, &c.		Sexual Offences.		Cruelty to and Neglect of Children.		Abduction.		Attempted Suicide.		Threats and Abusive Behaviour.		Burglary, Housebreaking, and Found on Enclosed Premises.		Larceny and Receiving.		Fraud and False Pretences.		Forgery.		Felony.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility ..	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epileptic insanity	16	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	-	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
General paralysis	16	—	7	—	6	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	10	—	58	3	6	—	—	—	2	—
Mania, acute	17	5	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	4	1	10	—	24	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
„ chronic	6	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ recurrent	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ delusional	37	13	15	1	5	7	—	1	9	2	6	3	30	2	60	13	7	1	2	—	5	1
„ puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	7	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	7	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
„ chronic	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	3	1
„ recurrent ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—	4	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ delusional ..	30	3	5	1	2	6	—	—	3	4	2	1	12	1	26	6	3	3	—	—	2	—
„ puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ senile	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	6	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	14	3	3	—	1	—	1	—
„ secondary	4	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ senile	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	10	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	164	30	56	2	2	30	1	1	29	14	21	6	94	3	264	42	25	5	6	—	20	2
Grand Total	194		58		50		2		43		27		97		306		30		6		22	

No. 3, for 10 years ended 31st March, 1907.

---

phases of Crime in the 1,334 cases certified Insane in Local Prisons during 31st March, 1907.

Property.				Other Offences.																						
Wilful Damage.		Arson.		Perjury.		Libel.		Fraudulent Enlistment and Military Offences.		Vagrancy and Wandering, Refusing to Work, &c.		Drunk and Disorderly.		Keeping a Brothel, and Prostitution.		Offences against the Coinage Acts.		Other Minor Offences.		Total.		FORM OF INSANITY.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	56	2	Congenital imbecility.
1	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	37	5	Epileptic insanity.
11	1	—	-	—		—	—	—	-	17	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	156	8	General paralysis
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	9	18	-	1	—	—	7	1	90	40	Mania, acute.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	-	7	2	1	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	41	16	„ chronic.
3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	6	1	3	8	—	-	—	—	1	2	34	23	„ recurrent.
11	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	10	23	28	—	6	2	1	20	10	267	106	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	„ puerperal.
—	—	-	—	-	-	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	„ senile.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	41	10	Melancholia, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	5	„ chronic.
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	„ recurrent.
7	2	1	—	-	—	—	—	5	—	12	2	1	6	—	—	—	1	13	2	124	38	„ delusional
-	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	„ senile.
3	2	3	—	—	—	—	-	2	—	7	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	9	2	63	13	Dementia, primary.
2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	53	10	„ secondary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	36	4	„ senile.
—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).
50	22	15	1	1	1	1	—	15	-	124	23	58	74	2	8	3	2	76	23	1045	289	Total.
72		16		2		1		15		147		132		10		5		99		1,334		GRAND TOTAL.

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PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1902.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

For the Year 1907-08.

(PART II.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
1908.

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1908.

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APPENDIX No. 19.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

BEDFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been excellent.

There has been no attempt at suicide or escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The prisoners at industrial labour have been employed at clicking and closing boots, gardening, knitting, mail-bag making, sack-making, shoemaking, and tailoring.

Hard labour for the adults has been carried out by stone-breaking and oakum picking.

The special treatment of the juvenile-adult offenders has been strictly carried out. Several have been placed in the special grade on account of their good conduct.

After an experience of over 32 years in prison life I am of opinion that the special treatment these young lads receive will in time greatly reduce the criminal population.

The members of the Visiting Committee take the greatest interest in the lads.

Lectures and addresses have been given weekly, with beneficial results.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society endeavours to keep a look-out on the lads for some time after their discharge from prison.

Shoemaking is taught in all its branches.

The number of juvenile offenders received on conviction during the year has been one.

The number of juvenile-adults received has been 13.

The number of prisoners committed to the first and second divisions were one and nil, respectively.

Associated labour is much appreciated.

Prisoners still take advantage of the part payment of fines to reduce their sentences.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to exercise influence for good conduct in prison; reports for misconduct are falling off very much.

75 Wt 3729 9/08 D & S 4 32926* B

The garden crops were excellent, and the damp season of last year suited the soil, which is of a gravelly nature.

The supply of water is sufficient, and the quality good.

The clothing and bedding has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

Increased ventilation has been made in the corridor windows.

Electric bell communication has been established.

A new schoolroom has been provided, which was greatly needed.

The fire appliances are in good order.

The supplies from contractors have been good.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	1	—	1	6 7 5	
Knitters	11	—	11	31 16 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	32 11 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	10	—	10	63 18 10	
Sack makers and menders	13	—	13	40 12 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	19	—	19	73 5 3	
Stone-breakers	10	—	10	8 16 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	27 7 6	
Total	68	—	68	—	284 14 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	30 12 1	
Labourers	2	—	2	40 4 5	
Total	3	—	3	—	70 16 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	—	5	78 5 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	30 16 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 8 0	
Washers	3	—	3	68 18 6	
Total	15	—	15	—	312 11 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Sick and under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL ...	91	—	91	—	668 2 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and daily services have been conducted regularly, and a Bible Class has also been held every week for juveniles.

There has been a weekly choir practice, and the organist has taken much pains with the music.

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month and on the great festivals. The average attendance has been about seven, mainly from the juvenile-adult class, but some juveniles also. Many of these two classes, however, who come into this prison have not been confirmed, but are willing to be. After a careful course of preparation, a Confirmation was held in the prison on January 31st last by the Right Rev. Bishop Hodges (Assistant Bishop of Ely and Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford), when six were presented for this holy rite, and listened very attentively to the helpful words of counsel addressed to them. When these confirmees are discharged from prison I make a point of writing to the incumbents of the parishes to which they belong, asking them to try and supplement any influence for good which has been brought to bear upon them during their term of imprisonment.

The Church Army has been given permission to conduct an eight days' mission from May 10th to 17th, and I am very thankful that such a special effort is to be made to reach the hearts and influence the lives which at present are moral failures.

"The Traveller's Guide" has been in use here only for a short time, but already there is evidence that it is a valuable addition to the religious books which are in circulation.

The prisoners have been interviewed on reception and discharge, in their cells, and periodic visits have been paid to all of them; those on the sick list and under punishment being seen daily.

A lecture has been given weekly to the juvenile-adults. It has been made very simple, and even the most unintelligent could not fail to understand it. Composition upon the subject of the lecture,

written in the cell perhaps a day or two after, has shown that the lads had listened with great attention.

The help of gentlemen who would come and discourse on some interesting and improving theme would be gladly welcomed, and our grateful thanks are due to those who have come forward from time to time for this purpose.

Good progress has been made in the school under the praiseworthy diligence of the schoolmaster. I especially value his influence for good with the prisoners, several of the boys having repeated to me his words of advice, which showed his desire for their future well-being.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been in full activity. Its agent has been in constant communication with me. We have gone carefully into the merits of each case, and he has shown a spirit of kindness towards those who needed help.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.
No case of infectious disease has occurred.
The sanitary arrangements remain excellent.
The ventilation and heating are satisfactory.
The food and clothing are sufficient.
All prisoners are examined before being tasked for labour.
The general health of the officers has been good.

Amongst the juvenile-adults there is in almost every case a marked improvement in their bodily condition after a short term of imprisonment. A few cases have occurred where, from some physical infirmity, the drill has been excused.

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory and the discipline has been effectively maintained.

The classification of the triple division of offenders has been better utilised by the committing magistrates in this district: 4 prisoners were placed in Division I. and 18 in Division II.

237 males and 160 females were placed in the Star class.

The extension of the power to earn remission on all sentences above one calendar month is much appreciated, and the system has had a marked effect on the conduct of the prisoners so affected and on the number of reports.

The provision for the part payment of fines is fully taken advantage of; 837 prisoners have availed themselves of the privilege, as compared with 759 last year.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

Associated labour has been carried out regularly, and the output of work is satisfactory.

There has been a further decrease in the number of debtors received, viz., 830 as against 915 last year; only 35 per cent. of these served their full time in custody.

It is most gratifying to report a still further decrease in the number of juveniles received on conviction, viz., eight as compared with 20 last year, of whom one was removed to Warwick. No cases were received from the city of Birmingham, a result due to the successful working of the Children's Court promoted by the Chairman of the Visiting Committee (Mr. J. Courtenay Lord), whose methods are being gradually adopted in this district.

The daily average of juvenile-adult prisoners in class here has been 31, and the modified Borstal scheme has been energetically carried out. The local Borstal Committee have met monthly at the prison, interviewing all the boys individually before discharge, finding employment for them, and giving a helping hand where necessary. Physical drill has been efficiently carried out, and short fortnightly addresses having a moral bearing have been given, which have been much appreciated. Valuable assistance in this direction has been given by Mr. H. Whitwell, the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has provided one lecturer in each month. Of the 339 cases treated under the Borstal scheme, two-thirds are known to be doing well, and less than 20 per cent. returned to prison. More than 60 per cent. of those convicted were sentenced to 14 days and under, but it is hoped that under the Probation Act of 1907 many of these youths, who were sentenced for minor offences, will in future escape the taint of prison.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met regularly during the year and accomplished excellent work; a great many visits have been paid by the three agents, numerous cases assisted, and many prisoners are known to be doing well.

The lady visitors have been unremitting in their attention to female prisoners, both in prison and after discharge, and have kindly given useful addresses once a month, which have been greatly appreciated.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory, and the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

First stage hard labour has been carried out by stone-breaking, oakum picking, wood chopping, and coal-sack making for the Admiralty.

Male prisoners have been employed on industrial labour at mail-bag making for the Post Office, hammock making for the Admiralty, book-binding, brush making, carpentry, cotton-picking, gardening, mat making, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithing, wheeling stones, wool sorting, building operations, and general repairs to furniture, bedding, &c., and the usual prison services. Female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, bed making, knitting, needle-work, and in the ordinary services of the prison.

Prisoners awaiting trial for one month and over have all been afforded employment and an opportunity of earning money in aid of legal expenses or for the benefit of their families.

The buildings, &c., are in good condition; various alterations and improvements have been made.

The fire appliances have been regularly tested, and are in proper working order. The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient for all purposes.

The contractors' supplies have generally been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out and all rules for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	1	3	47 3 0	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	69 15 0	
Brush and mop makers ...	19	—	19	38 6 11	
Cotton sorters, &c.	46	—	46	12 8 0	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	6 5 0	
Knitters	10	3	13	76 7 10	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	47 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	42	—	42	258 17 8	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	13	—	} 44	147 15 4	
Matting weavers	4	—			
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	27	—			
Needleworkers	—	4	4	78 7 6	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	7 10 3	
Sack-makers	23	—	23	170 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	68 5 4	
Smiths and fitters, &c. ...	1	—	1	19 11 6	
Stone-breakers	62	—	62	204 18 5	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	102 12 8	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	30 17 0	
Total	279	8	287	—	1,386 2 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	47 15 0	
Labourers	7	—	7	174 4 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	39 18 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	67 2 6	
Whitewashers	3	—	3	63 6 9	
Total	14	—	14	—	392 6 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	250 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	6	26	408 0 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	91 3 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	89 9 6	
Stokers	5	2	7	156 3 0	
Washers	—	27	27	422 14 0	
Total	45	36	81	—	1,543 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	36	3	39		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	2	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	14	5	19		
Sick	14	6	20		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	66	16	82		
GRAND TOTAL ...	404	60	464	—	3,321 10 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayer was said daily and an address or instruction given every Friday to the whole congregation, and on every Thursday to the juvenile-adults.

Two services (with sermon) were conducted on all the Sundays, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday, with the exception of one occasion, when a selection of Christmas music was ably rendered by St. Michael's choir.

The Holy Eucharist was administered monthly and on the Great Festivals, with an attendance varying from 6 to 27.

The subjects of the week-day addresses were such as "Habit," "Betting," "Parental responsibility," "Self-control," "The past and future," "Perjury," "Purity," "Will power," "Companionship," "Service," "Intemperance," "Reverence," &c.

The behaviour in chapel has been good and the services heartily rendered.

A weekly choir practice was held.

An eight days "mission" was held by Captain Tatham, of the Church Army. His addresses were admirably suited to the congregation and went home to many hearts.

Several clergymen accepted invitations to preach during Advent and Lent. Among them were:—The Ven. Archdeacon Burrows, The Rev. Canon Denton Thompson, The Rev. Arnold Pinchard, The Rev. Reginald Adderley, &c.

A very impressive Confirmation service was held by the Bishop of Birmingham, when 21 candidates were presented, namely, four under 20 years of age and the remainder reaching up to the age of 50.

The prisoners were all visited on admission and discharge, daily when sick or under punishment, and systematically from cell to cell.

The alterations and additions to the chapel will add to the dignity of divine service.

Juvenile-adults.—The "modified" Borstal scheme has been carried on energetically. 339 boys were discharged, with the following results :—

Known to be doing well ...	...	190
No unfavourable report ...	...	116
Doing indifferently ...	...	33
		339

47 of the above were re-convicted.

The results from the boys sentenced to over one month are most encouraging, as 39 out of the 53 are known to be going on quite satisfactorily. Of 10 there is no unfavourable report, and the remaining four only are known to be doing badly.

The sub-committee have given very ready and valuable help.

All the boys have been committed on discharge to the care either of some kindly disposed person or of an association.

The scheme of lectures under the direction of the Governor has worked well, 24 practical addresses having been given on such subjects as :—"Heroes," "Manhood," "Work," "Pluck," "Ambition," "Purity and Impurity," "Making the best of things," &c.

I have also had the lads in class weekly for moral and religious instruction.

The paid agent, for juvenile-adults only, has continued his work throughout the year.

The financial part of the scheme, although somewhat strained last year, has already righted itself. 140 boys received assistance, in some shape or form, from the fund.

The number of juvenile-adults received into prison, during the last four months, shows a distinct falling off. Whether this will continue it is impossible to say.

Juveniles.—It is gratifying to record that not a single case was committed to prison by the Birmingham magistrates. Nine boys only were received from the other courts, for the calendar year.

Education.—This has been zealously carried on by the teaching staff. The system of class intruction has worked very successfully. Of the 380 cases taken in hand, no less than 362 showed progress, viz. :—

199	to the extent of	one	standard.
116	„	„	two standards.
44	„	„	three „
3	„	„	four „

The library has been duly circulated. The books are sufficient, suitable, and in good order.

The lady visitors have earnestly carried on their self-denying labours, in helping, in every possible way, cases needing their care.

They have given monthly lectures to the women on varied topics, as :—" Pawnshops," " Sunshine in the home," " Laughter," " Home talk," " Helpers and hinderers," &c.

It is very gratifying that the large decrease in the number of females since 1905 has met with no rebound. Sister Grace is still carrying on her most excellent work among the females, after release.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The discharges were 6,865, being an increase of about 20 on the previous year. 1,237 cases received assistance (an increase of seven), 4,438 visits were made (an increase of 615), 58 were sent to refuges or homes, 356 were helped into employment and over 70 were sent away to make a fresh start in life.

There are still three agents on the staff.

The income (without reckoning gratuities) was £500 14*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure £565 9*s.* 7*d.* The balance in bank £24 7*s.* 10*d.*

The general result of the year's work, both from a temporal and spiritual standpoint, has been very encouraging.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good ; there have been no cases of epidemic or infectious disease in the prison, nor any severe accidents.

There has been no suicide, but there were two deaths from natural causes. Only one of the latter called for any comment, being the case of a prisoner found to be in a bad state of health on reception, who was at once admitted to hospital, where he died in four days from acute pneumonia. There was practically nothing to indicate his condition to the police, and as he was homeless and destitute, the only effect of his arrest was probably to prolong his life slightly.

Two prisoners were released on medical grounds, both being females and the cause "advanced pregnancy."

Two childbirths occurred in the year.

The general sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory.

The food supplies have been good and the cooking and baking maintain a high standard.

Of the cases of insanity arising in the year one-half were found to be insane on reception, whilst the remainder, though not detected at such an early stage, were undoubtedly insane when received.

The juvenile-adults continue to make encouraging progress from the drill and special instruction they receive.

Special cells have been set aside for occupation by the tuberculous and the treatment of scabies in the most thorough manner.

BODMIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The prisoners have been generally well-behaved.

There were no prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in the 1st Division, and only five in the 2nd Division, as compared with none in either during the previous year.

Only four prisoners secured their early release by paying part of their fines.

The total number of prisoners received into custody was 930, a decrease of 62 as compared with last year. Of these 29 were naval court-martial prisoners and 482 vagrants. There were 376 vagrants committed in the preceding year.

The privilege of obtaining remission of sentence by industry and good conduct is much appreciated; and its extension during the past year to prisoners serving sentences of over one month has materially helped to preserve good order in the prison.

There were no cases of suicide, but three attempts were made, two of which were probably feigned. One was subsequently removed to a lunatic asylum.

The modified Borstal system is apparently producing good results with the majority of the young prisoners, as very few are re-convicted. One was received whose physique was poor, mental calibre very low, and education nil. Physical drill and regular habits worked wonders with his appearance, which was bright and alert before his discharge, and he progressed, under the able tuition of the schoolmaster, to Standard III.

Since September last naval court-martial prisoners convicted of insubordination and ordered to be dismissed the service have been sent to the Bodmin Naval Prison, and are, therefore, no longer mixed with criminals.

The privilege of working in association is much sought after, and I think its extension to specially selected first convicted prisoners who have served 14 days of their sentence is worth consideration. It would be better for their health and also for the prison industries. There is ample room to spare in our workshops now that the naval men referred to are no longer committed here.

Hard labour consisted chiefly of oakum picking and wood chopping. Other industries carried on were the making of hammocks and seamen's bags for the Admiralty and mail-bags for the General Post Office. The male prisoners were called upon to wash for the prison the greater part of the year owing to an insufficiency of females.

The prison buildings and fences are in good repair. The old kitchen and bakery has been turned into new shops for the artisan warder, and he has now all the smithing, carpentry, and

painting work under his immediate supervision and under one roof. The various shops he has vacated will eventually be used for an enlarged and more commodious prisoners' reception ward. A new latrine, &c., has been erected in the male exercise yard, and new w.c.'s throughout the female prison. The periodical bathrooms have been brought together on one landing, thus economising supervision and giving, in addition, one cell space.

Fire practice is carried out monthly and the appliances are in proper working order. The fixing of two more hydrants will perfect the water supply.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and their deliveries punctual.

The potato crop was poor last year, but the other vegetables from the prison garden yielded well.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

The lady visitors are assiduous in their labours on behalf of the female prisoners; and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do useful work.

The Visiting Committee meets regularly and helps me in every possible way.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	2	—	2	12 4 6	
Mail-bag makers	29	—	29	318 17 4	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	14 5 0	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	11 0 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	9	—	9	131 7 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	15 3 6	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	27 8 6	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	6 15 6	
Total	56	1	57	—	537 1 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	1	—	1	46 14 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	34 5 4	
Total	2	—	2	—	80 19 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	1	5	86 18 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	14 1 0	
Washers	1	1	2	53 11 0	
Total	9	2	11	—	248 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	1	4		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	7	1	8		
GRAND TOTAL	74	4	78	—	866 9 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been regularly performed in the chapel on every week day, sometimes with an address, and twice on Sundays and on Christmas Day with a sermon at each service.

The services are bright and cheerful and are greatly appreciated by the prisoners, who join heartily in the responses, canticles, and hymns. They are most attentive listeners and often refer during cell visits to points which have especially struck them in the sermon.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated monthly and on Christmas Day—the attendance has been most encouraging.

On 8th November last an able address on "Temperance" was given in the chapel by Mr. C. James, Organizing Secretary for the Truro Diocese of the Church of England Temperance Society.

Five men and two women prisoners have signed the temperance pledge since I have been here.

On 17th March, Colonel Wynyard, M.V.O., of the White Cross League, gave a stirring address on "Purity," which I hope will bear good fruit.

On 22nd March, Captain March, of the Church Army, commenced an eight days mission in the prison, and gave an address every

day. The prisoners paid very great attention to what he said, and I have every hope that some of them will be better men from what they heard.

The education of the prisoners has been duly carried on by the schoolmaster-clerk. He has been especially successful with some of the very backward juvenile-adults who have been under his instruction. I visit the juvenile-adults daily and have lectured to them on such subjects as "Courage," "Discipline," and "Obedience."

All prisoners have been seen by me on reception and discharge, and the others have been visited from time to time ; the sick and those under punishment have been visited daily. All have received me with respect and have been glad to see me.

The lady visitors have done good work amongst the female prisoners and their visits are much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues to do good work. 609 cases were assisted during the year.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There have been two cases of scarlet fever in the prison quarters which did not spread to the prison.

There were three cases of attempted suicide ; two of these were considered to be feigned.

Five prisoners were under treatment in hospital, four suffering from pneumonia and one from influenza ; one of the pneumonia cases proved fatal.

Two prisoners have been received suffering from alcoholism.

Two prisoners were detained in hospital after expiration of sentence.

Two prisoners have been removed to the Cornwall County Asylum.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

All prisoners are examined before being put to labour.

The temperature of the prison has been uniformly maintained.

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been most satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, with two or three exceptions.

There has been no case of corporal punishment or of escape or attempt at escape.

No prisoners have been received in either the first or second division.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be greatly appreciated and is a strong inducement to good conduct and industry.

I am glad to be able to report a very considerable decrease in the number of juvenile offenders committed, the number being only six, less than half the number last year. This is the more satisfactory, considering that all juveniles from Cardiff, Swansea, Usk, and Carmarthen are sent to this prison.

The modified Borstal system for juvenile-adults is carried out as far as possible; one prisoner with 12 months' sentence was transferred to Bristol.

The fire appliances are in excellent order and have the same pattern couplings as the Brecon Fire Brigade. Fire practices have been regularly held.

The food has been of excellent quality and well served.

The Visiting Committee continue to show great interest in the management of the prison. During the past year two vacancies through death have been filled by Lord Glanusk and the Hon. R. C. Devereux. The latter gentleman is the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and has been appointed this year as Chairman of the Visiting Committee.

The output of work has again been very satisfactory, and consisted of mat making and wood chopping for local contractors, mail-bag making for the Post Office, wood chopping for the War Department, and the usual repairs and domestic work of the prison. The whole of the work in the building department has been done by prison labour.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	104 18 6	
Mat makers, &c.	4	—	4	15 14 3	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 3 11	
Sack makers and menders ...	1	—	1	25 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	29 8 6	
Wood-choppers	2	—	2	14 15 1	
Total	16	—	16	—	190 0 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	1	—	1	56 14 0	
Masons	1	—	1	28 3 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 0 0	
Total	3	—	3	—	126 17 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	62 0 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	53 10 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 2 6	
Washers	1	—	1	34 7 0	
Total	11	—	11	—	225 11 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Total	3	—	3		
GRAND TOTAL ...	33	—	33	—	542 9 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and daily services have been held regularly. Two sermons have been given on each Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday. Special addresses have been delivered on various subjects on Wednesdays in Advent and Lent, and from time to time.

The following clergymen have preached for me during the year :—The Rev. Church Jones, Vicar of Battle ; The Rev. David Jones, Curate of Brecon ; The Rev. Marmaduke Price, Chaplain of the Brecon Union ; The Rev. David Jenkins, Assistant Missioner ; The Rev. J. R. Brooke, of the Christian Social Union.

Captain Hanson, with his usual ability, conducted a four days' mission, which proved a great blessing to the prisoners, who deeply appreciated his sermons and cellular interviews. The behaviour of the prisoners at all the services has been exemplary, and the majority take a deep interest in them. The singing has been thoroughly hearty and congregational, and the services will compare most favourably with the heartiest service in any parish church.

All prisoners are visited by me on admission, discharge, when sick and under punishment, and every Monday morning throughout the year.

Special individual attention has been devoted daily to the six juveniles and to the two juvenile-adults.

The schoolmaster is painstaking, conscientious and effective in his work, and the prisoners, upon the whole, make good progress, particularly in arithmetic.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do really good work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no cases of serious illness, no admissions into Hospital, and no deaths. There has been one case of supposed attempted suicide, but I can hardly believe it was deliberate. I think it was more a case of showing off temper and trying to frighten the officials. The man was punished by the visiting magistrates for the offence. There have been no cases of infectious disease. The water and sanitary arrangements are exceedingly good, and the bedding and dietary have been good and sufficient. Very rarely is it necessary to recommend any extra or change of diet. All prisoners are carefully examined on admission and before discharge, and their labour graduated according to health.

BRISTOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory.

Associated labour is carried out whenever possible.

The fire appliances are in good order; the fire parties being regularly exercised.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The clothing and bedding in store have been found sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

Employment for male prisoners has consisted of coal sack, mail-bag, sea kit bag, hammock and mat making, oakum and cotton picking, wood chopping, frail basket making, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, fitting, painting and cooking.

The female prisoners do the washing, mending, knitting and sewing and also some cotton picking and hessian stranding.

The instructing officers have carried out their duties extremely well and take great pains to turn out good work.

The whole staff, male and female, discipline and clerical, have earned my gratitude for the excellent way in which they have performed their various duties, the consequence being that a good discipline is easily maintained amongst the prisoners.

The progressive stage system is duly carried out, and all the rules have been complied with.

I am much struck with the use made of the 2nd Division, and cannot help thinking that its advantages for certain classes of convicted prisoners are but imperfectly understood. There have been only 17 males and 3 females placed in it on conviction, and of these 7 males had been previously convicted, some of them several times.

Ten males and 4 females were sent to prison in default of

finding sureties, and treated under the 2nd Division rules, and of these four males and one female had been previously convicted.

There were also 189 males and 12 females sent to hard labour, or imprisonment, and placed in the "Star class" on reception.

From this it will be seen that there is a great reluctance on the part of the committing authorities to avail themselves of the opportunity of giving a respectable man, who has unfortunately made a first mistake, an advantage over those whose lives and previous characters show that they are indifferent to the consequences of their actions; while, on the other hand, prisoners are placed in the 2nd Division, when it is clearly shown by their characters that they are unsuitable for it, and, as I read the rules, for whom it was never intended.

The juvenile-adult class on the modified Borstal system has started in earnest during the year, and although it is early yet to give a decided opinion on its success, we are hopeful from what we have already seen that good results will follow.

Very few of the longer sentenced lads have been discharged as yet, but of those who have, favourable reports have been received. A few of the shorter sentenced lads have been re-convicted, but this we feared and expected.

I am much indebted to the work of the Chaplain and his curates amongst the lads, and also to the various gentlemen who have kindly offered their services as lecturers, &c.

The local Borstal Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. P. J. de Cartaret, J.P., have taken the greatest interest in this work, and have been untiring in their endeavours to assist the lads with advice whilst in prison, and in getting them employment on discharge.

The latter is a difficult job, and attempts are often frustrated by lads throwing up work found for them in a day or two, and naturally making employers of labour disinclined to take a boy from prison.

Mr. de Cartaret's work among the boys is well known, and so there is no need for me to say more, except to express my thanks for his valuable assistance.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whose sub-committee now meet at the prison every Monday, has also rendered valuable aid in providing money, outfits, &c.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	7	—	7	28 0 0	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	16 4 8	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ *s* *d.*	£ *s*, *d.*
Carpenters	8	—	8	54 6 8	
Cotton sorters	20	3	23	60 4 7	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	37 8 6	
Knitters	—	5	5	33 3 8	
Mail-bag makers	25	1	26	293 7 9	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	5 8 0	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	82 3 11	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	3 7 6	
Sack makers and menders...	7	—	7	241 10 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	21 16 9	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	17 9 7	
Washers (not including Prison service).	—	1	1	3 19 6	
Wood choppers	4	—	4	25 18 8	
Total	90	15	105	—	919 9 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	43 12 1	
Labourers	3	—	3	92 9 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	92 5 8	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	71 17 11	
Total	8	—	8	—	300 5 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	4	15	234 15 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	140 17 0	
Washers	—	9	9	211 5 6	
Total	25	13	38	—	743 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	3	16		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	10	—	10		
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	3	14		
Sick	1	1	2		
Under punishment ...	2	—	2		
Total	37	7	44		
GRAND TOTAL ...	160	35	195	—	1,963 2 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapels have been conducted with regularity and proper decorum. There has been uniformly good behaviour and marked attention. I usually give an address at the Wednesday service, which appears to be much appreciated. Once a week a congregational practice of hymns and chants is held, with markedly good results. I have had the advantage of the assistance in the Sunday services of the Revds. M. I. Holme, C. W. Dixon, and H. R. Yeo.

The Holy Communion has been administered on several occasions besides the great festivals.

All prisoners have been interviewed on reception and discharge, and during their terms of imprisonment at short intervals, special visits being made to the sick and those under punishment.

The school instruction has been well carried out by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. The teaching in association adds much to its interest and usefulness.

The choir of the parish church as usual visited the Chapel on Christmas Day and sang carols, much to the appreciation of the prisoners.

Capt. Lloyd conducted a Church Army mission in this prison after Easter. He was listened to with much interest, and he had many interviews with prisoners in their cells.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is being well carried out. A sub-committee meet in the prison every Monday morning and interview all applicants for assistance.

The Borstal Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. P. de Cartaret, is doing splendid work both for the lads upon discharge and amongst the lads in the prison. An address is given to them every Friday by some well-known clergyman or layman, and these straight talks have a wonderfully good effect upon the boys and are eagerly looked forward to.

The lady visitors have been unremitting in their efforts to help the unfortunates who come within these walls. Through their efforts lectures are given every month to selected women.

The Prison Gate Mission continues its beneficent work, and the encouragement their missioner gives to many a man and woman upon their discharge has just that heartening effect at the time when it is so much needed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no death.

One male convict was released for the purpose of having an accidentally injured eye removed, and one female on account of advanced pregnancy.

There were attempts at suicide by two male prisoners; in the first case it was found necessary, owing to renewed threats, to have the man certified under the Criminal Lunatics Act; in the other case, the attempts he made, more than once, were nearly

successful, but whether done during epileptic attacks, or whether attacks and attempts were not both feigned, remained uncertain.

There has been no epidemic disease.

As regards mental condition (apart from obvious drunkenness), besides the above, 55 men and 20 women required special observation, report, or certification. One male prisoner charged with murder was found on trial to be "Guilty, but insane," and sent to Broadmoor; it was found that at the time of the alleged offence he was under the influence of an alcoholic hallucination. Forty-nine men and 19 women were reported to the Justices and other authorities while remanded for trial here. Of these, 17 men and six women were seriously affected in their minds, and nine men and three women were actually certified as insane, the doubtful condition of the rest being probably due to the irregular action of alcohol on unstable brains producing various forms of temporary insanity instead of ordinary drunkenness. On the expiry of their sentences, four men were reported to the police as being weak minded, and one of them required to be certified. In addition to some of the others mentioned, one man and one woman required special treatment in hospital for delirium tremens.

All prisoners were examined for fitness before being put to hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory, and a uniform temperature has been fairly maintained.

BRIXTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory on the whole.

The convicted prisoners have been employed principally in making mail-bags, and in the service of the prison, cooking, &c.

The unconvicted prisoners who have asked for work have been employed in mail-bag making, repairs to utensils and bedding, tailoring, cleaning, &c.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The condition of the prison buildings is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in the case of fire are sufficient and in good order.

The quantity of bedding, clothing, &c., in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	10	—	10	0 5 2	
Mail-bag makers	71	—	71	444 2 6	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 4 11	
Pea sorters	38	—	38	24 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	60 16 7	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Tailors, &c.	22	—	22	430 7 6	
Total	145	—	145	—	983 6 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	4	—	4	86 2 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	143 10 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	35 17 6	
Total	10	—	10	—	265 9 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	219 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	47	—	47	735 11 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	78 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	62 12 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 19 0	
Total	67	—	67	—	1,205 1 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	317	—	317		
Not told off at unlocking ...	25	—	25		
Offenders of the First Division, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Sick	33	—	33		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	378	—	378		
GRAND TOTAL	600	—	600	—	2,453 16 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been conducted throughout the year on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, morning and afternoon, with a sermon at each service, and also on week-days. Holy Communion was duly celebrated and was always much appreciated by those who communicated. I have a choir practice on Friday afternoon, and a general practice on Saturday afternoon.

I give addresses to juvenile-adults, about 25 at a time. The conduct of prisoners at all the services, and of the juvenile-adults while listening to my address, is all that I could desire. They are interested and listen with exemplary attention.

The patients in the infirmary have received special and individual and daily attention. I have conducted divine service in one of the wards thrice weekly (twice on week-days, and once on Sundays, with short address).

The library is in an efficient condition—new and interesting books have been added. The magazines are much appreciated by convicted prisoners under long sentences. There is, of course, necessarily a great amount of depreciation in the case of books in a remand prison such as this, which makes constant supervision essential and incessant repairing necessary.

The instruction in school is given in association, and is in a satisfactory condition, when one takes into consideration all the circumstances of the case. During the past year the daily average number of men under instruction has been 10; of boys, three to four. Many have profited by this instruction, though some seem almost incapable of much progress. I think the men work with greater spirit in association. With the addition of another schoolmaster, the educational work has been much assisted, the instruction is more satisfactory and this department has much benefited.

I am pleased to be able to say that the school instruction has been carefully, zealously, and effectually maintained. I am gratified by the results. Real progress has been made and a useful addition of knowledge has been acquired in several cases.

During the past year timely and valuable assistance has been given to 1,144 prisoners on discharge, or to prisoners' wives and families, in money, clothes, and boots from the Sheriffs' Fund Society.

I must also bear my most grateful testimony to the good work done by Mr. Wheatley, of the St. Giles's Christian Mission, who is always ready to do what he can to assist lads by receiving them into his home, to help men to help themselves, and to relieve deserving and necessitous cases. For the year ending March 31st, 1908, the number of discharged prisoners from Brixton Prison assisted by Mr Wheatley was 628, "each case being assisted according to its merits." 112 wives of prisoners awaiting trial or otherwise were also assisted.

The Church Army has also afforded valuable and generous and ready aid in many cases.

Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough has kindly opened her Homes for the reception of the wives and children of men awaiting trial, and this kind concession has proved of great advantage in several cases.

I arranged for a series of special services and preachers during the seasons of Advent and Lent, and issued at each of these seasons a special card with names of the special preachers and the subjects of their addresses, with a short pastoral letter from the Chaplain to the prisoners. I think these letters are productive of good, and are valued by the recipients. Among those who kindly assisted were the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Kingston, The Rev. Canon Horsley, The Rev. A. J. Waldron, The Rev. A. Cochrane, The Rev. Otway Darrell-Brown, and the Rural Dean, The Rev. H. Woffindin. My most grateful thanks are due to the clergy who so kindly and so ably assisted me. I also gave, during Lent, a series of addresses on a specially selected subject. These addresses, as also the addresses given by the different preachers, were attentively listened to, and much appreciated.

An effective address was also given on December 18th on "Gambling" by the Rev. F. W. Townshend, Chaplain, City of London Union.

I am very grateful to the Commissioners for having allowed me to have a selection of sacred music rendered by the Brixton Oratorio Choir in the prison on the afternoon of December 15th (the Third Sunday in Advent). The pieces were selected from "The Messiah." The effect on the prisoners was decidedly elevating and distinctly beneficial. The choir was under the leadership of Douglas Redman, Esq., A.R.A.M. The solos were rendered in most masterly style, and the whole choir of ladies and gentlemen, about 70 selected voices, acquitted themselves with ability. The behaviour of the prisoners was perfect, and left nothing to be desired.

The chapel has been thoroughly renovated and reseated. A pulpit has been built, and the whole aspect of the place made bright and cheerful. The behaviour of the men is excellent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners was good. There were a number of cases of influenza, and one case of enteric fever (imported), but no serious epidemic.

Three cases of attempted suicide occurred. Two of these were apparently only feigned attempts, and the third attempt was made by an insane prisoner, who is now in an asylum.

Convicted prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour.

No prisoner was released on medical grounds.

The clothing and bedding have been satisfactory.

The food has been of good quality, and well prepared.

The heating and ventilation have been satisfactory.

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been exemplary.

The state of the prison has been satisfactory, and discipline has been maintained.

The number of male prisoners received, excluding transfers, was 818.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There has been no escape, no attempt at escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The rules relative to the division of offenders have been observed. No male first division offender; two males and one female of the second division have been received.

Seven prisoners were released on part payment of fine.

The progressive stage system has been carried out.

The power to earn remission is highly valued.

Labour has been performed in association whenever practicable.

The male prisoners have been employed at oakum picking, sawing, chopping, and bundling wood, gardening, various building work, and in the ordinary service of the prison; the female prisoners at needlework, knitting, laundry work, and cleaning.

The fire appliances are in proper working order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store have been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The lady visitors continue to give zealous attention to their voluntary duties, and their visits are much appreciated by the female prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met regularly during the year, and has done excellent work.

The prison has been visited each week by members of the Visiting Committee.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	23	—	23	386 7 11	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	21 3 0	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 16 7	
Sack-makers	2	—	2	50 2 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	19	—	19	70 8 9	
Total	46	1	47	—	548 9 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	40 1 6	
Labourers	2	—	2	53 16 5	
Total	3	—	3	—	93 17 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	93 18 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	1	2	3	70 8 6	
Total	11	3	14	—	281 14 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Total	8	1	9		
GRAND TOTAL	68	5	73	—	924 1 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

The chapel services have been conducted regularly. Sermons have been preached twice each Sunday and on Good Friday On Christmas Day a service of carols was sung in the afternoon by the choir of St. Luke's Church. This service was highly appreciated.

A course of instruction has also been given once a week, in which several prisoners have shown much interest.

Notice of Holy Communion has been given quarterly, but only twice (at Easter and on Christmas Day) have there been any applicants. On each of these occasions there were two communicants.

The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel has been good, and their singing hearty.

The Rev. P. Arthur and the Rev. J. Robinson have also given kind assistance by preaching occasionally.

One female prisoner, aged 66, was baptised at her own request in the prison chapel on October 6th.

All prisoners have been regularly visited on admission and discharge.

The sick and those under punishment, as well as the longer sentences, have been seen at frequent intervals.

The juvenile-adults and other prisoners eligible for instruction have been taught in association. The new schoolroom has been a great convenience in this work. Forty-five prisoners have been under instruction, 35 of whom have shown more or less progress, while 17 have passed to a higher standard.

The library has been well attended to and the books kept in good condition. The "Narrow Way" has been much valued by many prisoners, some of whom have asked for a copy on discharge.

The schoolmaster has carried on his duties with zeal and thoroughness.

I have to express my warm thanks to the lady visitors for their devotion to their work, and my appreciation of the success that has accompanied their efforts. There have been some encouraging results. Five discharged females seem to be doing well.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has met regularly and carried on much useful work. The number of cases assisted during 1907 was 76.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No cases have been certified as insane.

There has been one genuine attempt at suicide.

No epidemic has occurred.

There have been removed on medical grounds two male and two female prisoners.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality.

The cell ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The general temperature of the prison has been kept uniform.

The health of the officers has been good.

CANTERBURY PRISON

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

Three males and four females were received in the 2nd division. Proper use is still not made of the 2nd division.

407 prisoners were committed in default of paying fines. Of these seven paid in full and eight paid part of the fine.

There has been one case of corporal punishment.

The conduct of the officers has been exemplary.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of that of the workhouse loafers. The number of able-bodied young loafers who will not work outside or in the workhouse or prison seems largely on the increase.

There has been no attempt to escape.

Fire drill is carried out monthly.

The contractors' supplies have been good and properly delivered.

The men in the first stage were employed at oakum picking and sack making, and the others at hammock and mail-bag making, glove making, gardening, dressing skins, tailoring, washing, &c.

The buildings are in good order.

The number of prisoners treated as juvenile-adults has been 51. Of these 17 were young soldiers, who apparently committed the offences to obtain their discharge; eight were retained in the army. They have been drilled, lectured, and had extra school. They have all been looked after on discharge and usually sent home.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	15 11 0	
Fibre dressers	2	—	2	2 5 2	
Glovemakers, &c.	23	—	23	89 13 3	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	24 13 6	
Knitters	—	1	1	3 2 7	
Mail-bag makers	40	—	40	404 15 2	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	38 3 5	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	1 19 9	
Sack makers and menders...	27	—	27	294 11 7	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	29 13 4	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	36 2 9	
Total	102	3	105	—	940 11 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 12 6	
Labourers	2	—	2	51 9 0	
Total	3	—	3	—	79 1 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	174 3 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	55 2 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 17 6	
Washers	2	2	4	110 14 0	
Total	21	4	25	—	511 0 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	5	1	6		
Total	15	2	17		
GRAND TOTAL	141	9	150	—	1,530 13 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been duly carried out during the year past, sermons and addresses being given on Sundays and Wednesdays. I have a rule of celebrating the Holy Communion each month if there are prisoners desirous to receive.

The Rev. H. M. Swan has continuously assisted me throughout the year. The following clergy have also kindly given their services and preached:—The Revds. A. S. Hope, H. Serjeant, W. E. Boulter, C. H. Barton, W. E. Boyd, Chaplain to the Archbishop, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Maidstone, and the Revds. T. G. Hill and I. Lemare Shallis.

The Church Army sent a missioner here in August, from the 11th to the 18th, inclusive. Mr. March's addresses were very good and well attended to. Results, however, were not very apparent.

All prisoners are visited upon reception, discharge, and in sickness or punishment, also long sentenced men and juvenile-adults

more frequently. As to the latter, out of 51 admitted, 5 are doing well, 22 have been handed over to their friends, and 8 returned to the army, 5 have been reconvicted, and (including the latter) 6 are doing badly at present, 3 are still in custody, 1 has been removed to Borstal Prison, and 1 returned to a reformatory to complete a former sentence.

I have great regret that, owing to illness, Mrs. Spooner, the lady visitor, has been unable to attend so regularly as in times past. Miss E. Pickersgill Cunliffe is now visiting regularly.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory during the past year.

There has been no epidemic.

There has been no death.

Two cases of genuine attempts at suicide in males have occurred.

Four males have been certified as insane. Two were insane on admission.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on their admission and before being placed on hard labour.

The heating and ventilation have been carefully attended to.

The juvenile-adults have been as a rule strong and healthy.

CARDIFF PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been well maintained, and the behaviour of prisoners generally has been satisfactory.

The several industries were efficiently supervised, and labour in association was carried on as far as practicable.

The prison stores were carefully administered, and all contracts for supplies were duly carried out.

Building repairs and alterations were executed strictly as authorised, and with efficient work.

The fire appliances were regularly tested and the water supply was satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate staff was very satisfactory, and to the best of my knowledge the rules and regulations for the government of the prison were strictly complied with.

The monthly addresses to female prisoners were continued through the year, and I have again to record the kind solicitude for the welfare of these prisoners on the part of the lady lecturers who spare no effort to make the instruction interesting and valuable.

The regulations for the special treatment of male juvenile-adult prisoners were carefully applied. For the weekly addresses for

this class the Chaplain was again able to secure the co-operation of Mr. Cleeves, whose interest in this work has been of real value to the movement. The daily drills continue to effect marked improvement in the general bearing of these young prisoners, and there is no doubt that hard manual labour in the open air is the right kind of employment for the vigorous among them. During the year 128 passed through the class at this prison, but their sentences were generally only short ones. The number of cases for assistance on discharge was 49, and these were duly dealt with by the local Borstal Committee, and the necessary funds were provided by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	25 0 0	
Knitters	—	13	13	90 19 5	
Mail-bag makers	46	—	46	380 5 11	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	104 6 5	
Oakum pickers	21	—	21	28 2 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	7	—	7	92 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	37 3 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Stone-breakers	17	—	17	73 13 3	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	97 16 3	
Weavers (all branches) ...	13	—	13	102 12 5	
Wood-choppers	10	—	10	72 11 3	
Total	125	19	144	—	1,164 0 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	6	—	6	140 17 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	73 0 8	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	46 19 0	
Total	10	—	10	—	260 16 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	7	28	438 4 0	
Gardeners	13	—	13	203 9 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	12	12	281 14 0	
Total	42	19	61	—	1,150 5 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	26	3	29		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	6	14		
Sick	1	3	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	38	12	50		
GRAND TOTAL	215	50	265	—	2,575 2 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily services have been duly conducted. Addresses have been given on Sundays, Holy Days, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The rendering of the services has been hearty and the conduct of the prisoners good.

Our Harvest Festival was kept on Sunday, October 21st, the Rev. Canon Beck, the Vicar of Roath, being the preacher at both services. The Holy Communion has been celebrated five times. Our thanks are due to those who so generously made themselves responsible for the very tasteful decoration of the chapel throughout the year.

Every prisoner has been visited by me on reception, discharge, and at frequent and regular intervals during the term of his imprisonment. Juveniles and juvenile-adult prisoners who have made application to see the Chaplain, or who are sick, under punishment or special observation, have been visited by me daily. My visits have always been welcomed.

The modified Borstal system of treatment of juvenile-adult offenders, which has been in operation here during the year, has had only the narrowest possible scope owing to the inconsiderable number of sentences of any appreciable duration.

Forty-nine cases were assisted on discharge. It has been encouraging to receive expressions of gratitude to the Society from some of these and to hear that they are keeping their good resolutions and sticking to the work which was procured them.

A very practical and useful course of lectures has been given to these lads from week to week on "How to Succeed in Life," by Major Vaughan Cleeves, Diocesan Correspondent of the Church Lads' Brigade. I have addressed them from week to week on Saturdays.

The school instruction of the prisoners has been effectively carried out.

The prisoners' library is in a very satisfactory condition and is highly appreciated by all the prisoners.

An exceedingly helpful and highly appreciated course of lectures on "Health," "Domestic Economy," "Gardening," "Travel," &c., was delivered to the female prisoners from month to month by the following ladies—Miss Morgan, C.M.B., Superintendent of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses; Mrs. Milicent Mackenzie, Professor of Education, University College, Cardiff; Miss Hester Davies, Superintendent of the School of Cookery and Domestic Arts, University College, Cardiff, and Examiner for the Board of Education; Miss Butterworth, Teacher of Housewifery, School of Cooking and Domestic Arts, University College, Cardiff; Miss Williams, Teacher of Dressmaking at the School of Cooking and Domestic Arts, University College, Cardiff; and Miss Feelham.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to do good work, and it would be difficult to speak in too high terms of its indefatigable agent, Mr. Devereux. In connexion with this branch of the prison work, a Church Army Shelter and Labour Home, and also a shelter for women are shortly to be established in Cardiff.

The Lady Visitors, Sister Esther, Sister Georgina, and Major Swain of the Salvation Army, have faithfully, in all weathers, visited the female prisoners week by week. It is with sincere regret that I have to announce the retirement of Major Chatterton of the Salvation Army owing to her leaving Cardiff to take up work in a larger sphere.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

With the exception of the occurrence of a few cases of influenza during the latter part of the year there has been no infectious disease in the prison, and the health of the prisoners has, generally, been good.

There is no fault to find with either the food, bedding, or clothing.

The ventilation of the cells is satisfactory, and, so far as possible, the temperature is kept uniform.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

The usual routine examination of prisoners sentenced to hard labour is regularly carried out.

There has been no suicide or attempt at suicide.

One prisoner awaiting trial died of pleuro-pneumonia after four days illness commencing with influenza.

One prisoner, a juvenile-adult, was discharged on medical grounds. He had been transferred back to the prison from Borstal, where he had developed tuberculous disease of the glands of the neck, and with his health so much deteriorated that it became evident that detention in prison would militate against his recovery.

The modified Borstal system of dealing with juvenile-adults has been in operation for nearly two years. Although it cannot be doubted that physical drill is of considerable advantage to these lads, still the short time during which they are under control and observation makes it impossible to point to any definite improvement in their physical condition. So far as possible the prisoners in this class should be given outdoor employment.

CARLISLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been good and they have carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good. There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The system of payment of fines continues to be taken advantage of, 18 prisoners paying in full, and 44 paying in part.

The Borstal system has been carried out, as far as practicable. 49 lads were treated during the past year, their sentences ranging from 7 days to 18 months. Two were transferred to Lincoln. The conduct of those who served their terms at Carlisle was all that could be desired, and they appeared to appreciate the kindly interest taken in their welfare.

Associated labour has been carried out during the year, and is much appreciated.

The male prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, have been employed in stone breaking and oakum picking. Industrial labour has consisted of making mail-bags, mats, brushes, kneelers, and sorting cotton strings. The female prisoners have made various articles of underclothing, in addition to doing the washing for the prison, and towels and dusters for the postal department.

The fire appliances are in working order, the supply of water being adequate. Fire practice has been held each month.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient for all purposes and requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with the exception of one case which was reported to the Commissioners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do its good work, and the visits of the lady visitors are very much appreciated.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the power to earn remission still proves to be an incentive to good conduct and industry.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have to the best of my knowledge been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d	£ s. d.
Cotton sorters	3	—	3	3 12 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	12 4 6	
Knitters	—	2	2	25 7 7	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	88 15 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	2	—	2	11 4 0	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	9 5 10	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	2 16 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	21 14 6	
Stone-breakers	18	—	18	89 11 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Total	36	3	39	—	284 3 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	82 3 3	
Total	3	—	3	—	82 3 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	3	11	172 3 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	46 19 0	
Washers	—	6	6	140 17 0	
Total	13	10	23	—	469 10 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	1	4		
Sick	3	—	3		
Total	18	3	21		
GRAND TOTAL ...	70	16	86	—	835 16 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year the services on Sundays and week-days have been held regularly. An address has been given each Wednesday morning, and an eight days mission was conducted in the month of June by Captain Tatham, of the Church Army. His instructions were earnest and most helpful.

The following clergymen have assisted in the chapel services during the twelve months:—The Revs. H. J. Bell, F. Byard, W. Copeland, H. Dams, D. E. Davies, C. R. Deakin, J. Fell, J. Hawkesworth, A. G. Loftie, R. D. Love, L. G. Reed, W. J. Ridgeway, A. Scott, H. E. Scott, A. Steele-King, and J. Whiteside.

Notice of Holy Communion has been duly given, but there has been no administration since last Easter, when there were five communicants.

Choir practices have been held on Thursday mornings, and have again proved a distinct help in brightening the services.

The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel is quite excellent, and serves to indicate that the discipline throughout the prison is firm as well as kind.

All prisoners have been seen both on reception and on discharge. The sick have been visited daily, as well as any under punishment. My colleague and I have from time to time spent Saturday afternoons in visiting from cell to cell, and found visiting at such a time to be particularly effective.

The library books are changed regularly, and the schoolmaster has been untiring and zealous in his work.

The lady visitors continue to do splendid work among the female prisoners, both before and after their release.

The organist has discharged her duties to our entire satisfaction, and one of the assistant warders has played whenever asked.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health during the year has been good and no epidemic has occurred. There was one death from rheumatism and ulcerative endocarditis. There has been no attempt at suicide. One weak-minded prisoner was received during the year.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The dietary has been of good quality and the bedding and clothing quite satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

The new reception room and surgery have proved how necessary they were; the work there is now carried out with a great deal of comfort and satisfaction.

The modified Borstal system is carried out with success.

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been very good, and the state of the prison has been satisfactory.

The prisoners have behaved well with few exceptions. All the cases of misconduct were for idleness or slight breaches of

discipline; none was serious enough to require to be dealt with by the Visiting Committee. The offenders generally belonged to the vagrant class, whose sentences seldom exceeded a month.

There has been no escape or any attempt to escape.

Ample work has been provided for the prisoners, the chief industries being firewood-chopping, mail-bag making, coal-sack making, and gardening. Prisoners have also been employed on general repairs to the prison buildings, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

The food has been of good quality, and strict attention has been given to the approved scales of diet.

The supply of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

All stores have been supplied by the contractors satisfactorily.

The buildings and drains are in sound condition, and the water supply is good.

The appliances for extinguishing fire have been kept in good order. Fire practice has been carried out monthly.

I believe the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been strictly complied with.

Juvenile-adults.

There have been 21 juvenile-adults received during the year. Of these seven only belonged to this district; seven were apprentices on South Devon fishing smacks, committed to prison for refusing to go to sea; four were lads who had been placed out to work on farms in this locality after having been in reformatories or industrial schools; and three were soldiers of the Wiltshire Regiment, tried and sentenced by courts-martial.

Two lads with sentences of nine months each were transferred to other prisons where there are better facilities for Borstal treatment.

The seven fisher boys were certainly not of the criminal class, and it is regrettable that imprisonment appears to be the only means of punishing them for their refractory conduct as apprentices. They nearly all told the same story, that they refused to go to sea because of ill-treatment by the crews of the fishing smacks. I regarded them as frank, truthful, and honest lads, and such lads get more harm than good by being sent to prison, no matter how they may be treated whilst in custody.

Every juvenile-adult has received school instruction, and the results, considering the shortness of the terms of imprisonment, have been satisfactory. Very little could be done by the schoolmaster in the case of three illiterate brothers who were convicted of drunkenness. They were gipsies (whose parents have been many times in this prison), and, according to their own statement, they had never been to school although they had been settled for three years in one place and for two years in another.

Every lad has been carefully dealt with by the Chaplain and myself, and we have found them very respectful and attentive.

They have been put to physical drill under an officer specially selected for the duty, and whenever possible they have been employed in the prison garden.

The Borstal Committee has given careful attention to the disposal of juvenile-adults on discharge. Assistance has been

granted, and satisfactory reports have been received respecting the conduct of some of the lads since their discharge.

Tramps and Vagrants.

The number of males received into this prison during the year on conviction for begging, sleeping out, or misbehaviour as casuals in workhouses amounted to 21 per cent. of the total number of male prisoners received on summary conviction.

It is very difficult to ascertain the previous convictions against prisoners of the vagrant class. These men wander from county to county, visiting prisons and casual wards wherever they go (often pursuing their journey by railway at public expense), and many of them are unknown to police and prison officials on their arrival in fresh districts. I find that they admit having been previously in prison much more readily when questioned just before their discharge than on reception. Two men recently in custody at this prison confessed to having been imprisoned in every part of England and Wales; and in one of these cases I was able to satisfy myself as to the truth of his confession.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Knitters	—	1	1	9 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	10	—	10	140 12 6	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	1 3 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	1	—	1	25 5 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	26 11 8	
Wood-choppers	7	—	7	43 2 2	
Total	23	1	24	—	245 14 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	1	—	1	30 10 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	43 13 6	
Total	3	—	3	—	74 4 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	77 11 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	26 8 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	1	1	20 17 0	
Total	9	2	11	—	188 11 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL... ...	40	3	43	—	508 10 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year, as during former years, on Sundays and week-days, the regular services in chapel have been held, and on Sundays and the greater festivals, sermons have been preached at every service, whilst occasionally a short address has been given on a week-day. The prisoners have throughout the year behaved in an exemplary manner and have taken their part very heartily in the prayers and hymns as well as in the other parts of a chorally rendered service. I might here say that the general behaviour of the prisoners, whether in chapel or in their respective cells or whilst at work, has been very commendable, and reflects much credit upon those in authority over them.

No prisoner is either received into or discharged from the prison without being seen by the Chaplain or the Chaplain's regular assistant, except that in a few cases they paid their fines and were discharged shortly after their reception. In the cases of illness, as well as in punishment cases, I have regularly visited the prisoners daily. I did the same also to those "under observation."

I regret to say that Holy Communion was not celebrated once during the year, though frequent notice of my intention to administer it was duly given on the previous Sunday. It is true that applications were made to me by some two or three men, but by such men as would be unlikely to appreciate the privilege they sought.

Juvenile-adults have received special attention, and the Borstal Committee have met regularly and have submitted a detailed report of the work carried out in this prison. As the sentences are generally only for a few weeks' detention here, it is difficult to carry out the Borstal system of instruction efficiently.

The schoolmaster has shown a personal interest in his work and has been unremitting in his attention to his pupils.

In addition to the valuable services rendered by my friend and able assistant, Rev. Owen Jones, sermons and addresses have been delivered by the following clergy during the year :—

The Rev. Griffith Thomas, Church Defence Lecturer for this Diocese, &c.
" " W. Hilary Lewis, Diocesan Inspector of Schools.
" " D. E. Alban, } of St. Peter's Parish, Car-
" " Aldred Williams, } marthen.

The Lady Visitors who have been able to attend to the female prisoners' needs and infirmities have conscientiously done their duty, and in some cases, I hope, with permanent advantage to the prisoner.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its excellent work, and displays, if possible, greater interest than ever in the cases of prisoners on discharge. It gives me the greatest pleasure to bear my humble testimony to the efficient services rendered by this most useful society, as well as by the Lady Visitors, in their efforts to improve the future prospects of our fallen brothers and sisters.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year the health of the prisoners has been very good. There has been no infectious disease. One convicted male prisoner was removed to the asylum at Carmarthen. All prisoners were examined before being passed for labour. There was no case of suicide, no case of attempt at suicide, and no death. The food was of good quality and in only a very few cases was an increase in the quantity necessary.

The water is obtained from the town supply and is satisfactory. The heating of the prison was satisfactory. During the winter months every prisoner has an extra blanket. The ventilation of the cells and the general sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

The juvenile-adults were measured, weighed, and their family histories inquired into. Whilst there can be no doubt that the special treatment of juvenile-adults will improve their moral and physical characters, yet the periods of imprisonment of those hitherto treated have been too short for any marked improvement to be noticeable.

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison continue to be satisfactory.

The officers are firm and show good tact in dealing with prisoners. They carry out their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the reports have been very few.

The commitments to prison have been 470 males and 57

females. The daily average of prisoners for the year ending 31st March, was 30 males and 4 females.

The number of debtors received was 58 males and 1 female.

The number of remissions on part payment of fine, &c., was 11 males and 6 females.

Only two prisoners were placed in the second division.

The modified Borstal system is now in force here. Each case is dealt with by the governor, chaplain, and medical officer, and only one of the lads has been recommitted.

The improved system of teaching in association is very highly appreciated by the prisoners.

The labour carried on here is stone-breaking for the Corporation, picking oakum, fire-wood chopping, nose-bag making, and repairing sacks for private firms, making coal-sacks and hammocks for the Admiralty and mail-bags for the General Post Office.

The females do laundry work and repairing, also a little knitting and needlework.

The buildings are in good order.

The fire appliances are in good order, and the water supply is adequate.

The supply of clothing is ample, and all the contracts have been satisfactorily carried out.

The progressive stage system works well.

The new rules for remission of sentence seem to work well.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is still doing very useful work. Every assistance has been received, in dealing with prisoners on discharge, from the chaplain and lady visitor.

The rules have been strictly carried out, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers, &c. ...	3	—	3	58 17 6	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	2	2	17 10 0	
Nosebag makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	3 15 3	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	2 6 6	
Sack-makers and menders ...	3	—	3	74 7 6	
Stone-breakers	5	—	5	9 3 0	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	15 11 0	
Total	19	2	21	—	181 10 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Labourers	1	—	1	41 8 4	
Total	1	—	1	—	41 8 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of Building work of any kind).	3	1	4	67 17 0	
Washers	—	1	1	27 15 0	
Total	5	2	7	—	158 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	—	2		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL ...	30	4	34	—	381 3 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The number of prisoners for instruction has been very small, but the schoolmaster has been very successful in some cases which I should have thought hopeless.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed. An address is almost invariably given each day. The singing is of varied quality, but, as a rule, hearty and enthusiastic.

Prisoners on reception and discharge and sick and under punishment or report have been duly visited. There has not been any case of disrespect to myself or my colleagues. Many of the prisoners are personal friends of mine.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society works smoothly. It

will be seen from our report that we are economical to the verge of parsimony. The Lady Visitor is an ideal one.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

One death occurred during the year—the patient being an old man worn out and neglected, who succumbed to kidney disease five days after admission.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception and also on their discharge.

The food supplied has been in every way satisfactory, and the water-supply is now excellent.

The ventilation and warming of the prison have been satisfactory, and the sanitary arrangements are in good working order.

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison has been good, and the conduct of the officers of the staff is very satisfactory. Their punctuality and regularity in the discharge of their duties leaves nothing to be desired.

The prisoners, both convict and local, have been well-behaved in general. There has only been one case of insubordination entailing the use of the cat. There have, however, been three attempts at suicide, two of which were genuine.

The number of juvenile-adults who have passed through this prison during the year includes many who had only very short sentences. Of the total number (45), 16 were transferred to Borstal and Wormwood Scrubs, 15 returned to their homes, and 14 were assisted by the local Borstal Committee, of whom one has been reconvicted.

The committals for vagrancy are very few. Many that would fall under that class are committed for workhouse offences. Vagrancy is, however, on the increase in this county.

Very few offenders have been placed in the second division, though the percentage of star class to other local prisoners is large.

The orders for the Post Office and other Government departments have been the mainstay of the manufactures. Wood chopping, never an active industry here, has had to be abandoned,

as the vibration was too severe for the building (the old hospital) where alone it can be carried on.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order. They will shortly be fitted with instantaneous couplings, so as to be on the same system as the town fire brigade.

The supply of water is sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been well and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system is entirely carried out. When the new room is ready for school purposes, associated labour can be fully and unintermittently granted.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The course of training for probationary officers, with the recently added instruction in "ju-jitsu," is I think very complete. I have occasionally received testimony to the efficiency of those officers after their transfer, and have heard of an instance of "ju-jitsu" being satisfactorily put into practice; and this is probably not infrequent in other prisons.

The class of officer now entering maintains the good standard of recent years. With scarcely an exception they give very earnest attention to instruction, studying in their spare hours, so as to pass their frequent written examinations creditably, and to qualify in "first aid," in which they always prove themselves well equipped with practical knowledge.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN MANUFACTURES:									
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34	14	3			
Coir ballers, &c.	33	—	33	10	19	1			
Hammock makers	1	—	1	10	5	0			
Knitters	1	—	1	7	16	6			
Mail-bag makers	108	—	108	916	13	9			
Needleworkers	10	—	10	32	13	0			
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	1	18	9			
Sack makers and mender-...	16	—	16	212	6	0			
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24	15	10			
Tailors, &c.	21	—	21	259	11	3			
Total	199	—	199	—			1,511	13	5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:									
Carpenters	1	—	1	52	3	4			
Labourers	8	—	8	250	8	0			
Total	9	—	9	—			302	11	4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:									
Bakers	1	—	1	31	6	0			
Cooks	5	—	5	156	10	0			
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	17	—	17	266	1	0			
Gardeners	5	—	5	78	5	0			
Stokers	1	—	1	23	9	6			
Washers	12	—	12	281	14	0			
Total	41	—	41	—			837	5	6
NON-EFFECTIVE:									
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	—	14						
Not told off at unlocking ...	7	—	7						
Sick	4	—	4						
Under punishment	1	—	1						
Total	26	—	26						
GRAND TOTAL	275	—	275	—			2,651	10	3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and weekday services have been duly conducted, also an address given in the middle of the week as a rule. The usual services with sermon have marked Christmas Day and Good Friday. The prisoners, as a whole, seem to take interest in the services, and to appreciate them, and their general conduct has been good.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated on all great festivals, and at other times. The total number of Communions made during the above-mentioned period is 49. The outward demeanour of those who have been admitted left nothing to be desired, and of the reality of their good intention I have no doubt whatever.

The Bishop of Colchester has administered Confirmation on two occasions ; on May 9th to four prisoners, and on March 9th to five prisoners, one of whom received conditional baptism. Of the earnestness and careful attention and sincere purpose of the men I personally prepared I am fully satisfied. By your permission the Star Class Church of England prisoners and choir attended the service on March 9th, and received a wholesome object lesson in practical religion, which I have reason to know was not lost.

Special Advent addresses were given by the Rev. Ernest Wootton, Assistant Priest in the parish of Springfield. Thanks are due to the clergy of the parish, and especially to Canon Lake, of Chelmsford, for kind help on several occasions.

With your consent, arrangements have been concluded for a special mission to be conducted by an experienced Missioner in Holy Orders in September of this year.

I have received many spontaneous expressions of thanks for my ministrations from prisoners on transfer or discharge. Coming at a time when nothing is to be gained by such, one can but feel that there is a genuine ring about them.

The daily routine of the Chaplain's department has been carried out in obedience to the Standing Orders in every particular.

I have kept up a constant round of visitation from cell to cell, and with but few exceptions my visits have been well received.

The secular and religious books in the cells have been carefully inspected by me from time to time, and on the whole they have been kept in good condition and well treated.

The new regulation admitting of school in association for local prisoners has been a great help in imparting knowledge. I am satisfied that the schoolmasters have fulfilled their duties with painstaking regularity.

I have delivered the usual lectures to the officers under probation, and have also seen each one privately, and satisfied myself as to the sense of responsibility of his position.

I have co-operated with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the careful and quiet work it is doing. My thanks are due to the Church Army for the noble way in which it has responded to my frequent appeals by letter on behalf of the wives and children of the convicts serving separate confinement at this prison.

To the juvenile-adults, when the number warranted, I have delivered a lecture upon the "Cigarette Peril," and have read selected passages from the books chosen for the purpose.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been very good. The cases of severe illness have been few in number. Four cases of urethral stricture have been operated upon in the hospital.

There have been two deaths only during the year, one of which was due to an epileptic fit.

There has been no epidemic illness and only one case of zymotic disease has occurred—a case of measles.

The sanitary arrangements have been frequently and carefully inspected, they have at all times been found to be in excellent order. The water supply to the prison also has been good.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on reception before being passed for any labour.

The juvenile-adults have received careful attention.

There has been one case only of a weak-minded prisoner.

There have been three cases of attempted suicide.

DERBY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

With two exceptions, the conduct of the officers has been good, and their duties generally performed to my satisfaction.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape; no suicide or attempt at suicide during the year.

Male prisoners have been employed at coal sack making and hammock making for Admiralty, making mailbags and labels for General Post Office, at firewood-chopping, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, untarred rope teasing, and making list rugs.

Female prisoners were employed at needlework, knitting, and laundrywork; and both males and females on repairs to prison clothing, bedding, &c.

The whole of the available ground within the prison walls has been cultivated, and proved of great service in victualling the prison.

The careful separation of the various classes of prisoners has been carried out daily at chapel, exercise, and work.

Contractors' supplies generally have been good and punctually delivered.

The clothing, bedding, and furniture have all been good and sufficient.

The state and condition of the buildings, fences, &c. is good.

Naked lights have been removed from all cells in "D" wing, and replaced by outside incandescent gas lights. This has caused a great improvement in lighting. A new altar in the Chapel is much appreciated, and an addition to the number of gated cells has proved a great convenience.

All the above, together with the maintenance of the prison buildings generally, have been satisfactorily carried out by means of prison labour.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements are all in good order. The fire appliances are well kept, and officers are instructed in the use of them. There is at all times a plentiful supply of water.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do an excellent work.

Capt. Arthur Hanson, of the Church Army, held an 8 days' Mission, from Feb. 2nd to Feb. 9th, with good results; and Col. Coulson gave an address to juvenile-adults which was much appreciated.

The Visiting Committee take an active interest in the work and management of the prison; and the Lady Visitors continue to carry out their duties with great zeal.

The operation of the changes in the system effected by the Prison Act of 1898, *e.g.*, the triple division of offenders, the power to earn remission, and the provision for part payment of fines, have been most beneficial and greatly appreciated by prisoners; and the recent extension of power to earn remission to prisoners sentenced to upwards of 1 month's imprisonment has proved a great incentive to industry and good conduct.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

One capital sentence has been carried out during the year.

The Progressive Stage system has been fully carried out and the rules and regulations have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN MANUFACTURES:									
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	5	—	5	9	7	6			
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35	4	3			
Carpenters	1	—	1	24	6	6			
Hammock makers	2	—	2	71	15	0			
Knitters	—	6	6	42	16	8			
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15	13	0			
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	95	15	10			
Mat and rug makers ...	27	—	27	17	8	9			
Needleworkers	—	6	6	72	3	3			
Oakum pickers	2	—	2	10	16	0			
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	20	4	24	17	7	5			
Sack makers and menders ...	14	—	14	106	8	0			
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	25	2	8			
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	53	3	7			
Wood-choppers	30	—	30	304	0	0			
Total	118	16	134	—			901	8	5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	1	—	1	24 10 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	25 10 0	
Labourers	7	—	7	205 13 1	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	45 12 11	
Total	10	—	10	—	301 6 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	2	16	250 8 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	93 16 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	7 16 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	10	10	234 15 0	
Total	26	12	38	—	704 3 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	3	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	2	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	15	5	20		
Sick	5	—	5		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	34	10	44		
GRAND TOTAL ...	188	38	226	—	1,906 17 5

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services on Sundays and week days in chapel have been conducted throughout the year without any break. As in previous years, the Rev. F. P. Downman, Diocesan Organizing Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, gave a series of addresses in Lent. My assistant, the Rev. W. R. Johnson, and the clergy of St. Thomas', Derby, have also rendered valuable help in the discharge of my duties. In February this year a mission took place; unfortunately I was away at the time on sick leave, but I have reason to believe from the reports which reached me that the addresses of the Missioner, Captain A. Hanson, of the Church Army, made a deep impression on the men. The conduct of prisoners at the services and the hearty way in which

the majority of them join in the responses and singing are worth noting.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge. Special cases, and all those undergoing long sentences, have been regularly visited. Special attention has been given to juvenile-adults; the large majority of these were under short sentences, but in the case of those serving a longer period there was, in many instances, a marked improvement—moral, mental, and physical. The sick and those under punishment have received attention.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have conscientiously carried out their duties. The instruction of the men and juvenile-adults has been in association, and this has proved quite satisfactory.

The lady visitors have done excellent work in the female prison, and many women have been assisted by them on discharge. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has also, through its agent, Mr. Williams, been instrumental in befriending a large number of men.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No case of infectious disease has occurred during the year, and there has been no death beyond an execution for wilful murder.

No suicidal attempt has been made.

All prisoners are duly examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

A few prisoners have had extra allowances for debility and special reasons.

Ventilation, temperature, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

DEVIZES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good, and there has been an entire absence of any grave breach of prison rules.

The discipline has so far as possible been well maintained.

There has been no escape, or attempt at escape, no epidemic or case of death during the year.

Remission of sentence under the new Act is a great incentive to industry and a deterrent to misconduct.

The carrying out of the principles laid down for the treatment of juveniles and juvenile-adults have been, so far as practicable, strictly carried out. The average number of juveniles for the past year has happily been much lower than in the preceding year, and the transferring of juvenile-adults with a sentence of

over three months to a collecting prison, has reduced the benefits of physical training somewhat to those remaining, as the average number is very low, and the sentences very short, and altogether inadequate to become efficient in drill.

So far as known, there has been no case of re-committal of juveniles, and only three out of 41 juvenile-adults.

The opportunity to earn money by trial prisoners has generally been accepted. By several it has been used for the purpose of employing "dock counsel" in their defence, also for the purposes of meals and newspapers. Debtors, too, invariably endeavour to earn as much as possible by their industry.

There has been a slight increase during the year of prisoners released on part payment of fine, &c., over the preceding year, viz., eight as to seven.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

Hard labour of the first stage has been carried out, as heretofore, by making Admiralty coal sacks, breaking stone for local authorities, sawing wood for War Department, and oakum picking, the latter employment having been reduced as far as possible. Prisoners in other stages have been employed at hammock making, making mail-bags, bag mouths, and labels for the General Post Office; chopping wood, tailoring, oakum picking, repairing books, clothing, bedding, furniture and utensils, cleaning, gardening, building work, and at washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department.

The condition of the prison walls and buildings generally is satisfactory. Several improvements have been made in the female prison, viz., observation cell, scullery, and officers' bedrooms. A new execution shed has also been made.

The fire appliances are all in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The dietaries have been good and sufficient with few exceptions.

The supplies from contractors have been good, and punctually delivered.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its good work in trying to help all such cases as are believed to be worthy.

The rules for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been duly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	10 13 6	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 19 9	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	25 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	33	—	33	349 14 2	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Needleworkers	—	1	1	15 11 0	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	3 11 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	4	—	4	74 5 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	18 7 0	
Stone-breakers	5	—	5	19 0 8	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	38 17 6	
Washers (not including Prison service).	2	—	2	46 13 0	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	40 19 0	
Total	59	1	60	—	677 11 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	54 10 0	
Total	2	—	2	—	54 10 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 2 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	1	9	139 19 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	31 2 0	
Washers	1	1	2	23 6 6	
Total	15	2	17	—	318 15 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Total	6	1	7		
GRAND TOTAL	82	4	86	—	1,050 17 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My duties as Chaplain have been regularly discharged. Services have been duly held twice on Sundays, and sermons preached at both services. The Holy Communion has been celebrated on all great festivals, and at other times. Addresses have been given at

the morning service on Saints' Days. In Holy Week I gave a short address every morning. Sermons have occasionally been preached by some of the local clergy and the Salisbury diocesan missioner. The Church Army held an eight days' mission, and the addresses given by Captain Lloyd in the chapel were listened to with marked attention.

I have visited all prisoners regularly on reception and discharge, also those under punishment, and the sick. All others have been visited at short intervals.

The few juveniles and juvenile-adults have been visited daily. I have daily inspected their progress in school work, and have given them occasional lectures and readings.

I cannot speak too highly of the work of the lady visitors, by whom interest is taken in prisoners not only while undergoing their sentence but after discharge. The quarterly meetings held at the prison by the lady visitors and myself are very helpful as a means of arranging and discussing the work to be done.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners for the year ending March 31st, 1908, has been very good.

There has been no epidemic, no death, and no suicide.

No prisoners have been released on medical grounds.

Six cases of insanity have been certified, five males and one female.

The dietary has been good and sufficient, and the complaints as to food have been infrequent and usually unfounded.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception and discharge and their tasks graduated to their health and physical condition.

The sanitation, ventilation, and warming of the prison have been satisfactory throughout, and the health of the prison staff has been extremely good.

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The part payment of fines is carefully explained to every prisoner on reception, and although 111 have had the option of a fine, ten only availed themselves of the privilege.

Associated labour has been carried out daily throughout the year as successfully as heretofore. The conduct of the party has been uniformly good. Now and then a troublesome man may be inclined to "show off," but the silent example around of industry and good order usually corrects any exhibition of this sort.

The same class of labour has been followed as in previous years

and a large number of bags for the General Post Office, and stores for the Admiralty have been manufactured and dispatched. I am glad to say that oakum picking has been very little resorted to.

The number of females received has been 63 and the daily average five.

There were 88 debtors (of whom 24 paid their debt) committed during the year from the County Court district allocated to this prison. In the previous year the numbers respectively were 126 received, of whom 36 paid debt. The usual detention is 30 days.

The ability to earn remission continues to be greatly appreciated, and undoubtedly encourages good conduct and good work. The privilege has been extended during the past year and now embraces all prisoners whose sentence exceeds one month.

Sixteen juvenile-adults have been received, and the daily average has been one. It is satisfactory to think that this class of prisoner is likely to decrease by the operation of the "Probation of Offenders' Act," which wisely allows committing authorities to bind over young persons and thus keep them from prison experience.

The "Star class" still continues to exercise its excellent purpose; it was the earliest attempt to prevent moral contamination in prison. It has been an unqualified success and remains to-day one of the very best of our prison classifications.

The triple division of offenders introduced in 1898 is rarely used by magistrates in this district. It may be they know that a sentence of hard labour is humanely applied, and see no reason for reducing its punitive effect.

The conduct and bearing of the officers has been excellent. They are an object lesson to those they command, and exert an excellent influence.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, 33 have been punished as compared with 26 in the previous year. The knowledge that dietary punishment will be supplemented by the loss of remission marks is a powerful factor for good, and to order "cell labour only" for a time is almost as efficacious—the combination is excellent.

The roads and buildings are in excellent condition.

The prison garden has yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables, all of which have been used in the prison dietary.

There have been no births, suicides, executions, escapes, or attempts to escape during the year.

One prisoner died from phthisis of long standing.

The fire appliances are all in good order. Fire practice has been regularly held and several officers have received instruction.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been of good quality and promptly delivered.

The progressive stage system has been fully carried out, and all the rules and regulations complied with.

I am indebted to the members of the Visiting Committee for their constant support in carrying out my duties.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	16 4 2	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 2 0	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	16 10 0	
Knitters	2	—	2	9 18 0	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	46 17 0	
Mail-bag makers	37	—	37	382 8 9	
Needleworkers	1	1	2	22 9 8	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	3 3 11	
Sack makers and menders...	11	—	11	112 10 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	15 16 2	
Tailors, &c	2	—	2	44 13 9	
Wood-choppers	6	—	6	18 0 7	
Total	79	1	80	—	723 14 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	45 18 9	
Labourers	6	—	6	147 0 0	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	48 6 7	
Total	8	—	8	—	241 5 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	1	12	188 7 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	41 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	2	2	4	82 8 6	
Total	21	3	24	—	461 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	7	1	8		
GRAND TOTAL ...	115	5	120	—	1,426 7 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been carried on as usual, and the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

All the prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, and regularly and systematically visited in their cells.

The sick in the infirmary as well as all punishment cases have been visited daily with special attention.

The schoolmaster has been diligent in his work, and I have given frequent supervision and visitation.

Captain March, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission, June 9th—16th inclusive, and his ministrations were appreciated, especially his talks with the prisoners in their cells.

In January the choir of the parish church (St. Peter's) came on Sunday afternoon and sang carols, which were very much appreciated by the prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has rendered useful assistance to the cases brought forward by me.

The lady visitors have done useful work in the female department.

The following clergy have given addresses :—The Reverends H. H. Skinner, A. W. Bull, J. Lynes, E. C. Leslie, R. C. Marriott, Bayton Smith, R. B. Godden, J. L. Leatherside, R. Hill, E. A. S. Gell, and E. R. Henslow.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been good; there has been no epidemic, no suicide, no attempt at suicide; one death from phthisis contracted before admission.

All prisoners are carefully examined when admitted.

The dietary and bedding are ample and good.

The ventilation, the sanitary arrangements, and the temperature of the prison are satisfactory.

Two prisoners have been sent to the county asylum.

DURHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good on the whole. There is no doubt that the power to earn remission is a powerful incentive to industry and good behaviour, and the extension of the rule to one-sixth remission in sentences of over one month has materially reduced reports, and consequently punishments.

There was no escape or attempt to escape, and no suicide.

There was one case of corporal punishment.

Three hundred and sixteen prisoners were, after careful enquiry, placed in the star class.

The number of convicted prisoners sentenced to be placed in the second division has been 55 males and 14 females only, out of a grand total of 6,694 males and 2,066 females. These figures suggest that the power to classify prisoners, as provided by section 6 of the Prison Act, 1898, is not always present to the mind of the committing courts.

Part payment of fines and costs reached a total of 234.

Male prisoners have been employed at stone-breaking, wood chopping, oakum picking, coal-sack making, ship fender making, mail-bag making, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, knitting, carpentry, joinery, and smithing, &c., &c.; female prisoners at various needlework, knitting, and laundry work.

Juvenile-adults. — I have little to add to my previous reports on this class. The modified Borstal system is in full operation, and before long it will be developed by the erection of carpenters' and bricklayers' shops. They form a large class—the total number placed therein reached 814, which gave a daily average of 66. Very special attention is paid to them irrespective of length of sentence; they are personally interviewed and admonished by the Chaplain and myself. Weekly lectures and addresses are given to them. This is a special feature here, and, I believe, conduces to the moral improvement of the lads as much as anything. The Chaplain has been instrumental in getting a good supply of lecturers, and in the event of any difficulty is always ready himself to speak to them, with great acceptance. Mr. Holmes, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society's agent, has given five addresses of a very helpful and profitable character. The statistics of this class show a very large proportion of sentences of one month and under, and while little can be done in the time, the very special attention paid to them at the interviews on admission and discharge, &c., together with the efforts made to place them in employment on release, has, I have good reason to believe, been productive of much fruit. Ten of these short sentence cases were recently discharged, and it was gratifying to learn later that employment of various kinds was found for eight of them by one of the several agents who so kindly take up the after-care of the lads. The Borstal Committee here is doing a splendid work. All its members are most zealous and painstaking to do the best for the cases on discharge. They have personally interviewed all the prisoners with sentences of one month and upwards, and greatly exerted themselves to place many of them in employment immediately on release. This, together with the after-care of voluntary agents in several towns which commit to Durham Prison, should—and, I believe, does—go far to prevent many of these cases from relapsing into criminal habits.

Statistics of this class in brief:—

629 were received with sentences of 1 month and under.
185 „ „ „ over 1 month.

Of the former, 248 are known to be doing well, and 99 were handed to friends, &c., of whom no unfavourable report has since been received. Of the latter, 90 are doing well, and 21 were given over to the care of friends—a satisfactory result, considering the class of lads dealt with.

The lady visitors visit the female prisoners weekly and take special interest in their work. Several lectures have been given to female prisoners through their kindly interest.

The fire appliances are in good order and the supply of water sufficient, and we have direct telephone communication with the fire station.

The contractors' supplies, on the whole, have been satisfactory.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store, has been sufficient.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is well managed and does excellent work. The agents, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, are very zealous and earnest workers, and keep themselves in constant touch with police court missionaries and other benevolent agents who are willing to take up the after-care of discharged prisoners in towns distant from Durham.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the YEAR ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN MANUFACTURES:—									
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35	4	3			
Brush and mop makers ...	2	—	2	8	7	11			
Carpenters	1	—	1	35	7	3			
Coir pickers	1	—	1	11	1	7			
Knitters	7	47	54	313	9	2			
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31	6	0			
Mail-bag makers	54	—	54	265	12	11			
Needleworkers	—	18	18	174	19	3			
Oakum pickers	33	—	33	20	0	0			
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	91	—	91	22	10	0			
Sack makers and menders ...	23	—	23	348	9	7			
Ship-fender makers	81	—	81	153	0	0			
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	107	3	10			
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	26	0	4			
Stone-breakers	35	—	35	87	0	0			
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	228	0	0			
Weavers (all branches) ...	40	—	40	147	19	3			
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	6	7	0			
Total	391	65	456	—			2,021	18	4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:—									
Bricklayers	1	—	1	39	2	6			
Carpenters	1	—	1	39	2	6			
Labourers	5	—	5	117	7	6			
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	31	6	0			
Total	8	—	8	—			226	18	6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	187 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	24	6	30	469 10 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	78 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	46 19 0	
Stokers	4	2	6	140 17 0	
Washers	—	23	23	539 18 6	
Total	42	32	74	—	1,525 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	21	1	22		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	6	5	11		
Not told off at unlocking ...	47	13	60		
Sick	7	5	12		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	82	24	106		
GRAND TOTAL	523	121	644	—	3,774 14 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been duly conducted throughout the the year without a single omission. Daily morning prayers have been said with an address on Thursdays, Saints' Days, and Holy Days; on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

There have been six celebrations of the Holy Communion.

Captain Brazier, of the Church Army, held an eight-day mission from February 2nd to February 9th, and his practical addresses were productive of much good.

On February 20th Canon Body gave a very powerful and helpful address to the officers and prison workers in general on "Conscience and duty." All the officers were present with their wives, with the exception of those on duty, the lady visitors and members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

I have again the pleasure of acknowledging, with deep gratitude, the kind help received from the clergy of Durham and neighbourhood. We are indebted to them for 22 excellent sermons, carefully prepared, and highly adapted for the congregation.

The reverent behaviour, the keen attention, and the hearty manner in which the prisoners join in the prayers and responses have been highly commented on by all the clergy who have taken part in our services.

The number of prisoners receiving school instruction has increased this year, and the progress made is higher. This speaks well for the zeal and efficiency of the teaching staff.

Some juvenile-adults were received that could neither read nor write, but on their discharge they had a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Each prisoner is visited on reception and discharge, daily when under punishment, and once a month during imprisonment. The hospitals are visited daily, and a short service held three times a week. It is during these visits that I get into close touch with the prisoners; they are, as a rule, very open-hearted, and frankly disclose their habits and manner of life, and I make the best of the opportunity to try and teach them how to strengthen the weak part of their characters. The great majority attribute their downfall to drink. My visits to the "star" prisoners always inspire me with hope and encouragement, for among them I find real reformation. It is a very common thing to hear them express a wish that they had been sent to prison years before, as it would have spared them a great deal of misery and suffering. That many of them live up to their promise after their discharge is evident from the number of letters which I receive. I always receive a hearty welcome on my visits.

The library is in an efficient condition. We have a good selection of books. "Imprisonment without books would be terrible," said a prisoner to me on one of my visits. "They are the good companions of my solitariness." The little book "A Healthy Home and How to Keep It" is very much appreciated, and many of the prisoners declare their intention of buying a copy on their discharge.

Much time is devoted to the juvenile-adults. Their number has greatly increased this year; they are of a very low class, many of them the offspring of careless and drunken parents, left to fight for themselves from childhood—a great number totally illiterate, failures as regards the moral discipline of outside agencies. Taking this into consideration, I think that the year's work among them is very creditable. The number of juvenile-adults received during the year was 814; out of that number 338 are reported as doing well; 120 were handed over to friends, and of whom no unfavourable reports have been received. Of the residue, some have been lost sight of, some rearrested.

The Borstal Committee are indefatigable in their efforts to help, constantly interviewing the lads and corresponding with employers of labour, whose sympathy with the work has been enlisted, and work is found for almost every deserving case, and this at a time when depression of trade is very keenly felt in our northern district.

Lectures are given weekly, and here again I am very greatly indebted to the clergy and laity for coming so readily to give such periodical and helpful addresses, calculated to inspire the lads with a determination to live better and more useful lives.

I have no hesitation in saying that many a juvenile-adult will

be ever thankful that such a system as the Borstal system has been introduced into the prison service, for it has been the means of lifting them up from a life of degradation and vice, and making them useful citizens.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its good work. No deserving case is allowed to go unhelped. All cases are considered by the committee, who meet weekly at the prison. Our agents, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, are discharging their duties to the satisfaction of every one. And the work done for the society by the clergy, Church Army, police court missionaries, and members of the police force is worthy of all praise.

The refuge for female prisoners, under the charge of Mrs. Holmes, has been doing good work. During the year 35 females were lodged there and kept for various periods, so that the committee might find suitable employment for them ; 19 are doing well.

The lady visitors visit the prison three or four times a week and interview the prisoners recommended for their consideration. All deserving cases have been helped in various ways. I cannot speak too highly of the good work done by them. They also have provided 10 very helpful and instructive lectures for the female prisoners.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. There has been no infectious disease.

There have been no cases of suicide, or even attempts.

All prisoners for hard labour are stripped and examined before being passed.

The dietary and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient.

The ventilation and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. Attention has been given to the heating, and the prison has been maintained at as uniform a temperature as possible.

The progress in the "juvenile-adult system," especially the physical drill, in my opinion is satisfactory, and likely to be of much benefit.

EXETER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory and the discipline has been well maintained during the past twelve months.

The changes brought about by the Prison Act, 1898, have continued to work well. The privilege of release on part payment of fine is explained to all to whom it applies, but it is seldom taken advantage of at this prison. The power to earn remission has always been greatly appreciated, and as by the new rules the privilege has been extended to all prisoners whose sentence exceeds one month, a very large proportion will now have this

incentive to good conduct and industry, and it will certainly contribute largely towards the maintenance of order, and cannot but have good results.

The rules for the treatment of juvenile-adults under the modified Borstal system have been strictly carried out, and the chairman of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the local Borstal Committee take a great interest in the work. The chief difficulties we have to contend with are short sentences and finding employment immediately on discharge, and sometimes the lads themselves create a further difficulty by refusing at the last moment to be removed from their surroundings. Notwithstanding these difficulties and discouragements good work has been done, and there is no doubt that the special care and attention that is being paid to this particular class of prisoner cannot fail to save a considerable number from a career of crime.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, and the prisoners generally have been well behaved. There has been no escape or attempt to escape during the year.

Male prisoners have been employed at the following industries :— Coal-sack making, wood chopping and oakum picking for first stage prisoners ; mail-bag making, nose-bag making, coir brush making, mat making, leather glove making, cotton sorting, knitting, tailoring, hammock making, &c. ; and the female prisoners at laundry work, sewing, and knitting.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in good order. Ten cottages for warders' quarters are being erected.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and the water supply is adequate.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of, or reported to, the Commissioners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is doing valuable work.

The lady visitors take great interest in the female prisoners, and addresses to female prisoners have been regularly given throughout the year on useful secular subjects.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	26 6 1	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Brush and mop makers ...	1	—	1	10 11 6	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Cotton sorters, &c.	37	—	37	4 11 3	
Hammock makers, &c. ...	6	—	6	78 10 0	
Knitters	3	2	5	27 19 6	
Mail-bag makers	67	—	67	617 0 10	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	10	—	10	34 12 11	
Needleworkers	2	—	2	42 0 10	
Nosebag makers	3	—	3	4 18 4	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	9 17 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	8	—	8	60 2 6	
Tailors, &c.	10	—	10	190 8 9	
Wood-choppers	12	—	12	54 4 7	
Total	170	2	172	—	1,196 8 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	30 12 6	
Labourers	2	—	2	64 13 9	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	44 13 2	
Total	4	—	4	—	139 19 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	165 15 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	46 12 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	7	7	164 15 6	
Total	19	8	27	—	557 2 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	2	10		
Sick	8	—	8		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	21	2	23		
GRAND TOTAL ...	214	12	226	—	1,893 9 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual routine of duties belonging to this department has been regularly carried out in accordance with instructions. All prisoners have been visited upon reception and discharge; applications and punishment cases have received attention. Cellular visitation is systematically conducted. The sick in hospital have been seen daily.

The Sunday and week-day services have been carried on as usual. During the year the Holy Communion has been celebrated on seven occasions. Daily service has been held in the hospital.

The Church Army conducted an eight days' mission last January in the prison. The missioner, Captain Lloyd, gave eloquent and forceful addresses and interviewed those prisoners in their cells who made application to see him. I am of opinion that a mission, such as this, is distinctly helpful to the Chaplain's work.

With your consent and by permission of the vicar, the Rev. J. H. Prince, the choir of St. Thomas' Church, in this city, rendered appropriate festival music in the chapel on the Sunday after Christmas. Their kindness in coming was evidently much appreciated.

The conduct of the prisoners in the chapel has been good. The singing is hearty and congregational.

I have to thank the Rev. Heber Browne, D.D., Diocesan Missioner, for giving a course of addresses on week-day mornings during Lent. The Bishop of the Diocese has kindly promised to preach on Good Friday afternoon. Among other clergy to whom I am indebted for sermons are the Rev. R. H. Couchman, Principal of the Diocesan Training College, and the Rev. Walker King.

I believe that the work of the schoolmaster and his assistant is well and carefully done. Instruction is regularly given. Good progress is frequently made, especially perhaps among the convicts who are here doing their term of separate confinement. The library books are in good order, clean, and well-bound; and there is a considerable variety of literature.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been continuing its operations and now has every opportunity of extending them. In order to bring its claims more clearly before the County of Devon, from which our cases mostly come, as well as to remind the city of Exeter of the importance of this charity, Sir Robt. Newman, Bart., the President, issued in December a special appeal for more generous support. His efforts have met with considerable response. Whereas, during 1907, subscriptions and donations only totalled to £70, approximately £100 has been already received during this year, chiefly consisting of new annual subscriptions, in response to the appeal. Where lack of funds has hitherto been an obstacle in seeing a man or woman given an absolutely fresh start, we are now better prepared to help.

Recently the committee have appointed Miss Saisle, of Barley House, to serve on the ladies' sub-committee for the purpose of visiting female prisoners with reference to their prospects on discharge. We may congratulate ourselves upon obtaining the kind services of one who has already obtained valuable experience by visiting the workhouse.

Miss Geare continues to give her instructive lectures on "Domestic Economy" to the women every fortnight.

We are indebted to Mrs. Kekewich and Mrs. Hardinge for their kind help in discharging the duties of lady visitors to the female prison.

Only 38 offenders treated under the modified Borstal system have served their imprisonment here during the year. Practically two-thirds of these have come in with short sentences of one month or less. Such short periods are of little avail for bringing any reformative influence to bear upon them. Lectures have been given as opportunity occurs, and offenders in this class have been carefully visited. Frequently a member of the Borstal Committee interviews them while serving their imprisonment and endeavours to enter into the difficulties of their particular case and find a solution for it. When their prospects of getting an honest livelihood on discharge are not good, we have frequently sent them to our sea agent at Cardiff with a view to their starting a sea career. Several have been satisfactorily dealt with in this way.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no case of suicide, but there was one attempt of a very determined character by a prisoner who was sent to Broadmoor.

One convicted prisoner was insane on admission and was removed to the asylum.

There has been no death and there has been no epidemic.

All the prisoners were examined before being passed for labour.

The dietary and bedding have been found sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory, and the temperature throughout the prison uniformly maintained.

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the offences against discipline have not been of a serious character.

Thirty-three prisoners, representing approximately a daily average of two, have been dealt with under the modified Borstal system for juvenile-adult prisoners. Thirty-one of these were sentenced to a month and under, many coming for five, seven, and 14 days for breaches of bye-laws. These lads, who are not really criminal, are, owing to the short time they are in prison, a difficult class on which to make much impression for good, either morally or

physically. The influence of their homes is generally bad, and as they invariably return home their future life does not appear to have much chance of being a useful one. Everything, however, that is possible is done, by drilling them daily, to improve them physically, and they generally gain weight while in prison. They are admonished and encouraged to do better, and on their discharge the clergyman of their parish takes an interest in them, and reports in many cases that the lads have profited by their stay here.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The men have been fully employed in making bags for the General Post Office, clothing for this and other prisons, and in the service of the prison, such employments, among others, consisting of baking, cooking, washing, gardening, &c. The state and condition of the buildings are satisfactory, and the appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order. There is also an adequate supply of water. The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	3	—	3	2 6 9	
Mail-bag makers	28	—	28	297 17 4	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	5 10 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	5	—	5	93 18 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	22 4 9	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	43 17 3	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	10 16 6	
Total	47	—	47	—	476 10 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	6	—	6	134 0 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	32 3 8	
Total	7	—	7	—	166 3 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	72 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	—	7	112 18 6	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	1	—	1	21 10 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	7	—	7	147 9 0	
Total	19	—	19	—	409 11 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	—	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	—	5		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	15	—	15		
GRAND TOTAL	88	—	88	—	1,052 5 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

As acting Chaplain I regret the circumstances under which I am making this report. The late Chaplain, the Rev. James Hughes Owen, died on the 25th day of March, and I have performed the duties since.

The education of the prisoners has been duly carried out under the rules laid down, and many have profited considerably by the teaching.

Matins has been conducted daily in the chapel, and on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday two services have been held and a sermon preached at each. The prisoners have been most attentive in chapel and respectful when visited.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, and as Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Chaplain with the Governor as a sub-committee, have given such help to needy prisoners as seemed desirable. The prisoners in hospital and under punishment have been visited daily, and frequent visits have been made to the prisoners in their cells, and special attention paid to the juvenile-adults. During the year an address on "Temperance" has been given to the prisoners by Alderman James Fielding, of this city.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. There have been no outbreaks of infectious disease.

There has been no suicide or attempted suicide. The rule of examining all prisoners before allotting their tasks has been

observed. The food has been examined from time to time and found to be of good quality ; the bedding has been ample. The prison is now excellently ventilated, and the new system of drainage is admirable. The new bath rooms will be a very great improvement when completed.

The heating apparatus in the wing has been in working and the temperature of the cells has been very constant.

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison during the past year has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and they have discharged their duties in a zealous, tactful, and humane manner.

The prisoners have been well-behaved with few exceptions—idleness at oakum picking being almost invariably the cause of complaint, and of those reported for this offence it has been observed that the vagrant class of prisoner has greatly predominated.

One prisoner of the first division and one of the second division were received.

Only nine prisoners availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining their release by the payment of the alternative fine, either wholly or in part. The system is explained to all the prisoners received to whom it applies, and of those who remained in custody it would appear that they were unable rather than unwilling to comply with its terms.

The power to earn remission of sentence is keenly appreciated, and I believe it to be a strong inducement to good conduct.

Associated labour has been regularly carried out, the conduct exhibited showing the appreciation of the privilege. It doubtless acts as a stimulus to industry as well as an incentive to better behaviour.

There have been 10 juvenile-adult prisoners committed to this prison during the year. Three have come under my personal observation. One of them was an emaciated youth, whose sentence was only 21 days. In his case little could be done. He belongs to the city of Hereford, and on his discharge went to his parents. I have observed him engaged, in sundry ways, at odd jobs of work. He has been unable to procure permanent employment, although he has tried for different places. I have endeavoured to encourage him to continue to do right, and, so far, he has not lapsed into crime.

The other two cases have turned out well. As a result of the modified Borstal system, marked improvement took place in their appearance, manner, and speech. I have received a report from the late employer of one of these lads, saying that since discharge he has been in steady work and has behaved himself in a proper manner and is doing well. I formed the opinion that both of these young

men will do well, and I shall be greatly surprised if either of them again falls into crime.

In another case into which I have enquired, I hear from the employers that the young man "is still going on very well indeed and is certainly trying to go on right, and has given up old companions."

If youths like these become reclaimed through this method of treatment, throughout the prisons of the country, the effect must be to greatly diminish crime, and this negative result, highly valuable as it is, is not comparable to the assured good wrought in individual lives.

One juvenile-adult only was transferred to Borstal; the other cases—all very short sentences — returned to their parents or friends, and in one case alone, so far as I know, has there been a reconviction.

There has been no escape, nor attempt to escape. No corporal punishment has been inflicted.

Prisoners have been employed at the following industries, viz. :—Coal-sack making and hammock making for the Admiralty; mail-bag making for the General Post Office; sack repairing, repairing prison clothing, cotton and oakum picking, Hessian shredding, and in the general service of the prison.

Fire practice has been regularly carried out at uncertain times. The appliances are in excellent condition, and the water supply is adequate.

The prison buildings are in good order, in a general sense.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been ample to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out, and the rules governing the prison have been, to the best of my knowledge and belief, complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to a Commissioner.

The Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to assist all deserving cases and to carefully expend all gratuities granted to prisoners on discharge for the benefit of those concerned.

The prison has been regularly visited by members of the Visiting Committee.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton sorters, &c.	3	—	3	5 7 10	
Hammock makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	26 5 0	
Mail-bag makers	1	—	1	19 5 0	
Needleworkers, &c.	1	—	1	11 3 3	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	2 17 11	
Sack menders	3	—	3	16 8 9	
Total	14	—	14	—	81 7 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	14 14 9	
Total	1	—	1	—	14 14 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	29 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	57 15 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 14 6	
Washers	1	—	1	23 2 0	
Total	8	—	8	—	154 15 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	1	—	1		
Total	7	—	7		
GRAND TOTAL ...	30	—	30	—	250 18 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The duties of Chaplain at this prison have been duly carried out during the past year in accordance with the regulations.

The behaviour of the prisoners during divine service has been reverent and attentive, and the privilege of common worship has been apparently valued by almost all of them.

During the year the opportunity of communicating has been given on six occasions, including the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun. Owing, however, to the ineligibility, from various reasons, of many of the prisoners, the number of Communions actually made has been very small.

I have delivered 10 lectures to the juvenile-adults, the subjects being chiefly those of "Morals and Thrift." The number of prisoners

dealt with in this class has been 10 during the year. At times there have been none in the prison, and at other times only one. In the latter case I have not given a formal lecture, but have from time to time had a friendly talk with the prisoner in his cell.

During the year secular instruction has been given by the schoolmaster to 14 local adult prisoners, eight transferred from other prisons; making a total of 22, with a daily average attendance of three. The results of this instruction have been in almost every case quite satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of all the prisoners has been very good during the last year; there has been no death or case of infectious disease.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on admission and discharge. The juvenile-adults received during the year have been specially examined.

The dietary, clothing, and bedding have been good.

The general sanitary and heating arrangements have all been most satisfactory.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

It will be seen that the daily average population is considerably below that of previous years, owing chiefly to the removal of large numbers of chronic inebriates to homes for detention and treatment.

The extension of the privilege of earning remission to prisoners with sentences of over a month, which has now been in force since September, 1907, has proved an immense encouragement to prisoners, and has acted as a powerful incentive to industry and good conduct. I shall allude later on to the subject of loss of remission marks, and the effect that forfeiture has in keeping down the list of offences.

The subordinate officers have discharged their duties faithfully and efficiently, and their conduct has been quite satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good. Only a very small proportion of the total number commit offences against the prison rules. This is in accordance with general experience extending over many years. It is satisfactory to note, however, a diminution in the numbers of those prisoners who, by repeated offences against prison discipline, accounted for the most of the misconduct. I am pleased to be able to record the fact that no really serious offence has been committed, and that in no instance has it been necessary to resort to the more severe penalties which are in the powers of the Visiting Committee.

The power of earning remission, which has recently been extended to prisoners with short sentences, is highly appreciated by this class, and is likely to prove an important factor in reducing the list of prison offences. Loss of remission marks is in fact much dreaded. Those who have only a short time to serve are, in my experience, quite as anxious to earn their remission as those with sentences of longer duration. The more distant the prospect of forfeiture the less deterrent it appears to be. On the other hand, the risk of losing a few days in the near future exercises a wholesome restraint on prisoners who are disposed to idleness or misconduct. It may then, I think, be anticipated with confidence that the innovation will prove a beneficent one in the interests of prisoners, while it furnishes the authorities with a useful supplement to the progressive stage system, and a rational means of dealing with prison offences.

Prisoners have been employed at laundry work on a large scale for Government offices, as well as for the service of Brixton and Holloway Prisons. The amount of work now turned out by our two laundries is very satisfactory. Other industries have been bead-blind making, bed making, knitting, mail-bag making, mat making, and needlework of various kinds.

Owing to the large reduction in our numbers this year the total earnings of prisoners in manufacturing industries are not so good as those of last year, but it will be seen that the average earnings per prisoner have increased considerably.

The state of the buildings, fences, &c., is satisfactory. The fire appliances are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate. The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements. The contractors' supplies have been good, and they have been punctually delivered. The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

Medical.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the year. No epidemic disease has originated in the establishment, although infantile disorders, such as measles, have been brought in occasionally, and have spread to a slight extent in some instances. The closing of the crèche has been necessary on two occasions owing to this cause. Removal of the patients to the isolation hospital, and thorough disinfection of cells, bedding, and clothing have sufficed to prevent any material spread of these diseases.

The total number of prisoners received was 12,491, and the daily average number of the population 613. Out of these numbers four deaths occurred, three from natural causes and one from suicide. In this latter case the prisoner was unconvicted, and had evinced no signs of depression or of suicidal tendency.

The number of prisoners released on medical grounds during the year was 13. Of these one was liberated on account of her mental state, whilst all the others were discharged before their

time owing to advanced pregnancy. Seventeen children were born in the prison besides.

The number of prisoners certified insane to the various courts was 33. In nearly all these cases they had been remanded for inquiry into their mental state. One convicted prisoner only was certified insane in prison. Nine prisoners were found insane on trial. The total number taken under observation as to their mental state was 188, excluding 162 cases remanded for attempted suicide. Five prisoners were charged with infanticide.

Weak-minded prisoners continue to be convicted and re-convicted. It is hoped that the Royal Commission will suggest some better method of dealing with this class of criminal.

The quality of the food supplies has been constantly examined, and boards of survey have rejected articles of inferior quality when such have been sent in by contractors.

The general health of the officers of the establishment, male and female, has been good, and the sanitary state of the prison buildings and officers' quarters has been well maintained during the year. The staff have co-operated with me very energetically in securing a high standard of cleanliness in all parts of the prison, and in providing the best hygienic conditions attainable for the prisoners under my charge.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bead blind makers	—	12	12	50 19 9	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	—	86	86	73 4 2	
Bookbinders	—	1	1	19 11 3	
Knitters	—	14	14	83 0 3	
Mail-bag makers	—	58	58	435 9 11	
Mat makers, &c.	—	5	5	7 4 0	
Needleworkers	—	68	68	908 1 10	
Washers (not including Prison service).	—	79	79	1,831 1 0	
Total	—	323	323	—	3,408 12 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Cooks	—	12	12	375 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	63	63	985 19 0	
Gardeners	—	7	7	109 11 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	5	5	117 7 6	
Stokers	—	7	7	164 6 6	
Washers	—	23	23	539 18 6	
Total	—	117	117	—	2,292 14 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	—	71	71		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	15	15		
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	47	47		
Sick	—	39	39		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	173	173		
GRAND TOTAL	—	613	613	—	5,701 6 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and week-day services in the chapel and hospitals, with sermons and addresses, have been continued on the same lines as last year. Visitors have pronounced them to be bright, hearty, and reverent.

The Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain have visited all prisoners on reception and discharge, when sick, under punishment, on application, and from cell to cell at frequent intervals.

Though several well-known preachers have been invited to speak in chapel, only a few, for various reasons, were able to accept the invitation; they were The Right Rev. the Bishop of Islington, who held a Confirmation, and confirmed six candidates; the Rev. C. B. Simpson, Chaplain Inspector of Prisons; the Rev. Canon Horsley, and the Reverends T. Parks, W. H. Thompson, D.D., W. Simpson, J. Ford, A. J. Hards, and W. L. Coghlan.

There were 41 baptisms, and the new stone font, erected by private subscription, added much dignity to the administration of the sacrament.

There were eight celebrations of the Holy Communion, and the average number of communicants was 11.

On four occasions professional singers attended Sunday evensong, and sang a hymn of praise as an anthem, and by the kindness of the vicar of St. Luke's, Kentish Town, the choir attended and sang carols during the season of Christmas. These musical efforts are much appreciated and are not without good effect on the prisoners.

The inauguration of a flower fund has been the means of providing a regular supply of fresh Altar flowers week by week, and the sick in hospitals have not been forgotten in this respect by three ladies who send sufficient for both hospitals weekly.

Three hundred and one prisoners have received school instruction; some made excellent progress, and more than one expressed

her gratitude for the conscientious trouble taken by the schoolmistress and her assistant in this work.

The library is up to its full strength, and contains a good selection of books.

Twenty lectures have been given in the workroom, some of them by professional ladies on social, moral, and scientific subjects.

Three hundred and seventy-five visits have been made to the prison by the lady visitors, during which 2,919 interviews have taken place.

The sound common-sense displayed by these ladies in dealing with very difficult cases is worthy of all admiration, and in several instances they have met the girls on discharge.

The agent of the Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prison every morning and afternoon, and the Little House of Help in Ellington Street, though expensive to keep up, is proving extremely useful and has supplied a temporary refuge to 193 discharged prisoners, for whom 134 situations were found.

The Sheriffs' Fund Society has given help of various kinds to 2,085 prisoners, and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to 1,274, added to 296 helped by the St. Giles' Christian Mission, making a grand total of 3,655 helped during the year.

Twenty homes, including the Church Army, the Salvation Army, and St. Giles' Christian Mission, have opened their doors to receive 267 women and girls.

HULL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I have again to report a slight increase in the total number of commitments of male prisoners to the prison. The figures are as follows:—4,641 compared with 4,506 last year, showing an increase of 135. The female prisoners show a slight decrease, namely, total commitments 1,308 compared with 1,352.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

The new rule, which enables a prisoner with a sentence exceeding one month to earn a remission of a portion of his sentence not exceeding one-sixth of the whole imprisonment, is much appreciated. Prisoners are keenly alive to losing any of their remission, and behave themselves well in consequence. I consider the new rule a most valuable aid to prison administration.

There has been an increase in the number of prisoners paying part fine, but they do not avail themselves of this privilege as much as would be expected.

There has been no corporal punishment during the year under review, and no escape or attempt at escape.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of a few unruly ones who always will misbehave themselves.

Prisoners have been employed as follows, viz.:—Males.—Tailoring, shoemaking, mail-bag making, netting, coal sack making, hammock making, seamen's bag making, sack repairing, oakum picking, shredding canvas and carpet cuttings, teasing hemp bands, wood chopping, carpentry, and tinsmithing.

Females.—Needlework, knitting, and netting (vegetable nets).

I would specially call your attention to the high-class joinery work that has been carried out at this prison, namely, office furniture for Liverpool Prison, escritoires for Shrewsbury Prison, and a prayer desk for Derby Prison.

The fences and buildings are in good repair. Amongst other things new sashes have been made and fitted with guard bars, &c., to the top of workshop where the juvenile-adults are employed, making the room much lighter and warmer.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except when reported.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good. They have been zealous in their duties and performed them to my satisfaction.

I have given my constant daily attention to the probationary assistant warders. With few exceptions I have been satisfied with the progress they have made while under instruction.

Modified Borstal System.

One hundred and ninety juvenile-adults have been treated under this system. The local Borstal Committee has bestowed much care, time, and attention on them.

I have again to place on record my grateful thanks to Mr. J. Ostler for the trouble he has taken about these youths, both in prison, and also in endeavouring to find them work on discharge.

Mr. F. Askew, too, has also been very good in giving lectures to them.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do excellent work under the able management of the honorary secretaries.

The lady visitors have visited the female prisoners regularly, and their visits have been of great help to them.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Carpenters	8	—	8	211 0 11	
Cotton sorters	41	—	41	23 9 1	
Knitters	—	24	24	172 15 1	
Mail-bag makers	28	—	28	336 19 9	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Needleworkers	—	9	9	141 18 8	
Net makers	13	1	14	73 7 8	
Oakum pickers	23	—	23	16 1 5	
Sack makers and menders ...	31	—	31	356 10 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	58 7 0	
Smiths and fitters	10	—	10	249 3 1	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	83 9 3	
Wood-choppers	32	—	32	—	
Total	192	34	226	—	1,758 6 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	3	—	3	112 12 1	
Carpenters	2	—	2	49 9 7	
Labourers	7	—	7	134 12 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	130 6 8	
Smiths and fitters, &c. ...	1	—	1	52 7 11	
Total	18	—	18	—	479 8 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	28	8	36	563 8 0	
Gardeners	16	—	16	252 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	30 3 0	
Washers	—	14	14	330 1 6	
Total	51	22	73	—	1,364 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	23	4	27		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	3	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	24	8	32		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	50	17	67	—	
GRAND TOTAL ...	311	73	384		3,601 16 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in chapel have been regularly conducted with sermon on the usual occasions.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated frequently.

Two infants have been baptized.

The following clergymen have kindly preached to the prisoners at different times during the year:—The Rev. Acland F. O'N. Williams, the Rev. Francis R. Barnett, the Rev. Geo. Britton, the Rev. Ernest Dunn, the Rev. P. T. Kelly, the Rev. W. W. Stromberg, and the Rev. Walter Smith.

Receptions, discharges, punishments, and sick have been duly visited by me.

Special attention has been paid to the juvenile-adults, and to all applicants for advice, &c.

The ordinary cellular visitation has been carried out diligently.

The educational instruction has been faithfully given by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and I have been well pleased with the excellence of their work.

The condition of the prisoners' library is favourable.

The lady visitors and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are constant in their energies, and I am indebted to them for the good work they do.

In accordance with the custom of this prison, I have lectured to the probationary officers at set intervals.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good; no epidemic has occurred.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour or any other labour, and before punishment.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and heating have been satisfactory.

The temperature throughout the prison has been kept as uniform as possible.

There have been two deaths (suicide).

The Borstal system has been carried out.

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison during the year has been satisfactory and the discipline well maintained.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good, and an intelligent interest has been taken by each one in his duties.

The conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, has been good, only two old offenders having been brought before the Visiting Committee charged with the graver prison offences. The large majority of offences was for idleness.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There has been no suicide or attempt at suicide.

The number of prisoners released on part payment of fine, &c., was 18, as compared with 15 in the previous year.

Associated labour has been carried out in the corridor and workshops regularly during the year. The conduct of the prisoners so employed, as in previous years, has been very good.

The juvenile-adults have been treated under the special rules applicable to this class. Physical exercises have been performed and lectures given when the numbers have been sufficient. The majority of the youths received here have parents living in the neighbourhood, and have been sent home on release, but a few have been sent to homes and work found for others. Several of the longer term prisoners were transferred to Wormwood Scrubs and Borstal Prisons for the full Borstal treatment.

Male prisoners have been employed in sawing, chopping, and bundling wood, making mail-bags, picking oakum, gardening, repairs to clothing, and the ordinary work about the prison. The female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, making prisoners' shirts, and repairing clothing.

The fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water adequate. An improved service for fire defence has been sanctioned, and will shortly be carried out. The provision of additional hydrants and a larger main from a principal thoroughfare to the prison are the chief features of the scheme.

The prison buildings are in a good state of repair.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	2	—	2	12 6 0	
Knitters	1	—	1	20 8 0	
Mail-bag makers	30	—	30	314 10 2	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	18 7 0	
Oakum pickers	19	—	19	15 3 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	21 5 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	21 10 0	
Wood-choppers	22	—	22	45 3 7	
Total	76	1	77	—	468 13 8

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	41 17 9	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	21 10 3	
Total	3	—	3	—	63 8 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	108 11 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	24 7 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	12 0 0	
Washers	1	4	5	97 4 0	
Total	13	5	18	—	336 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	2	1	3		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	9	1	10		
GRAND TOTAL	101	7	108	—	868 1 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday, week-day, and Holy Days' services have been duly held, and seem to be much appreciated by many of the prisoners, especially the short addresses on week-day mornings. The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is excellent.

All admissions and discharges have been interviewed; the sick regularly visited, as also those under punishment, and the rest from time to time, especially youths and those who appear promising.

Arrangements have been made from time to time for addresses to juvenile-adults.

The education of prisoners entitled to receive instruction has been well carried out by the warder-schoolmaster.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues

to visit the prison daily to meet and attend prisoners to the railway station, and to take charge of gratuities, &c.

The Church Army Labour Homes never fail to receive any men, on discharge, who are considered by us as suitable cases for admission.

The lady visitor continues her good work, both in and out of prison, for the benefit of the female prisoners.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good during the past year, and the number of serious cases of illness few.

There were three cases admitted to hospital.

There was no case of insanity, suicide, or death.

Few of the prisoners lost, and many gained, weight during their period of imprisonment. Most of those whose weight decreased bore evidence of having been alcoholic drinkers.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding were sufficient and of good quality, and in only 66 cases (27 males, 39 females) was it necessary to alter the diet temporarily. In the case of females, it was changing from diet A to B on account of work required of them.

The ventilation of the cells and heating of the prison and the general sanitary arrangements have been carefully attended to, and have been satisfactory.

The juvenile-adult prisoners have been treated according to regulations, but as most of them have been in for short periods, the effect on their physique has not been very marked.

The health of the officers has been good.

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Prison Act continues to work satisfactorily in every particular, and I have no suggestions to offer as to general treatment of prisoners beyond what I have invariably in all reports urged, viz.: a more marked distinction in the working of the progressive stage system in the case of a first offender and a hardened criminal. In order to make prison deterrent, in addition to safeguarding the public, whilst the culprit is under lock and key, in my humble opinion each sentence should carry with it severer penalties, such as plank bed, loss of associated labour, Sunday exercises, increased maximum task, &c.

As is well known the old hand can easily perform the maximum task at practically every prison industry and then would not be working one jot harder than he would have to do to gain an honest living outside.

I cannot speak too highly of the subordinate officers' conduct amongst whom there has not been a single case with which I could not deal.

The conduct of the prisoners, taken all round, has been good, and the bad offences, necessitating two cases of corporal punishment, have been confined to prisoners with previous and bad records.

The fire appliances are in every way satisfactory, and the engines, hose lengths, &c., I test weekly.

The contractors' supplies in all cases leave nothing to be desired.

The prisoners have been employed, in addition to the ordinary services of the prison, at bookbinding, cotton sorting, hammock making, knitting, mail-bag making, oakum picking, sack making, canvas shredding, shoemaking, halter making, tailoring, &c.

The juvenile-adult class has fallen very low in numbers, but I am glad to report that good results have been obtained in nearly all cases we have taken up, and I can safely say that no youthful offender can blame us if he lapses into crime after leaving this prison.

Before closing I should like to thank the Church Army, the Salvation Army, and last, but not least, Mr. Russell, for the kind interest they have taken in all prisoners discharged from here.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
IN MANUFACTURES:									
Bookbinders	3	—	3	134	15	6			
Cotton sorters	235	—	235	117	15	6			
Halter makers	1	—	1	4	4	0			
Hammock makers	1	—	1	7	5	0			
Knitters	—	12	12	75	18	2			
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	46	19	0			
Mail-bag makers	45	—	45	316	5	0			
Needleworkers	—	7	7	84	3	5			
Oakum pickers	32	—	32	35	8	6			
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	27	—	27	6	6	5			
Sack makers and menders ...	10	—	10	184	5	0			
Shoemakers, &c.	6	—	6	116	15	3			
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	24	7	6			
Tailors, &c.	11	—	11	142	0	3			
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	2	0	0			
Total	376	19	395	—			1,298	8	6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:									
Bricklayers	1	—	1	23	6	8			
Carpenters	1	—	1	33	4	2			
Labourers	4	—	4	133	5	6			

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Painters and glaziers ...	3	—	3	106 14 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	26 19 2	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	14 15 6	
Total	11	—	11	—	338 5 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	32	6	38	595 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	76 7 0	
Washers	—	14	14	324 18 0	
Total	41	20	61	—	1,208 2 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	20	3	23		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking ...	18	4	22		
Sick	3	2	5		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	47	9	56		
GRAND TOTAL ...	475	48	523	—	2,844 16 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The recent chapel decorations are a great improvement. An organ has been added to the chapel furniture, by the kind co-operation and support of county magistrates and others, which was formally opened on Sunday, November 24th, the preacher on this occasion being Archdeacon Maitland Wood. An added dignity has been given to the chancel by several kind gifts, both useful and ornamental. The chapel services are followed both reverently and attentively. The Holy Communion is administered on all the great festivals and on the first Sunday after Ascension Day, and also on the first Sunday in every month. There are daily services except on Monday and Saturday, the

former being reserved for the Roman Catholics, and the latter for the general and choir practice. There is one service only on Sunday, viz., matins, the afternoon service being for Roman Catholics. There are two addresses during the week, and a communicants' class before every celebration of the Holy Communion. There has been one infant baptism.

Amongst other clergy, the Bishop of the Diocese, Archdeacon Maitland Wood, and Canon Binney have addressed the prisoners.

The Church Army annual eight days' mission is to be held from March 29th to April 5th, and I feel that, if its result is dependent on the capabilities and earnestness of the missioner, it is an assured success.

The schoolmasters and the schoolmistress have done their work conscientiously and well and there have been few complaints.

The school instruction has been carried out intelligently and with good results.

The associated instruction seems to be acceptable both to instructors and instructed, and no difficulty appears to arise of observing due order and discipline. From experience, I still consider that prisoners over 30 years of age have little or no capacity for school work. The percentage of women eligible for school instruction is very small.

Prisoners are visited regularly from cell to cell, and those under punishment daily. All prisoners, both on their reception and discharge, are seen by me. The men's hospital and women's prison are visited daily. One always meets with civility and respect. I have received many letters from ex-prisoners, who have undoubtedly benefited by their temporary though enforced sojourn.

Suitable lectures are given to women from time to time, and also to the juvenile-adults, and are much appreciated. We are indebted to Colonel Coulson for two such lectures. The work of the lady visitors is done thoroughly and conscientiously, and has been followed by considerable success.

The resources of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society are sorely taxed owing to a decreasing income and the want of both male and female agents. The work of the Borstal Committee is very light in this prison owing to the steady falling off of numbers of juvenile-adults. The system is carried on quietly and in some cases with good results. The weeding out from this class of old offenders, who have already had a chance given them, is bound to have the desired effect and improve the tone.

In addition to the usual assistance from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on discharge, we are deeply grateful to the following for their willing and ready help, viz.:—All police court missioners in the county, also those of Liverpool and Manchester, to the Church Army organisations in the county and neighbourhood, and to Mr. C. E. B. Russell, of Manchester.

On the Sunday after Christmas the choir of St. Cross Church, Knutsford, by the kind permission of the vicar (Rev. W. Armour) gave an excellent selection of carols, which were much appreciated by the prisoners.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the officers has been good.

No epidemic has occurred during the year, and there were no suicides or attempts.

All prisoners are examined on admission and certified for class of labour for which they are fit.

The dietary and bedding have been satisfactory and no change required.

The ventilation and heating of the cells are satisfactory.

The general sanitation of the prison is good.

The juvenile-adult system seems to be working well, and I have found no reason to alter diet or labour. The prisoners have generally improved in physique and weight.

LANCASTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The prison has been kept in a good state, and the discipline has been strictly maintained during the year.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape, no case of corporal punishment, and no suicide.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

The prisoners have been fully employed at industrial work.

Associated labour is carried out to the greatest possible extent.

Addresses to prisoners assembled in the chapel for the purpose have been continued.

Very few prisoners pay fines, or even a portion, in order to obtain release.

Prisoners are very keen on obtaining remission of that portion of imprisonment they are eligible to earn by special industry and good conduct.

The frequent recommittal of drunken women for short, and quite useless, terms of imprisonment is still noticeable. In my opinion they should be committed to inebriate reformatories and not to prison, and earlier in their career. In the past they have been allowed to drift for years, and to accumulate long records of convictions for drunkenness and immorality, and gradually to become degraded and hopeless inebriates, having lost all sense of self-respect and power of self-control.

Feeble-minded prisoners, principally men, continue to be received from time to time. They seem to wander about the country, occasionally committing offences, in an aimless fashion. The majority of them are unfit for work, except of the simplest description. They are not fit subjects for prison discipline.

Supplies from contractors have been good.

The fire appliances have been maintained in good working order, and the water supply is ample.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

No prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment in the 1st division, and only one (male) in the 2nd division.

The clothing, bedding, &c., have been sufficient.

The modified Borstal system has been carried out with satisfactory results. The members of the local committee have taken great interest in the cases that have come before them.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, with the assistance of the energetic and painstaking agent, is doing good and satisfactory work.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	9 5 3	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	22 19 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	4 4 0	
Cotton sorters, &c.	6	—	6	8 13 11	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	25 4 0	
Knitters	—	2	2	14 9 5	
Mail-bag makers	22	—	22	226 13 9	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	13	—	13	43 5 7	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	34 3 0	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	3 4 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	3	—	3	59 18 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	19 13 1	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	34 16 10	
Weavers (all branches) ...	4	—	4	19 13 2	
Wood-choppers	33	—	33	157 5 2	
Total	95	4	99	—	683 8 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, painters, &c. ...	2	—	2	86 4 3	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	52 1 9	
Total	4	—	4	—	138 6 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	1	10	154 9 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Washers	—	4	4	117 1 6	
Total	14	5	19	—	410 4 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	1	4		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	10	3	13		
GRAND TOTAL	123	12	135	—	1,231 18 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been conducted and a sermon preached both morning and afternoon on Sundays. Prayers have been read every day and a short address given on Wednesday mornings. The reverent behaviour of the prisoners and the intelligent and hearty way they have joined in the services have greatly impressed me.

I think the lectures arranged from time to time of a moral and instructive character are calculated to do much good, and the one I have so far attended was in every sense well suited to its purpose. I shall give these efforts every possible encouragement.

A Church Army mission, arranged by my predecessor, was held in March, and was, I believe, helpful to some. I think these special efforts might be held at least once a year with advantage.

The receptions and discharges have been visited regularly, and others visited in their cells as far as time has allowed. The assistance of the officers in charge has been most readily given.

I am much impressed with the advantages of the specialised treatment of the juvenile-adult offenders and shall give those under instruction and probation here my best attention.

The local branch of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society meets weekly and is doing excellent work. We are fortunate in having the services of an exceptionally good agent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Although the number of prisoners has been large and the amount of medical attention considerable, I have pleasure in reporting that there has been no death or suicide in the year.

The food, clothing, bedding, heating, ventilation, drainage, and water supply have all been satisfactory.

All prisoners have been examined on admission and their tasks graduated according to their strength and capacity.

Special attention has been given to the juvenile-adults and the feeble-minded. In the former class every effort is made to lead them into better ways, and I believe that a good percentage have received benefit from the training and treatment here.

LEEDS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been very good.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory.

Part payment of fines continues to be much appreciated. During the year 171 prisoners were released on part payment.

All prisoners eligible for associated labour are so employed.

The power to earn remission continues to work well.

There were two prisoners committed to the first division during the year. There were 98 committed to the second division.

The total number of convicted prisoners received during the year was 5,697 (males 3,726, females 1,971). Out of this number 4,835 (males 3,039, females 1,796), or 85 per cent., were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month.

Many of the prisoners awaiting trial have taken advantage of the opportunity given them to work.

The prisoners at hard labour in the first stage have been employed at oakum picking, jute picking, coal-sack making, and wood chopping.

The male prisoners in the industrial labour class have been employed at knitting, mail-bag making, tailoring, shoemaking, coir teasing, hammock making, cotton picking, gardening, weaving bed rugs, serge, and flannel.

The female prisoners have been employed at needlework, knitting, cotton picking, and laundry work.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The supply of water is sufficient, and the quality good.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient for all requirements.

Fire practice has been regularly carried out. The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

Lectures on useful and interesting subjects have been given to male and female prisoners.

The special treatment of the juvenile-adults under the modified Borstal rules has been continued. Addresses have been given. The prisoners have been kept apart from the adult prisoners, and they have had daily physical drill and walking exercise.

In a large number of the cases the sentences were very short, many being simply in default of paying a fine.

Every juvenile-adult has been the subject of special treatment and care in prison, and kindly advice and warning have been given on discharge.

Letters have been sent to parents, friends, and former employers, with good results in many cases.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	6 17 1	
Carpenters	1	—	1	26 5 0	
Cotton sorters	34	15	49	19 3 1	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	4 5 0	
Knitters	1	24	25	233 17 6	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	60 2 0	
Mail-bag makers	38	1	39	308 16 3	
Needleworkers	—	11	11	159 17 11	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	0 12 5	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	92	—	92	42 16 8	
Sack-makers and menders...	12	—	12	182 16 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	107 18 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	28 10 0	
Tailors, &c.	8	—	8	149 17 8	
Weavers (all branches) ...	63	—	63	692 1 1	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	26 15 4	
Total	266	51	317	—	2,050 11 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	47 15 0	
Labourers	14	—	14	324 18 0	
Masons	1	—	1	22 15 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	62 10 0	
Plumbers	1	—	1	57 10 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	73 17 6	
Stone breaking	1	—	1	11 14 0	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	27 15 0	
Total	24	—	24	—	667 17 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	125 0 0	
Cooks	8	—	8	253 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	13	34	532 15 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	40 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	70 17 6	
Stokers	3	—	3	71 5 0	
Washers	—	21	21	498 18 0	
Total	41	35	76	—	1,592 2 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	34	5	39		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	9	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	27	7	34		
Sick	13	7	20		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	76	28	104		
GRAND TOTAL ...	407	114	521	—	4,310 10 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been conducted regularly in chapel. The behaviour of the congregation has always been quite good.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, and also at regular intervals in their cells.

The sick, applications, and punishments have been duly visited.

Those eligible for instruction have been taught in association, with beneficial results.

The modified Borstal system has been applied to juvenile-adults in this prison.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do useful work.

The lady visitors are untiring in their work and zeal for the benefit of the female prisoners.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of prisoners on the whole has been very good. A fair number of cases of influenza occurred during the recent epidemic in this city, but they were of short duration and rapidly yielded to treatment.

Three deaths took place during the year, all due primarily to chronic diseases existing on reception.

There have been no suicides and only two attempts, one in a young girl of weak mind who attempted suicide on the smallest provocation, and the other a feigned attempt by a male prisoner.

No case of infectious disease has occurred during the year.

The general sanitary arrangements of the prison are satisfactory, the water supply excellent, and the heating uniform and well maintained.

The bedding and clothing are sufficient, and the food of good quality and well served.

Special attention is paid to prisoners suffering from tuberculosis.

All prisoners are examined on reception as to fitness for labour.

The number of prisoners returned as weak-minded is smaller this year, but considerably more have been certified insane.

The scheme for the modified treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners continues to give encouragement in many cases, but I should like to emphasise the opinion expressed in my last year's report that the element of time is a very important factor in dealing with this class of prisoner.

Roughly speaking, about 400 prisoners were received between the ages of 16 and 21 years—of these, 79 per cent. were for sentences of one month and under (of these, 53 per cent. were for seven days and under)—only about 8 per cent. were for periods of 12 months and upwards. It is evident that little or nothing can be done to improve the moral or physical standard of the former class during the short time they are in prison, but among the latter I am convinced there are a large number of cases in which permanent improvement may be expected.

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been very good, with the exception of one officer, who was dismissed the service.

The prisoners generally have been very well behaved.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

One prisoner has received corporal punishment during the year.

The industries have been sufficient to keep the prisoners fully employed.

The mail-bag making for the Post Office and the wool sorting for private firms have been very successful.

The female prisoners have been employed at knitting, needlework and laundry-work.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in good order.

The fire appliances are sufficient, and in good working order, and the supply of water from the Corporation main has been generally good.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

Careful attention has been given to the awarding of marks under the progressive stage system, and to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

The new rules, allowing prisoners with sentences of over one month to earn remission by industry, &c., have been found a great incentive to good conduct,

The provision for the part payment of fines is well appreciated.

The number of prisoners treated as "juvenile-adults" during the year has been 123. They have received careful attention, and the results have, on the whole, been most gratifying.

The visit of Colonel Coulson in November last to address these prisoners was much appreciated. The opportunity was taken to include in his audience eight other selected prisoners.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who also is the probation officer under the new Act, has been untiring in his efforts to secure work and proper supervision for these lads on their discharge.

A probation home for youths has now been started in Leicester for this special work, and it is confidently anticipated that, by its means, a large number of lads will now be saved from ever entering a prison.

The changes brought about by the Prison Act of 1898 continue to work well, and three prisoners have been admitted to the 1st Division, and 10 prisoners to the 2nd Division, during the year.

The privilege of conversation at exercise has been much appreciated by the debtors; this is a concession they would like to be made applicable to their labour as well.

There have been no applications from convicted prisoners for conversational exercise.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	19 6 3	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	43 8 6	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	49 8 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	161 4 2	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	3	3	41 8 0	
Sack-makers and menders ...	5	—	5	50 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	50 16 6	
Stone-breakers	21	—	21	66 17 9	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	16 2 6	
Wood-choppers	30	—	30	233 0 8	
Wool-sorters, &c.	46	—	46	79 10 3	
Total	125	3	128	—	811 2 7
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Labourers	8	—	8	186 0 0	
Painters, glaziers, &c. ...	2	—	2	78 15 3	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	36 15 0	
Total	11	—	11	—	301 10 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	1	19	318 0 6	
Gardeners	1	—	1	4 18 0	
Washers	—	8	8	181 19 0	
Total	23	9	32	—	628 15 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	1	11		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	1	9		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	19	2	21		
GRAND TOTAL... ...	178	14	192	—	1,741 8 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been held in the Chapel regularly. Every Sunday two sermons have been preached, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

I am indebted to the staff of S. Andrew's, Leicester, and of Knighton for help during temporary absence and also once each Sunday.

The singing in Chapel is extremely hearty and a choir practice is conducted by me each week.

While opportunities have been given for the reception of the Holy Communion, insufficiency of suitable persons, as laid down by the Rubric, has made frequent celebrations impossible.

The education of prisoners eligible for instruction has been carried on with due efficiency.

Our deep gratitude is due to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, so excellently managed by the agent Mr. Morris. His special genius for dealing with this particular kind of work, is beyond all praise. Also, our thanks are due to the Refuge of Saint Mary Magdalen for their readiness and care in dealing with unfortunate and criminal females, and I wish to make special mention of the work of the Church Army Labour Home, of which I have the honour to be Hon. Secretary. Under Captain Maddock, a first-rate officer, the home is doing splendid work on behalf of discharged prisoners. A new departure has been made in the abolition of the lodging-house and the substitution in the place thereof of a home for juvenile-adults which it is intended shall serve for the Midland Counties. It has been opened for just three months, and already its existence is more than justified and surprising results have been obtained. Lads have been received from Derby, Northampton, Kettering, Worcester and other towns besides Leicester. It is intended to serve three classes of growing lads. Those who have not been in any trouble, but are thrown out of the labour market, lads who have been before the court and are released on probation, lads who have served a term of imprisonment. At present matters are in rather a tentative stage, but shortly every lad will be properly classified. We have been recently extremely encouraged by the kind interest of the Chairman of the Prison Commission, Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B., who personally inspected the home and addressed two public meetings on behalf of the work.

In addition, the Church Army conducted an excellent eight days' mission, which has now become an event eagerly looked for each autumn.

The lady visitors have again rendered invaluable assistance in visiting the females and conducting special classes for them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good; no mortality was recorded. There was one case of attempted suicide, but this was evidently of a feigned character. One female prisoner was found insane on remand from police court. One female prisoner was dealt with under the rules for weak-minded prisoners.

No outbreaks of infectious disease occurred during the year.

All prisoners are examined before being put to work.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

During the year about one hundred youths have been examined

for the juvenile-adult class and for the more extended Borstal system. The beneficial effect of the class is most marked in those who have sufficiently long sentences.

The sanitary condition of the prison is generally good.

LEWES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory. The fact that the number of tramps, drunkards, and other "short-timers" punished for idleness has been high, when coupled with the paucity of reports against "long-timers," and with the very small number of serious offences committed, whether by "local" prisoners or by convicts (among whom have been a considerable number of distinctly dangerous characters), goes, I think, to prove that the officers, while not overlooking offences, have succeeded in maintaining discipline without undue severity. Evidence as to the absence of this last feature is furnished also by the fact that complaints by prisoners, whether by petition to the Secretary of State, or by interview with the members of the Visiting Committee, have been almost entirely confined to a few inveterate grumblers.

The efforts now being made in the direction of a scientific classification of wrong-doers appear to be enlisting the sympathetic attention of the public, and permit of the hope that, ere long, the present system—under which prisons are regarded as dust-bins, into which, in addition to the men and women found guilty of occasional violation of law, may properly be poured epileptics, weak-minded persons, immature youths, drunkards, tramps, and professional criminals—may be regarded as illogical.

When the first two classes are sent to suitable institutions, the youths to training homes, the drunkards to reformatories, the tramps to labour colonies, and the "professionals" to establishments in which they will, by industry, be able to ameliorate their condition, but from which they will not be permitted to emerge unless and until they have satisfied the authorities that they will not continue their depredations on their fellow citizens, the number of our prisons will be reduced, and those which remain will be enabled to perform a work of greater public utility than is at present possible.

But before this could be brought about, the examination into the offender's past history would probably have to be much more closely assimilated to that prevailing in Germany, in the prisons of which country I was surprised to find so large a number of persons detained on remand, until I learned that the principle there is that no man shall be sentenced until his past life has been fully enquired into.

An advantage which might be hoped for as an outcome of such examination would be the awarding of more equable penalties, and the disappearance from the penal record of the professional criminal of the present bewildering alternation of years, months, and weeks for similar offences.

Forty-six of the youths committed to this prison have been subjected to the "modified Borstal" system. The remainder have either been transferred to "juvenile-adult" centres, as having sentences sufficiently long to render such a course desirable, or have been excluded from the "juvenile-adult" class as being evidently unfitted for it.

Where the length of the sentence has admitted, the lads in this class have received special moral and scholastic instruction; they have had the advantage of daily physical drill, and have been put to selected tasks. Special efforts have been made to find suitable employment for them on discharge, and I am glad to say that in a considerable number of cases these efforts have been crowned with success. This latter work is entailing increased expenditure on the part of the Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the augmentation of the fund at the disposal of which is engaging the earnest attention of its committee.

The prisoners have been employed in making bags of various descriptions, baskets and mats, in picking cotton and oakum, in gardening, and as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, and tinsmiths.

The condition of the buildings, &c., is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are fairly adequate. The number of hydrants is being increased.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

Articles supplied by contractors have been of good quality, and their work has been properly performed.

The "progressive stage system" has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	6	—	6	73 19 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Cotton sorters	2	—	2	0 4 0	
Knitters	1	3	4	27 18 3	
Mail-bag makers	67	—	67	675 8 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	31	—	31	184 12 8	
Needleworkers	14	5	19	262 19 3	
Nosebag makers	3	—	3	5 12 6	
Oakum pickers	9	—	9	6 6 0	
Sack makers and menders...	11	—	11	144 7 6	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	79 16 3	
Smiths, &c.	1	—	1	38 6 3	
Tailors, &c.	34	—	34	313 16 8	
Wood-choppers	9	—	9	37 13 0	
Total	193	8	201	—	1,866 13 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	12	—	12	412 19 4	
Painters, glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	29 12 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	54 13 4	
Total	14	—	14	—	497 4 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	3	17	266 1 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	125 4 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	6	6	140 17 0	
Total	28	9	37	—	712 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	1	11		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	1	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	1	10		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	28	3	31		
GRAND TOTAL ...	263	20	283	—	3,075 19 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The routine work of my department has been carried on according to your instructions.

A short service has been held daily throughout the year, which has been varied as much as possible, addresses and readings being frequently given. There have been two services on Sunday, on the greater festivals, and on Good Friday, with sermons or instructions. The chapel has been appropriately decorated for

festivals. The singing in chapel has been hearty and congregational. The conduct of convicts and of male and female prisoners has been exemplary in chapel. Clergy who have assisted me have invariably told me of the impression made on them by the behaviour of the men, their heartiness, interest and close attention.

I have administered the Holy Communion whenever possible, giving due notice at regular intervals and before the festivals—intending communicants have been carefully prepared.

The following have kindly preached in the prison chapel during the year:—The late Bishop of Chichester; the Rev. Dr. Belcher, Rector of St. Michael's, Lewes; the Rev. Canon Hoskyns, Vicar of Brighton; the Rev. C. Harrison, Secretary White Cross League; the Rev. P. W. Cook, Chaplain of Lancing College; the Dean of Chichester. The Rev. J. W. H. Battiscomb, Assistant Curate of S. Ann's, gave a special address to juvenile-adults.

During my absence on annual and sick leave my work was taken by the Rev. D. Pearce, Rector of S. Ann's, and the Rev. J. W. H. Battiscomb.

I have received kind promises of assistance from Mr. Lawman, hon. secretary of the Church of England Men's Society, Lewes, for which I am very grateful. Colonel Coulson delivered a striking address to certain selected prisoners.

School instruction has been carried on regularly. I am satisfied that due progress has been made.

Great care has been taken with the library. There is a good and varied stock of books, educational and others, in satisfactory condition. The plan adopted of getting sixpenny books and binding them in prison before distribution has proved successful. The library is regarded as a great privilege—prisoners are encouraged to take up some language, or a special branch of reading, with the best results.

My relations with prisoners have been most friendly. Many have written letters on discharge, which it has been a pleasure and encouragement to receive.

Juvenile-adults have received special attention. Whenever there has been a sufficient number to form a small class, I have given the lads addresses or instructions in association; when the numbers have been insufficient, I have instructed them in cells. In addition to religious instruction, I have taken the following subjects:—"Care of Body"; "Air"; "Food"; "Exercise"; "Purity"; "Alcohol"; "Cigarettes"; "Good Manners"; "Habits that Spoil a Life"; "Self-discipline"; "The Army"; "The Navy"; "Westminster Abbey"; "The Colonies," &c. I have made use of views and pictures and have found picture post cards very useful.

The progress during imprisonment has been marked in the majority of cases. Most lads leave prison now with restored self-respect and a larger and higher view of life. It is inspiring for a youth to realise that there are better uses to which he can apply his literary gifts than scrawling obscenity and spelling out

the "Police News." The lads are often really impressed by the interest taken in them; they are thus led to realise the importance of life, the necessity for strenuous effort; and they are encouraged by knowing that they are *expected* to do well. The care for their material welfare leads on to higher things—"First, that which is natural; and, afterwards, that which is spiritual"—must always be the principle of the rescue worker.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done good work during the past year. The expenditure is about £40 in excess of the preceding year; but the numbers aided are fewer. This I regard as a hopeful sign. The practical usefulness of a society cannot be gauged by the numbers actually aided. It is easy to expend many pounds in supplying breakfasts to hundreds of discharged prisoners; as a matter of fact, such expenditure may be pure waste. It is far wiser to husband the resources of a society and assist adequately deserving cases than to fritter away large sums in futile doles.

In the annual report of the society there is a table of the particulars of remand juvenile-adult cases befriended by the society. I regard this work as very important and valuable. It is satisfactory that out of 17 such cases dealt with, the agent was successful in 12, of which 9 at the time of writing the report were doing well.

Efforts are being made to increase the list of subscribers, which I trust will prove successful.

Discharged female prisoners have been aided when possible. They have been placed in situations, sent to homes, or restored to friends. Mrs. Pearce, the lady visitor, has taken keen interest in this work, visiting regularly at the prison, taking classes, and befriending women on discharge.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prison has been good.

No deaths from disease have taken place, but one prisoner committed suicide by hanging; the jury deciding that he was insane at the time.

No case of illness has been serious enough to require release before expiration of sentence.

There has been no notifiable disease, but we have had a rather extensive epidemic of colds and influenza.

All prisoners are examined before being put to labour.

General sanitary arrangements are good, and the new drainage work appears to be well and carefully executed.

Fresh vegetables (carrots, cabbage, parsnips) have been occasionally issued as a change from potatoes.

LINCOLN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year have been good, the prisoners have behaved well, and there have been no cases referred to the Visiting Committee.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

The daily average of the prisoners during the past year was 236, compared with 225 the previous year.

During the past year only eight prisoners were placed in the second division.

The prisoners have been employed as follows :—Tailoring, mail-bag making, sack repairing, net making, fender making, wood chopping and bundling.

All garden ground has been cultivated, and there has been a splendid supply of vegetables. Enough potatoes have been grown to supply the prison for the year.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The fire appliances are in working order, and are tested monthly. The water supply is adequate.

All stage prisoners work in association.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The vagrancy question is a serious one here. There have been 2,005 prisoners convicted under the Vagrancy Act during the past year. There seems to be an army of tramps marching up and down Lincolnshire year after year, and I think that there should be some other method of dealing with them than sending them to prison ; as, apart from the great expense to the public, it seems absurd to be continually sending these men to prison for ten or fourteen days and often for less.

Modified Borstal System.

There have been 119 convictions in this class. The sentences were : six months, 1 ; three months, 8 ; two months, 3 ; between six weeks and 21 days, 20 ; fourteen days and under, 87.

These latter were mostly sentenced for vagrancy, begging and sleeping out.

These prisoners have been carefully kept apart from other prisoners, have been instructed and drilled in prison, and on release have mostly, with the aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, been sent to their friends or have been found work, but owing to the short sentences it has been found difficult to do much for them, or to follow up their future careers.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	4 12 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 6 9	
Cotton sorters	8	—	8	4 6 0	
Knitters	9	—	9	69 17 6	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	45 16 3	
Net makers	8	—	8	20 13 1	
Oakum pickers	14	—	14	9 2 0	
Sack makers and menders...	11	—	11	27 13 0	
Ship-fender makers... ...	2	—	2	23 10 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	46 12 3	
Smiths and fitters	11	—	11	77 5 7	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	63 6 3	
Wood-choppers	48	—	48	331 9 6	
Total	123	—	123	—	759 10 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	11	—	11	258 4 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	6	—	6	187 16 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Total	18	—	18	—	485 3 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	—	16	250 8 0	
Gardeners	24	—	24	375 12 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	15	—	15	352 2 6	
Total	65	—	65	—	1,267 13 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial when not employed.	12	—	12		
Not told off at unlocking ...	12	—	12		
Sick	3	—	3		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	30	—	30		
GRAND TOTAL	236	—	236	—	2,512 6 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed, except for a short period when the repainting of the seats, &c., necessitated the temporary closing of the chapel. The painting and decoration of the chapel has wonderfully improved its appearance. The brightness and heartiness of the services are constantly remarked upon by visiting clergy, and the attention of the prisoners is consistently good.

The following clergy have kindly assisted in the chapel services :—

The Ven. Archdeacon Bond.
Rev. Canon Hicks (Diocesan Missioner).
Rev. R. J. Anderson (St. Peter-in-Eastgate).

Captain Lloyd, of the Church Army held an eight days' mission in June, which was much appreciated by the men.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated on eight occasions, there being in all 38 communicants.

I have seen all prisoners on reception and on discharge, and have daily visited all prisoners reported "sick" or "under punishment." I have regularly visited the prisoners on other occasions; arranging my course of visits so that each prisoner receives a visit for every 21 days of his sentence. It is only on the rarest occasions that the prisoners are anything but respectful and glad of a visit.

The number of juvenile prisoners has decreased from :—

29 in 1902–3
to 15 „ 1903–4
10 „ 1904–5
10 „ 1905–6
6 „ 1906–7
2 „ 1907–8

There have been no cases of juveniles convicted at any Lincolnshire port under the Merchant Shipping Act for a considerable time past.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society works quietly and efficiently.

As regards the educational work of the prison, the system of instruction in association has certainly increased the rapidity of the scholars' progress, and has not, to my knowledge, caused any breach of discipline.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been excellent, in spite of the numbers received of elderly and weakly men, who are more fit for a workhouse hospital than for prison.

No epidemic has appeared in the prison.

There have been two deaths in prison, one from pneumonia, and the other—judicial execution.

No prisoners have been discharged on medical grounds, but one was transferred to a prison in a more southern part of England as he was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of excellent quality and well cooked.

The new apparatus for warming the hospital works well, and has been of great service this winter.

The health of the officers has been good.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison and the general heating and warming thereof are satisfactory.

I have had to order extra diet for 68 prisoners,—again an increase upon former years (54 in 1906–1907), due to the poor physical condition of many of the prisoners on admission.

I carefully examine all prisoners on reception and classify them for various degrees of labour according to the results of that examination.

There have been no cases of attempted suicide, real or feigned, in the prison this year.

Two prisoners were certified as insane before trial, and one found guilty but insane at his trial.

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Discipline in the prison has been strictly maintained.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good.

Corporal punishment was inflicted in two cases.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The extension of the privilege to prisoners with sentences over one month of earning remission has, I believe, conduced to good conduct among those serving short sentences.

986 prisoners obtained their release by part payment of their fines.

The juvenile-adult system is progressing satisfactorily.

During the year 438 prisoners were placed in the juvenile-adult class. A carpenters' shop has lately been provided where these prisoners are receiving excellent instruction, and are already turning out good work. Great credit is due to the instructor for this good result. Other lads are employed in the garden, which provides large quantities of vegetables, while the remainder work in the open air at digging, or on such useful labour as can be found for them.

The Borstal Committee meets regularly to consider cases prior to discharge, and though difficulty is experienced in finding employment for young prisoners on their release, work has been found for a large number of them. Of the 249 cases taken in hand, 127 lads are known to be doing well since their release; 92 were

sent to friends, &c., of whom no unfavourable report has since been received, while 40 lads are reported to be doing indifferently.

The Chaplain and the Roman Catholic Priest are untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of these young prisoners, and to arrange for suitable employment for them on their discharge.

Funds are urgently required to enable the Borstal Committee to carry on this good work. An appeal will shortly be made to the public to assist, which I trust will be successful. There seems to be an objection on the part of some to assist lads who have come to grief, urging that it is difficult enough for honest youngsters to find employment. That may be so, but unless lads can be provided with work on discharge they will undoubtedly relapse into crime. It is to be hoped that employers of labour will be induced to employ these lads, and that sufficient funds will be raised to enable the Committee not only to start the boys in employment, but also to engage suitable agents to follow them up and keep in touch with them on their release.

The Lady Visitors continue their excellent work, encouraging prisoners to make a fresh start, and finding work for those who are willing to accept it.

The conduct of the staff, with very few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

A new system of fire mains and hydrants has been laid and fixed. Nine additional hydrants have been placed inside various parts of the prison and in the workshops.

The 36 additional cells in Division I. will shortly be ready for occupation. About 750 gas boxes have been formed to cells during the year, and the new quarters for female officers have been completed.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and, generally, punctually delivered.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the YEAR ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1 Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	6	10	157 0 2	
Bookbinders	3	—	3	15 16 2	
Carpenters	5	—	5	82 18 8	
Cotton sorters	54	54	108	53 10 5	
Knitters	—	112	112	1,011 6 2	
Labourers, &c.	8	—	8	126 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	64	26	90	470 11 6	
Manila knot openers ...	16	—	16	11 16 1	
Needleworkers	—	96	96	908 13 6	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Net-makers	—	5	5	44 0 0	
Oakum pickers	121	—	121	51 13 8	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	33	21	54	31 18 9	
Sack makers and menders ...	53	4	57	305 5 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	146 19 4	
Smiths and fitters	4	—	4	182 11 5	
Tailors, &c.	6	—	6	145 4 6	
Twine-makers	35	—	35	274 9 9	
Weavers (all branches) ...	29	—	29	212 6 1	
Total	439	324	763	—	4,232 5 2
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	39 12 6	
Labourers	40	—	40	921 0 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	1	2	59 14 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	44 17 6	
Whitewashers	3	1	4	89 7 6	
Total	46	2	48	—	1,154 11 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	185 18 0	
Cooks	10	—	10	306 2 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	58	48	106	1,670 0 0	
Gardeners	14	—	14	212 48 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	2	3	61 16 0	
Stokers	5	6	11	268 4 0	
Washers	—	38	38	892 1 0	
Total	94	94	188	—	3,596 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	67	26	93		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	20	33	53		
Not told off at unlocking ...	34	53	87		
Sick	22	32	54		
Under punishment	8	4	12		
Total	151	148	299		
GRAND TOTAL	730	568	1,298	—	8,983 15 8

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The education of the prisoners has been carried on according to the regulations. The teaching in association is a great saving of time and labour and produces better results. With regard to the women, it has been found best to continue the teaching in contiguous cells. The women eligible for school instruction are usually about 30 years of age, and I find that they are shy and hysterical if taught in association, and that altogether better results are obtained by cellular work.

I examine all prisoners myself on admission and discharge, and, if their sentence is long enough, at an intermediate period.

The Sunday and daily services have been conducted so far as it is possible with the limited use of the chapel.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated monthly and on great festivals at 7.45 a.m., with an attendance of about 16. I have interviewed privately each one who has applied and have rejected those I considered unfit. In addition to this, I have had a special service of preparation, with an address on the Saturday afternoon previous. Both on Sunday and Saturday the schoolmaster-warder has been in charge of the prisoners at these services.

There has been morning prayer and a sermon every Sunday morning, and on alternate Sunday afternoons, evening prayer and sermon. The following clergy have with your permission preached on Sunday afternoons:—The Rev. Canon Kempthorne, Rector of Liverpool; the Rev. H. W. Campbell-Baugh, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Anfield; the Rev. Thos. Williams, Chaplain to the Mission to Seamen; the Rev. P. W. Pheysey, Organizing Secretary of the Temperance Society; the Rev. W. Harry Roberts, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bootle; and the Rev. W. H. Shapcott, of the Parish Church, Walton.

On the week-day mornings I have given an address at each service; on Good Friday a shortened form of the "Three hours" service, with addresses on the "Seven Words from the Cross"; and on Christmas Day there was morning service and sermon.

At all services I have had the closest attention, and, so far as I can remember, no prisoner has been reported for misbehaviour during the service.

I have received a large number of letters from prisoners after their discharge testifying to the benefits they have received from the sermons and addresses. Some of these letters have come from foreign parts, and as in no case did the writer ask for any material assistance there is no reason to believe that their expressions were not genuine.

The services are fully choral, and I conduct a choir practice weekly. The prisoners sing most heartily, and take an evident interest in every part of the service.

I have visited both male and female hospitals daily, seeing individually the sick in cells and holding a service with address in the ward.

This, with the lecture and instruction given to the juvenile-adults weekly, brings the average number of sermons and addresses up to 13 each week.

I have visited all prisoners on reception and discharge. The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily. The other prisoners have been visited at frequent intervals, special attention being paid to the star class, second divison, and juvenile-adult classes. I have met with welcome and respect whenever I have visited the prisoners.

The superior educational books have been much in request.

I have written numbers of letters to employers, and have been successful in many cases in getting a man's employment restored to him.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistresses have performed their duties well.

Juvenile-adults under the Borstal Scheme.

There has been a considerable increase in this class during the past year. I have paid individual attention to them, whether they have been in for a fortnight or for eighteen months. I have visited them regularly and frequently, and seen that they were supplied with suitable books. For their especial use I have made a selection from the library, and have ordered further books, which seem particularly adapted to their requirements.

I have given them definite and systematic religious instruction for one-half hour each week, and I have found many of them woefully ignorant of the barest outlines of the New Testament and religious knowledge.

I have also given them a half-hour's lecture each week, amongst others, on the following subjects, which I think you will see are as varied as possible:—Fresh Air; Cleanliness; Health; Food; Our Bodies; Our Skeleton; Recreation; Heroism; Self-help; Industry; Perseverance; The Purpose of Life; Application; Opportunities; Thoroughness; Energy; Business; The Value of Time; Money; Thrift; Debt; Self-improvement; The Gift of Life; Good Manners; Bad Language; Purity.

Their attention and interest have been all that can be desired, and I think that they look upon it as a punishment if, for any reason, they miss the lecture.

The lectures and the instruction are given in the chapel with the schoolmaster in attendance.

Care has been taken that in each case some provision has been made for the disposal of the lad on discharge. Many have been sent to sea, and of these a number are doing well, and come to see me from time to time. Mr. Russell, of Manchester, has been most kind in finding work for several for whom nothing suitable could be found here.

Of course, there are many disappointments in these lads, but when it is considered that the necessity of sticking to work has

never been impressed upon them by their parents, and when the example and influence of the parents of most of them is considered, it is only surprising that they are not worse than they are.

I can honestly say that in Liverpool prison everything that can be done for the welfare of the juvenile-adult is done.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic of notifiable diseases during the past year. Cases of infectious disorders have been reported as follows:—Puerperal, 3rd April, 1907, and 29th July, 1907; erysipelas, 13th May, 1907, 26th September, 1907, 30th September, 1907, all females; and 1 male, enteric fever, 6th October, 1907= 6 cases in all.

There has been no suicide, but 2 attempts by females, one only being genuine.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being put to hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

General ventilation and heating have been good and uniform

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

There were 45 male and 24 female epileptics, and 10 male and 7 female cases of delirium tremens.

Of 244 prisoners remanded for mental observation, 25 males and 15 females were found to be insane and dealt with at the courts.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the reports trivial.

The power to earn remission of a part of the sentence continues to be a great incentive to good behaviour, and the extension of the practice to the shorter sentences is very greatly appreciated.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The progressive stage system has been carried out and the rules complied with.

The fire appliances are in good order and the supply of water sufficient.

The bedding and clothing are good and sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good with one exception, which was reported.

Several new quarters for married officers have been bought, or built, and a new clerks' office and manufacturing stores have been opened.

A carpenters' shop for juvenile-adults has been equipped for 12 lads.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 10 9	
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 19 0	
Coir Ballers	3	—	3	4 5 10	
Knitters	—	6	6	41 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	78 2 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	18	—	18	69 0 10	
Needleworkers	—	8	8	124 1 4	
Oakum pickers	31	—	31	12 0 8	
Sack makers, &c.	18	—	18	98 18 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	13 7 0	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	75 13 7	
Weavers (all branches) ...	9	—	9	57 6 7	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	20 14 10	
Total	101	14	115	—	680 15 8
IN BUILDINGS, &C. :					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	50 11 3	
Carpenters	1	—	1	75 19 7	
Labourers	4	—	4	100 14 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	3	—	3	118 15 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 17 11	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	46 13 9	
Stone-breakers	5	—	5	141 9 0	
Total	17	—	17	—	558 1 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	19	6	25	297 7 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	80 16 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	24 10 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	12 7 6	
Washers	1	9	10	25 13 0	
Total	31	15	46	—	565 18 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	2	16		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	5	10		
Sick	2	2	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	25	9	34		
GRAND TOTAL ...	174	38	212	—	1,804 15 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have conducted the services as usual—daily morning service with two services and sermon on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, Saints' Days being marked by a short address.

Notice is given of Holy Communion, and the service takes place about once a month.

Admissions and discharges, punishment and sick, are seen daily, and the longer sentenced are visited in their cells at intervals.

School instruction has been given according to your scheme.

Juvenile-adults of a month's sentence and upwards receive an hour's school instruction each day after the first 14 days. On Saturday afternoons I have them in class and take them through a course of elementary physics. I find this of interest to them, and it serves to employ the mind. All those youths, who are suitable, are afforded the opportunity of going to sea, and all, on discharge, have the special care of the agent.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still carries on its work, but is not exempt from changes. Sir Charles Whitehead, who for so many years presided over the working of this Society, has given up the chairmanship. The Society must for some time feel the loss of his guiding hand and long experience.

The lady visitor continues her arduous work in behalf of the female prisoners.

My duties in my absence have been undertaken as before by Rev. W. Spear, M.D.

During the festival held in Maidstone by the Church of England Temperance Society, the Secretary and the Vicar of Ide-hill, Sevenoaks, each gave a mission address in chapel.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

One death occurred from thoracic aneurysm, of a man committed for assizes.

There were two real attempts at suicide of men who were afterwards found insane.

Two female prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds—both advanced pregnancy.

There have been no cases of infectious illness.

Three prisoners were certified as insane and removed to the asylum.

Three were found unfit to plead on arraignment, and were ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure — one prisoner was found "guilty, but insane."

All prisoners are examined before being placed on any labour.

The food and water supplies have been good.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The heating and ventilation are efficient, and the sanitary arrangements in good order.

The officers' quarters are in good order. Four new quarters have been added in Salisbury Road.

MANCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison during the past year has been good, and the discipline has been satisfactory.

The division of offenders has been strictly carried out.

The power to earn remission works well, and is certainly a great incentive to good behaviour.

The part-payment of fines has been taken advantage of to a greater extent than last year.

There was no case of corporal punishment.

Work in association has been fully carried out and is appreciated.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, as a whole. Most of the reports are for idleness at oakum-picking; the tramp class prefer to suffer punishment rather than work.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Hard labour has been enforced by oakum-picking, coal-sack and coal-bag making for 1st stage prisoners.

Others have been employed at mail-bags, knitting, carpentry, smithing, shoemaking, tailoring, bed and bolster making, picking cotton tubes, rope and coloured yarns, stripping coloured flannel, unravelling wool clips, rug making and book-binding.

Female prisoners have been employed at bed and bolster making, needlework, knitting, making officers' uniforms, cotton-picking and laundry work.

The fire appliances are in working order, and the supply of water is ample.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient.

The supplies from the contractors have been good on the whole and punctually delivered.

The dietaries have been good and well served.

The progressive stage system is strictly carried out and gives good results.

The drainage is still being improved, and the female hospital is completed and fit for occupation.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

The further remission of sentence is fully appreciated by the prisoners, and I am certain is a great incentive to good conduct.

Great care and attention have been given to the juvenile-adults. They have been carefully drilled and instructed under experienced officers, and their future provided for by an able committee, who take keen interest in the future career of the lads brought under their notice. The juvenile-adults have been employed on the drainage, and also on repairing and making new exercise rings.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	2	4	18 8 0	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	70 8 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	28 1 0	
Cotton sorters	254	20	274	91 6 11	
Knitters	23	74	97	643 17 2	
Mail-bags makers	59	—	59	696 9 10	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	41	—	41	278 2 1	
Needleworkers	—	77	77	358 3 2	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Oakum pickers	103	—	103	30 3 0	
Sack-makers and menders ...	8	—	8	201 1 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	18	—	18	279 3 5	
Smiths, &c.	1	—	1	20 8 0	
Tailors, &c.	22	—	22	467 9 3	
Washers (not including Prison service).	—	48	48	547 14 1	
Wool sorters, &c.	1	—	1	4 7 7	
Total	535	221	756	—	3,735 3
IN BUILDINGS, &C.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	2	—	2	92 6 8	
Carpenters	2	—	2	89 16 8	
Labourers	27	—	27	861 6 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	169 14 8	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	97 10 0	
Whitewashers, &c.	2	2	4	131 9 4	
Total	39	2	41	—	1,442 3 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cooks	12	—	12	375 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	38	20	58	907 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	2	3	70 8 6	
Stokers	5	—	5	147 14 0	
Washers	—	25	25	586 17 6	
Total	60	47	107	—	2,213 10 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	51	9	60		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	13	14		
Not told off at unlocking ...	42	19	61		
Sick	33	20	53		
Under punishment	15	1	16		
Total	142	62	204		
GRAND TOTAL	776	332	1,108	—	7,390 16 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Sunday and week-day services have been conducted regularly in chapel as far as possible. There was great difficulty in obtaining clerical help at times during the time the chaplaincy was vacant. Week-day service is held on every alternate morning, the other mornings being taken by the Roman Catholic service.

The Dean of Manchester, Bishop Welldon, came specially to preach one Sunday. An eight days' mission was conducted by Captain Lloyd, of the Church Army, and Mr. Prestwich has given addresses.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated three times during the year in the chapel. The Holy Communion has also been administered three times privately in hospital.

On the Sunday after Christmas the Rev. S. Hailstone, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Strangeways, very kindly brought his choir and some ladies of his congregation to take part in the service and sing carols.

Addresses were given from time to time to juvenile-adult prisoners, and I have held a Bible Class for them on several Sunday afternoons.

Prisoners have been visited in their cells on reception and discharge. A service has been held in both infirmaries on Sundays, and the sick visited. Those under punishment have been visited as far as possible daily, and those under long sentences from time to time.

Applications have been attended to by the Chaplain or school staff. The school work shows very satisfactory results. The men are reported as working much better and showing greater interest in their work when being taught in association.

All the school staff are very efficient and take great pains and interest in their work.

The male and female agents of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society do their work with great diligence. The Church Army has been of great assistance with its three homes in Manchester. I have made much use of their assistance. It would be a good thing if there was some definite arrangement between the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Church Army and Salvation Army with regard to receiving definite payment for cases received from the prison.

A Salvation Army captain has attended on two occasions, to see applicants about assistance on discharge. He is a man of great tact, and his help has been very welcome. It is of course unfortunately a fact that those who apply for assistance are often the most undeserving. With regard to the juvenile-adults, many come in for short sentences for sleeping out, and a number of them return to prison subsequently. It does not appear that a short sentence of imprisonment is the correct way to deal with such cases with any hope of reformation. They are mostly boys who have acquired vagrant and loafing habits, and

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been conducted regularly and reverently. The addresses are listened to attentively and, in many cases, intelligently, but not often with the intention, I fear, of putting into practice what is preached. It is, however, a great thing to have the opportunity of speaking to such men, and we are sure the labour is not always in vain. There are encouraging and hopeful cases.

The education of those under instruction has been energetically and successfully carried on. There have been some cases of very marked progress.

During the past year the number of juveniles has been small, and in nearly every case the lads have been shamefully neglected by their parents, and are the victims of unwholesome environment, which make it difficult for any lad to walk uprightly.

Great pains have been taken with the juvenile-adults, and, in many cases, the improvement in appearance has been marked. The physical exercises smarten them up, and the lectures, which have been regularly given, have led several of them to desire and to strive after a different kind of life. On their discharge everything is done which can be done to find them suitable employment. We have an unusually good agent in one of the main centres of industry who is in close and friendly touch with the employers of labour, and where he fails there is little chance of success.

The tramp is always with us and with us in increasing numbers. Prisons and prison life have no terror for the majority of these men. Most of them are young, strong, able-bodied men, who are physically capable of doing a remunerative day's work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been no death in the prison; and no prisoner has been released on medical grounds. The general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good; and there has been no epidemic. One prisoner attempted suicide; two were certified insane and removed to Clifton Asylum; and five were reported to the police, on discharge, as feeble-minded. The dietary, bedding, and clothing have been sufficient and of good quality. A uniform temperature has been maintained in the prison; and the ventilation and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed as fit for hard labour.

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory in all respects.

The rules relative to the division of offenders have been

making, ship-fender making, flax and hessian picking, sack and bag making, gas tube case making and repairing, net and halter making, sponge cloth making, mat making, &c. The female prisoners were employed at knitting, needle and laundry work.

The star class again shows very satisfactory results, very few having been reconvicted. It is, I believe, safe to say that no more than 5 per cent. of those who have passed through this class during the last six years have been reconvicted.

Four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment in default of payment of fine, and of this number, 738 paid their fines in part and 209 in full.

The new rule by which prisoners with sentences exceeding one month become eligible, by special industry and good conduct, to earn a remission not exceeding one-sixth of the whole sentence, came into operation on the 1st September last, and has been fully and carefully explained to prisoners on reception, and has undoubtedly conduced to greater industry and better conduct in the great majority of those whose sentences entitle them to the benefit of the rule.

There has been a slight decrease in the committals of juvenile offenders, but the number (93) is still high. On a Friday in April last six boys were received with sentences of three days, and one with a sentence of two days, and they were, by law, released the next morning. One boy of 15 had 17 previous convictions, and the longest sentence he had ever served was five days, and that once only. His offences were gambling and disorderly behaviour.

These boys are allowed time to pay their fines, and make a practice of surrendering themselves to the police on a Friday night, and so only spend one night in prison, and are sometimes here two or three weeks in succession, thus showing how such short sentences are not only utterly futile, but, in my opinion, distinctly harmful. I can only hope that some other means will shortly be devised of dealing with these youthful offenders.

One hundred and fifty-eight juvenile-adults were treated under the modified Borstal system. 25 have been reconvicted, but in every case they had served sentences of one month and under. Of the 15 released who had served sentences of over a month, not one is known to have been reconvicted, proving conclusively the great advantage of the longer sentence. Of the 158, no fewer than 58 had sentences of seven days, and 30 sentences of 14 days only —periods in which it is not reasonable to hope that much can be done to reclaim them. On a Friday in June last 18 prisoners were received with sentences of two and three days, and were discharged the next morning. Of this number no less than 13 were between 16 and 18 years of age, and six of them had been previously convicted upwards of five times. Such short sentences can have no possible deterrent effect, and I can only hope that, as their futility becomes more generally known, magistrates will commit for periods sufficiently long to afford some opportunity of making an impression upon this class of prisoner.

Most of these lads have never been subject to any real control or discipline; some have left their homes owing to differences with their parents, and gone to live in common lodging houses; others have lost their employment through bad timekeeping, or have thrown it up because they, forsooth, did not think the pay was

good enough, and have then become dependent upon their parents or other relatives, or have taken to begging, and have often done no regular work for months, or perhaps never had regular employment. It is, therefore, obvious that if any good is to be done with such youths, time is essential, and longer sentences, so far from being cruel, would be a real kindness to them.

Addresses have been delivered to the juvenile-adults and other selected prisoners by Col. Coulson, a member of the Visiting Committee, the Rev. R. E. Thomas, the Rev. W. R. Yates, and the Rev. A. Thomas.

I have continued to see each lad on reception, to visit them in their cells during their imprisonment, and again before their release, when I have in every case satisfied myself that they had homes to go to, or a reasonable prospect of employment; or, failing that, I have sent them to some home, or in other ways provided for them.

The lady visitor (Mrs. Bentham) continues to take great interest in the welfare of the female prisoners, and has paid 34 visits during the year, and seen 247 prisoners. She has also delivered three lectures on secular subjects, which were much appreciated.

Col. Coulson gave two addresses to the female prisoners on "Force of Habit" and "Living above your surroundings." The addresses were eminently practical, and given in beautiful yet simple language, and the women were manifestly deeply interested in all Col. Coulson said to them.

Internal telephones connecting various parts of the prison and offices were fixed in November last, and have proved a great boon and done much to facilitate the work of the prison.

A new fire hydrant was fixed in the female exercise yard in September last, and gives considerable additional protection to that part of the prison.

A new work-room has been constructed which, it is estimated will accommodate 40 prisoners, and will shortly be ready for use. This will admit of the prisoners employed in association being more closely supervised and will facilitate their instruction.

The fire appliances are in good order and fire practices are regularly held.

The funds at the disposal of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society have been sufficient to relieve all deserving cases. An officer of the Salvation Army meets the female prisoners on their release. I am greatly indebted to the Rev. R. E. Thomas, vicar of Bolam, and honorary police court missionary at Wallsend, for the great interest he has taken in several cases, and for the invaluable assistance he has rendered on their release.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, and the quantity of clothing, bedding, and stores generally have been sufficient.

The progressive stage system and the rules for the government of the prison have been carried out.

I desire again to take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the Visiting Committee for the assistance they so readily accord me in the discharge of my duties, and to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly delivered lectures and addresses to prisoners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches.	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Carpenters	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Cotton sorters	15	—	15	6 18 10	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	24 16 0	
Knitters	—	25	25	181 13 4	
Mail-bag makers	36	—	36	290 6 9	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	6	—	6	44 7 0	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	106 14 7	
Oakum pickers	46	—	46	35 8 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	3	—	3	61 2 3	
Ship-fender makers... ...	6	—	6	25 9 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	34 10 9	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Stone-breakers	18	—	18	136 16 10	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Wood-choppers	5	—	5	36 13 0	
Total	144	31	175	—	1,106 3 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Labourers	6	—	6	154 7 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	34 6 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 17 6	
Total	8	—	8	—	231 10 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	28	12	40	626 0 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	46 19 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	70 8 6	
Washers	—	11	11	258 4 6	
Total	36	24	60	—	1,126 16 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	2	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	6	2	8		
Not told off at unlocking ...	16	6	22		
Sick	6	3	9		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	45	13	58		
GRAND TOTAL	233	68	301	—	2,464 9 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year I have conducted divine service and delivered sermons in the prison chapel on each Lord's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, according to regulations.

Morning prayer, with occasional addresses, has been said daily, except on Thursday, on which day the chapel is now used for a Roman Catholic service—a most necessary provision in this district, in which, owing to a large Irish population, members of that denomination abound.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered quarterly and on the greater festivals of the church. The behaviour of the congregation has on all occasions been becoming; the attention to sermons and addresses has been gratifying and helpful to the Chaplain, who has occasionally received assistance on week-days from the local clergy.

The infirmaries, the aged prisoners, and juveniles have daily been visited by me, as have been also prisoners under punishment.

The "Borstal" system, in its relation to juvenile-adults, has in a modified degree been pursued in this prison, and that with marked good effect in the case of those whose sentences have been of such duration as to permit of the same being effective.

All prisoners have been interviewed by me on their admission and discharge, and at least once monthly during their term of imprisonment; on all occasions my visits have been received with courtesy and respect.

I have welcomed with special thankfulness the new regulation whereby prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one month have the promise of reward for good conduct held out to them in a practical form, by the prospect of a remission of one-sixth part of the sentence passed on them. This promise, conditional on good behaviour, has, I believe, not only a good effect on each separate prisoner, but it also greatly adds to the general good conduct in the prison, and to it is doubtless traceable the decrease in the number of cases of punishment for breach of prison rules and discipline.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have most satisfactorily performed their duties in instructing, not only juveniles coming under their direction, but also other men and women requiring and qualified for elementary teaching.

The prison library is in a most efficient condition, and the appreciation shown by prisoners of the same is indeed a cause of great satisfaction. I believe, from the many evidences I have gathered, that this careful and wholesome supply of instruction and relief provided to those undergoing correction for misuse and abuse of opportunities as an adjunct to reformation is, perhaps, one of the most effective for good that our punitive system has devised. Further, I feel myself greatly indebted to the members of the Visiting Committee and others for much assistance in the selection of suitable literature.

From time to time clergymen and qualified laymen have delivered lectures and addresses to men; these have been, I am

certain, much appreciated by all who heard them. The women have, moreover, the advantage of kindly advice from the lady visitor.

The marked diminution of punishments and the ready obedience to rules on the part of prisoners generally bear their own testimony to the excellent discipline now in operation in this prison.

As heretofore, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Salvation Army have lent their assistance to prisoners on their departure from prison; and this the Church Army has also continued, not only by most willingly at all times rendering like help, but has again added to the obligations I feel towards its authorities by conducting an occasional mission within the prison walls with your considerate permission.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic.

No suicides, or attempts at suicides have taken place.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary, bedding, heating, clothing, ventilation, and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been in all respects satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good. They have given strict and careful attention to their duties, and displayed tact and good temper in the daily routine of their work

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been good, the majority of punishments being for idleness and minor offences against prison discipline. There has been no escape or attempt to escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

Comparatively few prisoners availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining their release by part payment of fines, &c., although the rule is carefully explained on reception to each prisoner to whom it is applicable. The actual number so released was 18, as against 21 in the previous year.

The rules relating to the triple division of offenders have been strictly observed, but only one prisoner in the first division, and two in the second division, were received. This would seem to point to the fact that, even now, the power conferred on magistrates for the classification of prisoners is either not understood or overlooked. It is, therefore, still very necessary for the prison authorities to carefully investigate the antecedents of first

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been bright and hearty, the responses and hymns have been well rendered, and the prisoners have been very attentive and well-behaved.

There have been four celebrations of Holy Communion. There would have been more frequent celebrations had there been a sufficient number to come forward.

The learning of Christmas carols was well taken up by the prisoners, and the Sunday after Christmas a neighbouring church choir came to render a service of song, including Christmas carols.

In visiting the prisoners in their cells I have met with civility and respect, and have invariably found that visits were welcomed.

The education of male prisoners has been satisfactorily carried out by the schoolmaster, whom I consider well fitted for the post, and whose method of imparting instruction is interesting and effective.

Very good work amongst the female prisoners continues to be done by the lady visitor, Mrs. Birkbeck.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has rendered good assistance in giving cases good help towards starting afresh in life.

The Church Army Labour Home has been of great assistance during the year to several cases in supplying the need from want of employment.

The prisoners' library is in a good state of efficiency, and the books are much appreciated.

I have visited each prisoner on reception and discharge, and the sick and those under punishment daily.

I have seen especially the young under the Borstal treatment, and have held, when practicable, a Bible class of instruction for them.

I have occasionally received encouragement in my work from hearing from discharged prisioners who are making a new start in life.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the year has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

No case of infectious disease has occurred.

Four prisoners, two male and two female, were released before the end of their sentence on urgent medical grounds.

The daily average of sick has been a high one, but the complaints are, for a great part, such as are due to deficient vitality, poverty, and the like.

The number of juvenile-adults admitted during the year has been high; they have received special attention, and, wherever it has been deemed necessary, an addition has been made to their ordinary diet.

One case of feigned attempt at suicide occurred during the year; the prisoner was subsequently transferred to Ipswich prison.

The heating of the cells, ventilation of the prison, dietary, and bedding have been quite satisfactory.

Every prisoner has been examined on admission, and, wherever necessary, reduction or omission of his daily task has been ordered.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers. &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	1 2 8	
Cotton sorters, &c.	61	—	61	53 8 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	4 15 0	
Knitters	1	—	1	7 16 6	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	181 7 11	
Needleworkers	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Ship-fender makers ...	8	—	8	59 4 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	26 18 7	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	17 9 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	11	—	11	110 11 8	
Total	101	—	101	—	497 18 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	75 9 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	46 3 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 16 3	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	22 10 3	
Total	6	—	6	—	186 19 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	—	11	172 3 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the Prison only.	3	—	3	2 0 2	
Washers	5	—	5	117 7 6	
Total	26	—	26	—	479 6 8
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	9	—	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	—	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	16	—	16		
GRAND TOTAL... ...	149	—	149	—	1,164 4 6

they require to be longer under detention and training so as to be weaned from their loafing and casual ways. It would not of course seem just to sentence them to a long term of imprisonment for such an offence, but certainly for their own sakes some provision seems desirable by which they may be compulsorily detained in some place of training and reformation, and be brought under discipline, and built up in mind and body.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the officers and prisoners has been generally good.

The food, bedding, temperature, and the general sanitary condition of the prison and hospitals have been satisfactory.

One case of erysipelas of the head and face occurred during the year in a male prisoner, but he recovered. Influenza was very prevalent during the last quarter of the year, and one female died, owing to meningitis complicating the case.

There was one case of suicide, six feigned, four probably genuine, and four doubtful attempts of suicide.

There were seven cases reported as weak-minded amongst the males, and one female.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception.

All juvenile-adult prisoners who are undergoing physical drill are placed on B diet, and they almost invariably gain in weight and physique.

NEWCASTLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained. There has been no case of corporal punishment, escape, or attempt at escape. The prisoners generally have been well behaved, and there is a decrease in the number of offences of violence and other breaches of regulations. Individual members of the Visiting Committee have visited both male and female prisoners on no fewer than 33 occasions, and it is gratifying to report that no case is recorded of a prisoner complaining of his or her treatment, which speaks well for the manner in which the officers discharge their arduous and often difficult duties.

Associated labour has been carried out as regularly as possible, and continues to be much appreciated. The conduct of the prisoners whilst so employed was excellent, and the output of work satisfactory.

Hard labour was enforced by stone breaking, wood chopping, and oakum picking. Industrial work consisted of mail-bag

complied with so far as the prison is concerned. I should, however, like to see the magistrates take greater advantage of the powers conferred on them by section 6 (2) of the Prison Act, 1898, only twenty-two prisoners having been ordered to be placed in the second division during the past year.

The power to earn remission of sentence by prisoners whose sentences exceed a month is, undoubtedly, a healthy incentive to good conduct and work. Few of the "better class" prisoners care to risk the loss of remission marks by misconduct.

The concession now extended to prisoners with sentences over a month tends to strengthen a Governor's hand in maintaining discipline, and gives him an alternative punishment to the "well-worn" bread and water diet, for which I am thankful.

The permission to pay part of a fine is explained to all prisoners coming within its scope, but not many avail themselves of it. I fear this is due, in a measure, to slackness of trade.

There has been one case of corporal punishment for an assault on an officer.

All prisoners eligible to work in association have been so employed—in the association room, halls, landings, shops, and laundry. This is appreciated by the prisoners, and I have no reason to think that the output suffers.

No conversational exercise has taken place.

The conduct of the officers has been entirely satisfactory.

The discipline of the prisoners has been well maintained, and their conduct on the whole has been good.

There have been no escapes, or attempts to escape.

Hard labour in the first stage has been enforced by oakum picking, wood chopping, and coal-sack making. Prisoners in other stages by the usual prison trades and cotton shredding.

The shoemaking industry continues to provide profitable and useful labour for prisoners.

The garden continues to be worked on profitable lines, and with very satisfactory results.

The buildings and walls are in good condition. The chapel has been redecorated and painted, which materially tends to brighten our services.

The whole of the naked lights have been removed from the cells, which have been fitted with new gas boxes and incandescent burners, which I contemplate will be a great improvement, when we have a better supply of gas. This is now being attended to; a larger meter and pipes are at the present time being substituted for the existing smaller ones.

The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water adequate. Fire drill is regularly carried out monthly under my supervision.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient.

The juvenile-adult class has been maintained on the lines laid down, the total number of committals for the year being 48. The majority of these were convicted for minor offences, such as street gaming, loitering, &c., and the sentences accordingly of short duration. With such little can be done. Those committed for longer terms have all, if desirous, been substantially helped by being sent to sea, or some other useful occupation has been found.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Northamptonshire and Peterboro' Charities now discharge the function of the Borstal Committee. This method I consider an improvement on having a separate committee, as the visiting magistrates are also members of the Peterboro' charities, and I am in consequence able to bring deserving cases before them at their periodical meetings.

Prisoners awaiting trial have all been afforded opportunities of employment, and have earned a sum of £28 10*s.* 10*d.*, which has been paid to them.

The dietaries have been good and well served, and very few complaints have been made.

The new time-table works well.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Cotton sorters	33	—	33	0 6 9	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	12 5 0	
Knitters	2	4	6	25 2 4	
Mail-bag makers	18	—	18	221 6 11	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	1	—	1	6 17 9	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	28 6 0	
Oakum pickers	11	—	11	3 8 4	
Sack makers	2	—	2	49 7 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	15	—	15	204 10 11	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	18 11 10	
Total	87	6	93	—	624 18 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	26 3 4	
Labourers	3	—	3	71 10 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	49 1 8	
Total	5	—	5	—	146 15 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	172 4 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	27 10 0	
Washers	1	3	4	109 7 0	
Total	16	5	21	—	434 5 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	9	—	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	24	1	25		
GRAND TOTAL	132	12	144	—	1,205 18 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services on Sundays and week-days have been carried out in accordance with the regulations. Notice of Holy Communion has been given out periodically, and whenever suitable candidates have been forthcoming, the service has been held. I am glad to say the services are bright and hearty, and it is pleasing to know how much they are appreciated by the prisoners. In cellular visiting I have been met with a request for a particular hymn on more than one occasion, and if that is not to be much encouraged, still it shows interest on their part. No doubt the choir practices which are held weekly stimulate the interest.

The education of the prisoners has been satisfactorily carried on. The schoolmasters show praiseworthy zeal, and the results have been satisfactory. Special attention has naturally been paid to the juvenile-adults, though in many cases the sentences were so short that we really had no chance. The number of juvenile-adults here has been small. We have been successful in obtaining employment for some, have placed others in homes, and some we have sent to sea. On the whole, I think we may say that the treatment here has been a success.

I have seen all prisoners on admission and discharge, and have daily visited all cases of sickness, observation, and punishment.

The library is efficient.

It is a very great help to be in such close touch with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The Governor is a member of the committee, and I am honorary secretary. This is a real help in dealing with discharges.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year was satisfactory.

No epidemic occurred.

One prisoner attempted suicide.

The regulations with regard to the examination of prisoners for hard labour were systematically adhered to.

The dietary and bedding were sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is satisfactory, and the general sanitary arrangements are in a similar condition.

No weak-minded prisoners were received during the year.

Attention has been given to the heating of the prison so that it is kept at a uniform temperature.

The general health of the staff has been good.

NORWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

There has again been a slight increase in the number of prisoners who have availed themselves of the part payment of fines.

A slightly larger number of males, viz., 15, and fewer females, viz., 3, have been placed in the second division.

There has been one case of corporal punishment and no serious breach of discipline.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the reports chiefly consist of idleness, which is not to be wondered at when the number of tramps and workhouse cases is taken into consideration.

There has been no escape and no attempt to escape.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The prisoners have been employed at sack and bag making, wood chopping, oakum picking, smiths' work, pumping water, and the usual service of the prison.

The crops again this year were an improvement on last year's yield.

The prison buildings, fences, &c., are in good order and condition, and the drainage is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good order. The supply of water is adequate.

The contractors' supplies as a rule have been good and punctually delivered.

I am glad to be able to report that at the present sessions for Norfolk there was only one juvenile-adult for trial, which compares

most favourably with the number, viz., 10, for trial last year at the same sessions.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	2	—	2	12 10 0	
Knitters	—	2	2	13 18 11	
Mail-bag makers	26	—	26	318 4 1	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	22 15 8	
Oakum pickers	16	—	16	2 9 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	15	—	15	121 4 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	9 5 11	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	18 17 6	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	31 17 3	
Total	64	3	67	—	551 2 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	50 17 6	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	28 8 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	40 2 6	
Total	4	—	4	—	119 8 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 10 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	60 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	2	17	259 12 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	41 4 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the Prison only.	3	—	3	46 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	—	3	3	82 14 6	
Total	26	5	31	—	576 17 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	—	9		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	21	1	22		
GRAND TOTAL	115	9	124	—	1,247 8 4

offenders, with a view to their eligibility for the star class, in which 74 were placed during the past year.

With few exceptions, prisoners eligible to earn a remission of part of their sentence have worked most energetically with a view to shortening their time in prison by this means. I think it is an indisputable fact that the ability to reduce their term of imprisonment is one of the most powerful incentives to industry and good conduct. It is interesting to find that the award of marks is keenly observed by prisoners, and that it is not by any means unusual for men to ask for the restoration of forfeited marks or those which they have failed to earn by hard work.

Associated labour has been regularly carried out, and continues to be attended with good results. It is, undoubtedly, much appreciated by the prisoners, and conduces to a larger output of work.

Twenty-two juvenile offenders have been received during the year, which, compared with the number passed through the prison three years ago, viz., 56, is a matter for congratulation. These, as well as the juvenile-adults, of whom there were 44, have received every care and attention, both from the Chaplain and myself. The members of the Visiting Committee and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society have also done much good work in this direction. With regard to the juvenile-adults, many of them were admitted for only short periods of imprisonment, and with these little could be effected towards permanent reformation. Those with longer sentences, however, I am disposed to think, received much benefit, both physically and morally, from the wholesome training to which they were subjected.

There was a considerable improvement in their general appearance and physique, consequent upon the regular daily drill, &c., while upon many the useful lectures and sound advice given cannot but have had a good effect upon their moral character. The schoolmaster has also bestowed much care and attention in his work of instructing these youths, some of whom have made marked improvement. As before stated, the one great difficulty experienced is that of finding employment for the juvenile-adult and the subsequent following up of the case. Situated as we are, at a considerable distance from the large industrial centres, this is not by any means an easy task, though, I am glad to say, hitherto we have met with a fair measure of success.

The prisoners have been kept fully employed during the year at sawing and chopping firewood, pumping water, picking cotton band and canvas waste, making ships' fenders, mail-bags, and seamen's hammocks, various building work, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

The condition of the prison buildings generally is satisfactory. A great improvement has been effected in the cells in "C" wing by removing the old wooden window frames and replacing them with iron sashes of a much larger size glazed with clear glass.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements, and the contractors' supplies have been of good quality and promptly delivered.

The progressive stage system continues to work well and has been carefully carried out.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good ; on eight occasions cases have been referred to the Visiting Committee.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape. There has been no case of corporal punishment. The daily average of male prisoners during the past year was 149 compared with 163 the previous year. The daily average of female prisoners during the past year was 21, compared with 23 the previous year. Three hundred and eighty-one convicted prisoners paid their fines—86 in full and 295 part fine—out of a total of 1,174 persons received into prison in default of fine. During the past year five prisoners were placed in the second division. The prisoners have been employed as follows, viz. :—Tailoring and needlework, mail-bag making, sack making and repairing, unroving wool clippings, general repairs, wood chopping, also making coal-bags, seamen's bags, and hammocks for the Admiralty. All garden ground has been kept in cultivation, with satisfactory results, it having been possible to give plenty of fresh vegetables to our own prisoners in addition to sending supplies of the same to other prisons. All stage prisoners work in association.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and promptly delivered.

The fire appliances are in working order and are tested monthly, the water supply being adequate.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

Several ladies belonging to the district take a kindly interest in the female prisoners, visiting, counselling, and advising them for their good, in addition to aiding them on their discharge.

With regard to the Borstal system, 128 lads have been dealt with during the past year, and taking into consideration the very large number of short sentences included in this number, the results are very encouraging, as only 14 are known to have been re-convicted.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Cotton sorters	4	—	4	1 10 3	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	12 5 0	
Knitters	—	2	2	22 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	205 17 8	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Needleworkers	—	4	4	43 15 1	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	4 2 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	17	—	17	131 19 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	29 19 10	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	62 15 0	
Wood-choppers	8	—	8	68 17 6	
Wool sorters, &c.	20	—	20	38 2 11	
Total	96	6	102	—	656 19 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	147 9 2	
Total	3	—	3	—	147 9 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	184 5 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	79 6 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	60 10 6	
Washers	—	7	7	151 16 0	
Total	21	10	31	—	631 19 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	2	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	10	2	12		
Sick	1	1	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	29	5	34		
GRAND TOTAL	149	21	170	—	1,436 7 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

On the great festivals and on the first Sunday in each month there is a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, of which service due notice is given. Each prisoner desiring to receive the blessed sacrament receives individual attention and preparation.

I have prepared three male prisoners, one of these a juvenile-

adult, for confirmation. Dr. Hoskins, the Lord Bishop of Southwell, was kind enough to come and confirm them. Two out of the three had not previously been baptized. I obtained the bishop's permission, and baptized them the day before their confirmation.

Matins and evensong have been sung every Sunday throughout the year, and a sermon has been preached at each service, as well as on Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Christmas Day at evensong instead of a sermon the members of the choir of the church of St. John the Divine, Carrington, kindly came, with your approval, and sang some carols, the rendering of which touched the hearts of many who heard them.

All our services are fully choral. On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday a shortened form of matins is used; on Wednesday there are prayers and address; on Friday we take the Litany. In addition to the prayers on Saturday I conduct a general singing practice of the whole congregation, as a preparation for the Sunday services. On the Wednesdays in Lent "The Story of the Cross" has been sung.

Evergreens for the Christmas decorations were kindly given by Sir Thomas Birkin, Bart.; plants, shrubs, and palms were lent by Mr. Mee, a city councillor; flowers were purchased from money given me by some of the visiting justices.

In October an eight days' mission was conducted by Capt. March, of the Church Army, and the straight manly talk of the missioner went home in many cases. We can only hope that the good seed sown will yield its fruit in the future lives of those who had the privilege of listening to the addresses.

On the Thursdays during Lent the Rev. F. P. Downman, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Diocese of Southwell, preached a course of most practical and helpful sermons on the life of St. Peter. He has visited this prison during Lent for some years, and his advent is looked forward to by members of the staff and prisoners alike, all of whom can carry away with them something from his addresses which will help them in their daily lives.

The following clergy have kindly preached on different occasions:—The Revs. E. C. King, H. L. Wild, Blackwood Price, and W. W. Hopkinson; an address was also given by the Mayor of Nottingham (Ald. J. A. H. Green). One and all expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the devotional and hearty character of the services, as well as at the reverent behaviour of those forming the congregation.

I should like to bear testimony to the excellent and painstaking way in which my duty is performed by the Rev. W. Vivian Davies, curate of St. Mary's and acting Chaplain at the Workhouse, when I am on leave.

The behaviour of the prisoners at the services has been at all times most satisfactory. When one considers the fact that the majority of them never attend a place of worship outside the prison it is really wonderful that they are so reverent

The singing and responding, *as such*, give me the utmost satisfaction.

There is a weekly choir practice varying in length from half to three-quarters of an hour on a Friday afternoon, as a rule.

The choir numbers from 10 to 20, never more, often less. This body of men enables the general practice on Saturday to be of greater utility than it otherwise would be. Without these practices it would be absolutely impossible to keep the singing up to the high standard of efficiency to which it has attained through the efforts of my predecessors.

The pipe organ, generously presented by the Duke of Portland (the Lord Lieutenant of the county) and the magistrates of the city and county, through the instrumentality of Mr. F. Acton, J.P., is a great acquisition and a tremendous help in supporting the voices of the people. The service at which the Bishop of the Diocese dedicated it is one which will be remembered by all who were privileged to attend.

The education of the prisoners, which has always been attended and inspected by me, has been duly carried on. With the arrival of the desks teaching in association was commenced, and after a short time a great improvement was noticeable all round, and especially so with regard to the writing. The teaching in association will, I am confident in saying from past experience, be productive of good results.

All prisoners have been seen by me on reception and discharge; those of long sentences at frequent intervals. The ideal I set before myself is to visit all prisoners at least once a month; many are visited weekly. The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily; the weak-minded and other observation cases I have likewise seen each day. At all times I have been treated with respect, and I am happy to be able to say that the relationship between the prisoners and myself has been all that could be desired. All applications are attended to on the same day as they are made.

The devotional and library books are in good condition. The privilege of being allowed a library book in addition to the books of devotion is greatly valued and appreciated. There have been no complaints.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do its excellent work through its indefatigable agent, Mr. Pollard.

I endeavour to see the lady visitors weekly. Good work is done by them, and their visits are always welcome to those in whom they take an interest. Great praise and thanks are due to them for their efforts to keep in touch with those who have been discharged.

The juvenile-adults have been lectured weekly by me, when the numbers have been three or over, on such subjects as "Brains," "Common Sense," "Perseverance," "Example," "Friendship," "Courage," "Money" (How to make it, and how to spend it), "Work," "Amusements," &c. Interest has been shown by the questions which have been asked me afterwards.

Everything that is possible is done to assist all of them who require work or assistance on discharge, not one of them being left "to shift for himself," unless it is impossible to help them, and there are a few such, *e.g.*, "station loafers, building supporters, and corner boys."

I carry out the system I had the honour of introducing at Wormwood Scrubs, viz., to send a letter of commendation to the parish priest of the place in which the discharged lad lives; this is done in each case the day before discharge.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. No epidemic has arisen.

Two female prisoners have been released on medical grounds for advanced pregnancy.

One death occurred on the female side from heart disease.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour and all other receptions are carefully examined before being placed to their tasks.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of cells has been attended to.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The new heating apparatus fixed in the female prison is a very great benefit.

There have been three cases of weak-minded prisoners.

The new workshop is now in full use, and from a health standpoint is very good.

The physical exercises for juvenile-adults make a difference to those who are in prison long enough to get the full advantage of them.

OXFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Discipline has been well maintained during the past year, and the state of the prison is satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been exemplary, and I have been loyally supported by them.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, with two exceptions.

There has been no corporal punishment, and no escape or attempt to escape.

A female prisoner made a feigned attempt at suicide.

Only three prisoners were placed by the courts in the second division.

The privilege of earning remission of sentence, which was extended to convicted prisoners whose sentences exceed one month, is an effective stimulant to the majority of such prisoners to do their best to obtain their release on the earliest possible date, and is a welcome addition to the means of promoting discipline.

The new Probation of Offenders Act appears likely to reduce the number of star class prisoners.

The justices of the county and also of the city have appointed the male and female police court missionaries to be probation officers. This is very gratifying to these officials, and also to the Police Court and Prison Gate Mission. This mission was started last year, and judging from the work done, and the support accorded to it by the public, it has thoroughly justified its existence. It is hoped that it may be possible in the near future for the mission to extend the means at present available for providing a temporary lodging and employment on discharge to persons likely to profit by such help. The Church Army Labour Home covers a great deal of such ground, but it sometimes happens that it is full, and help has to be sought elsewhere. The male missionary, who is also the agent of the Prison Benefaction Fund, has had many years' experience in police court work. He is a very conscientious worker, and his assistance in dealing with hopeful cases on discharge and in the work of after supervision is very greatly appreciated by the Chaplain and myself. The female missionary has the charge of a small home under the control and guidance of the lady visitor. Many cases have been sheltered at this home, who, but for its existence, would have been sent to prison. It has also been invaluable to discharged prisoners who wish to do better, especially to those whose sentences have expired before it has been possible to find a suitable home for them. The lady visitor has been untiring in her efforts both on behalf of the mission and on behalf of all promising prison cases.

The modified Borstal system has been continued and I am sure with excellent results to the twenty-one lads who were dealt with here. One can only hope, as time goes on, that the justices when they have decided to send a lad to prison will do so for a sufficiently long period so that some good may come of it.

Great credit is due to the officer who drills the juvenile-adults for the way in which he smartens their bearing. Moral lectures and addresses have been given each week on a variety of subjects, when the numbers have been sufficient, and it is believed that these talks strengthen moral fibre and will help these prisoners in the future to stand upright.

Colonel Coulson delivered a straightforward and interesting address to all classes of prisoners on "kindness to animals."

Mr. Ferris, and also the police court missionary, gave several addresses on "Temperance."

Associated labour for prisoners in stage has been carried out daily.

Male prisoners were employed on coal-sack, hammock, and mail-bag making, wood chopping and bundling, paunch mat making, stone breaking, pea sorting, laundry work, and cotton picking.

Female prisoners were employed on needlework, knitting, and laundry work.

The garden produce suffered from a very severe hail storm; the potato crop which was looking very promising was flattened and damaged beyond recovery.

The fire appliances are in good order; a monthly practice has been held, and the water supply has been ample.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory, and the quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient.

The rules laid down have been strictly adhered to, to the best of my belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c (all branches).	1	—	1	19 11 4	
Cotton sorters	8	—	8	1 13 0	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	12 7 6	
Mail-bag makers	36	—	36	553 9 8	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	40 2 8	
Rope mat makers, &c. ...	2	—	2	58 0 0	
Pea sorters	2	—	2	3 15 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	2	—	2	75 19 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	20 6 11	
Stone-breakers	1	—	1	2 1 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 4	
Wood-choppers	12	—	12	47 14 10	
Total	67	2	69	—	859 12 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	52 3 4	
Labourers	2	—	2	72 12 0	
Total	3	—	3	—	124 15 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	1	9	140 17 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Washers	3	2	5	117 7 6	
Total	16	3	19	—	399 1 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	15	1	16		
GRAND TOTAL	101	6	107	—	1,383 9 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning service has been held each day throughout the year excepting Saturday, when a practice is substituted.

There have been the usual Sunday services at 10.30 and 2.45, with sermon or address on each occasion.

Divine services were also held on Christmas day.

During the year four celebrations of the Holy Communion have taken place, viz., on Whit Sunday and Christmas Day, on the first Sunday in September, and on Sunday, November the 17th—the Sunday following the mission which was conducted by the Rev. W. Bryan Brown—and on these occasions 31 prisoners communicated.

An eight days' mission was conducted by the above-mentioned missioner from October 31st to November 7th. A short service took place each morning in lieu of morning prayers—tracts were distributed each day—the men were visited in their cells, and some blessing received.

During my holidays I had the very kind assistance of the Rev. E. F. Smith, M.A., the Rev. T. Birley, M.A., the Rev. A. H. Payne, M.A., the Rev. A. Ainley, M.A., and the Rev. W. R. Park. I have also had the valuable services of Mr. H. Ferris Pike, the Oxford police court missionary. The morning service has been taken once by the late Chaplain, the Rev. T. E. Bonning, M.A., and once by the Rev. H. C. Gill, M.A., and by the Rev. A. Layard, of Pusey House, whilst on one occasion the sermon was preached by the Archdeacon of Oxford.

I beg to say that all prisoners have been visited on reception and before discharge, and also at regular intervals. All sick cases, applications, and punishments have also been duly visited.

The Prison Benefaction Fund has during the year assisted 212 male and 8 female prisoners. It has made grants to various institutions, such as the Church Army Labour Home and St. Giles' Christian Mission, and has contributed £35 towards the stipend of Mr. H. Ferris Pike, who acts as agent of the benefaction fund, in addition to his duties as police court missionary.

With regard to the treatment of the juvenile-adult prisoners, lectures and addresses have been given—great care has been taken with their instruction and training, both from an educational and moral standpoint. They have shown eagerness to succeed, and good results have been attained. After their discharge personal interest, and, as far as possible, visitation, have been undertaken. In this respect great help has been rendered by the police court missionary, whose work in visiting and seeking employment for these juveniles has been excellent.

The state of the library is satisfactory. The book "The Traveller's Guide" has been much appreciated.

The lady visitor has done her work most devotedly.

The female police court missionary has met the discharged female prisoners at the gate, and in many cases has given food

and temporary shelter at the cottage in connection with the Police Court Mission.

Flowers for the chapel have been generously supplied throughout the year by the lady visitor and Miss Hodge.

I beg to say that the education of the prisoners has been carefully considered; satisfactory progress has been made, whilst the schoolmaster has most diligently and thoroughly fulfilled his duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the whole the health of the prisoners during the year has been satisfactory, at least as far as very serious disease is concerned, but there has been a great deal of influenza and diarrhœa. No death has occurred.

There has been no case of suicide, but one case of feigned attempt at suicide.

The diet has been sufficient and satisfactory, and the water supply good.

The ventilation, bedding, and general sanitary arrangements have been in good order.

The temperature of the prison has been well regulated and kept as uniform as possible.

All the prisoners on admission have been well examined, especially those sentenced to hard labour, and labour has been given them suitable to their physical condition.

The juvenile-adults have been well looked after and their health has been good.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good. They have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and, considering the often trying circumstances, every credit is due to them for the patience, tact, care, and energy with which those duties have been carried out.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. Most of the punishments are for idleness. Vagrants, tramps, disorderly paupers, and prisoners of this class will not work either out of prison or inside if they can help it. The majority of the prisoners do their utmost to behave and get their discharge at the earliest possible date. The class to which I have referred do not seem to care whether they earn or lose their remission marks.

The power to earn remission is still a strong incentive to industry and good conduct and has been productive of good results. That the power to earn remission is highly prized is evidenced by the numerous applications which are made for marks lost by misconduct or idleness to be restored.

There was no suicide during the year, and no genuine attempt at suicide.

There was no escape or attempt to escape.

16,862 prisoners were received during the year, being an increase of 606 over the preceding year.

There was an increase of 12 in the number of juvenile-offenders received during the same period.

Payment of fine is taken advantage of, but not to the extent that might be expected, as only 1,938 men paid in part or in full.

The small number of prisoners placed in the second division is still very apparent, only 292 being so sentenced, and, out of these, two were discovered to be old convicts, and became convicts on finishing their local sentence.

385 men were placed in the star class, and out of these only nine are known to have been re-convicted.

There was no case of corporal punishment.

1,848 prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 were received. The majority of these were treated as juvenile-adults, some 250 being rejected for various causes. A great deal of interest has been shown in this class of prisoner, and the system is working well. The after care of these lads still presents considerable difficulty, as so many of them have no fixed abode, and the majority of them rebel against discipline or restraint of any kind. The finding of work or employment is just as great a problem, for these lads are only fit, in the very large majority of cases, for unskilled labour. Still, since the scheme was started, a great deal has been done, and no doubt the efforts of the local Borstal Committee will be more successful each year. Its members have devoted a great deal of time to their duties, and have worked very hard to try to help and reform the lads. I may say the same of all the prison officers who have had anything to do with this class.

Associated labour has been carried out daily and is beneficial in every way.

Prisoners have been employed at baking, cooking, bookbinding, brushmaking, as carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, bricklayers, &c., and much good and useful work has been done. Other industries are mail-bag making, mattress making, bed making, tailoring, shoemaking, work in the laundry, and basket making, in which much interest is displayed, and very creditable work turned out.

There has been an increased number of oakum pickers, and consequently an increase in the number of punishments for not performing the allotted task.

The fire appliances are sufficient. They have been regularly tested, and the supply of water is sufficient.

Incandescent lights have been fitted in the cells in the hospital and a number of the old windows removed. They have been

replaced by larger ones of an improved pattern. Incandescent lights have also been fitted in the workshops.

The prison buildings are in good condition.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been carried out and continues to works well.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought to the notice of, the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	15	—	15	492 0 0	
Basket makers	19	—	19	206 17 1	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	80 12 6	
Bookbinders	22	—	22	777 3 0	
Brush and mop makers ...	23	—	23	19 14 10	
Carpenters	6	—	6	140 5 6	
Coir pickers	86	—	86	10 11 7	
Cotton sorters	15	—	15	7 5 0	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	20 0 0	
Labourers, &c.	6	—	6	93 18 0	
Mail-bag makers	126	—	126	1,275 13 9	
Nosebag makers	19	—	19	13 3 0	
Oakum pickers	122	—	122	47 12 6	
Pea sorters, &c.	27	—	27	13 14 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	51	—	51	726 2 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	17	—	17	286 17 5	
Smiths and fitters	14	—	14	430 5 7	
Tailors, &c.	57	—	57	1,052 13 1	
Total	633	—	633	—	5,694 9 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	6	—	6	188 11 8	
Carpenters	3	—	3	106 13 9	
Labourers	22	—	22	463 7 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	8	—	8	211 2 4	
Plasterers	1	—	1	36 9 2	
Smiths and fitters	6	—	6	213 17 11	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	40 9 0	
Total	47	—	47	—	1,260 11 1

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908—*cont.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooks	19	—	19	595 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	52	—	52	813 16 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	75 10 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	93 18 0	
Stokers	9	—	9	211 5 6	
Washers	38	—	38	895 14 6	
Total	127	—	127	—	2,685 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Certified as unfit for any labour.	100	—	100		
Not told off at unlocking ...	109	—	109		
Sick	38	—	38		
Under punishment	11	—	11		
Total	258	—	258		
GRAND TOTAL	1,065	—	1,065	—	9,640 8 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The duties of the Chaplain's department, as laid down in the Standing Orders, have been carefully and uninterruptedly carried out.

Improper conduct during divine service is so extremely rare that I cannot recall an instance since my appointment to this prison. The Holy Communion is administered monthly and a preparatory class invariably held. The number of communicants is not large, rarely exceeding 12, but our prison population is ever changing, and, save for a comparatively few, the length of sentence too short to enable us to form a reasonably just estimate of men's dispositions and characters. I have to record with much gratitude the more than friendly interest and sympathy with us in our work shown by many prominent churchmen.

Some of the busiest and hardest worked clergy in London have kindly given us of their services from time to time. The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Islington, Bishop Taylor Smith (Chaplain

General of the Forces), Canon Horsley, the Chaplain Inspector, with many others, have attended our services, and addressed our prisoners.

The Church Army Mission which was held during the first eight days of Lent proved very helpful. The missioner in his daily addresses, by tactful sympathy, homely illustrations, and forcible appeals, roused in the men, I feel sure, a more than passing interest or emotion. He seemed to me to have taken a just measurement of his congregation, and to know exactly how to reach both head and heart. He interviewed privately in their cells 68 men, and was able to report to me favourably of most of the applicants.

The Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its work of assisting men on discharge, and in certain approved cases their families also.

It is in relation to the juvenile-adults the society claims, and rightly I think, to be doing its most successful work. These lads are not easy material to deal with. Their home surroundings, the sinister influences of London street life, make it very difficult to persuade them to cheerfully submit to a course in which discipline and hard work form prominent parts.

The Standing Orders relating to juvenile-adults, affecting the Chaplain's department, have been carefully carried out. They receive one hour's secular instruction daily in class, are visited as often as may be by the Chaplains, given suitable books to read, and receive a weekly address on subjects other than religious from gentlemen well qualified to speak to them, and who voluntarily offer their services. Amongst the many gentlemen who have kindly assisted, I ought not to omit mentioning Mr. F. L. Porter, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. Thomas Holmes, Secretary of the Howard Association. Their straight talks to the boys are always of a helpful practical nature and much appreciated.

Two lantern lectures on religious subjects were given to the juvenile-adults by Mr. Goodman in the course of the winter months. Both were singularly impressive, and the pictures excellent. The Church Army continues its most useful work on behalf of our prisoners. Without such an organization we should feel sadly crippled in our efforts to encourage men to bravely face the difficulties incidental to their position. We are assured from the reports we regularly receive that all cases commended by us have been promptly aided.

Certain selected cases have been commended to the Duchess of Marlborough's Home in Endsleigh Street. These were all carefully enquired into. When deemed necessary work was found for the wife and arrangements made to keep the home intact, until the husband's release from prison. Help of this kind, I need hardly point out, is of the first importance. No less than 87 families in distress, consequent on the husband's imprisonment, were dealt with and relieved where on enquiry assistance was considered necessary and deserving.

The library is in fairly good condition, both as to quantity and quality.

The schoolmasters have performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

A weekly examination is held, and the results, though not shown, testify to a good deal of painstaking work. The shortness of sentence in very many cases does not permit of much progress being made.

Occasionally greater results are obtainable than the length of sentence would seem to justify. The explanation lies in the fact that lads who, on leaving school were capable of VI. Standard work, forget in the course of a few years much of what they have learnt. In such cases, and they are by no means infrequent, what has been lost is quickly picked up, and they pass rapidly from standard to standard.

One of the saddest features of this prison is first and foremost the very large number of "incapables." Ever coming and going, calling themselves unemployed, they appear to be utterly demoralized, rarely if ever doing any work, and apparently wanting none. It would be more correct to call them "unemployable." Next to these are the "drunks." A careful examination of our reception list for any one week shows that 80 per cent. of our prisoners are convicted of drunkenness or of offences connected therewith. The majority of such cases are given the shortest of sentences, varying from three to 14 days. It is difficult to imagine what good imprisonment can do to such people. Certainly imprisonment has neither shame nor terror for them.

Our work amongst the first offenders or star class men is of the most hopeful character. These men as a rule feel their position very acutely. They are not criminals. Confronted with sudden and fierce temptation they have fallen. We often come across men of this class suffering intense remorse and shame. Naturally they quickly respond to kindness and sympathy, and often show unmistakable signs of contrition. Imprisonment to many such means a blessing in disguise. It has changed, and for the better, their whole after-life. Where possible, we are careful to commend these men on discharge to the kindly offices and pastoral supervision of the clergy in whose districts or parishes they intend residing.

I should like to be incorporated in this report, an expression of our thanks to the chairman of the Visiting Magistrates, Morton Latham, Esq., for his kind donation of £10 a year towards supplementing the organist's salary. We are able thus to secure the services of a more competent organist, and, what is of still greater importance, to have a musical accompaniment at morning prayer all days of the week except Wednesdays.

On Christmas Day afternoon and the following Sunday the Vicar of St. Clement's, Barnsbury, kindly brought his choir, who sang a selection of carols, to the evident appreciation of the prisoners. The chapel was nicely decorated with evergreens and flowers for the occasion.

We have had one lecture in the course of the year from the Rev. W. A. Townshend, on the subject of "Betting and Gambling."

The address was packed with hard facts dealing with the vice from a moral point of view, and seemed to produce an excellent impression.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners generally continues to be very good.
There has not been any suicide, or genuine attempt.
The examination of prisoners on reception is most searching.
The diet maintains its excellent standard.
The ventilation of the cells and corridors is good.
The heating is fairly uniform.
There have been five deaths from natural causes.
I submit herewith a return of mental cases classified as follows :—

1. Congenital deficiency :—	
(*a*) With epilepsy	3
(*b*) Without epilepsy	18
2. Imperfectly developed stage of insanity ...	11
3. Mental debility after attack of insanity . .	4
4. Senility	4
5. Alcoholic	—
6. Undefined	4
	44

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison continue to be satisfactory.
No prisoner has been placed in the first division, and only three in the second division, as compared with none and one respectively in the previous year.
The power to earn remission of sentence continues an incentive to good behaviour and industry. There has been a large increase in the number discharged under this head during the current year consequent upon the application of this rule to all sentences of over a month, instead of only those over six months. The number discharged on remission of sentence was 78, compared with 12 in the previous year.
The number of fines paid was exactly the same as last year, though they are differently divided between males and females, viz., 20 in full and 21 in part.
Associated labour has been invariably carried out daily. I think the results are beneficial in every way.
The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.
The conduct of the prisoners has been very good; the few reports incurred have been of a trivial character.

There has been no corporal punishment; no escape or attempt; no suicide or attempt. There were two deaths from natural causes.

Prisoners awaiting trial have availed themselves of working, and appreciate the opportunity to earn money, thereby enabling them to assist their families or to procure legal assistance at their trials.

Male prisoners have been employed at oakum picking, making coal-bags and hammocks for the Admiralty, mail-bags and labels for the General Post Office, and in the prison garden and general service; female prisoners in washing for the local post office, knitting, and needlework, and in the general service of the prison. I am glad to report that I have succeeded in procuring wood chopping and sawing for first stage hard labour prisoners.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order; the water supply is adequate. These have been tested, and fire practice regularly carried out.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient to meet the requirements.

The contracts have been satisfactorily carried out both as regards quality of supplies and punctuality of deliveries.

The prison garden has been cultivated, but owing to the wet season did not yield such good results, especially in potatoes, as in former years.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

The lady visitors visit the prison frequently, and take much interest in their work, and I am glad to acknowledge their efforts, which are invaluable, on behalf of the female prisoners.

A church mission, in connection with the "Three Towns" was held for ten days in October at the prison; the missioner, Rev. Mackworth Drake, M.A., being especially effective in his addresses and visitations, which were attended to with great interest.

Last year I noted a large increase in the number of juveniles committed to prison; this year I am glad to report a considerable reduction in these committals, viz., 20 only, as compared with 33 in the year previous.

The local magistrates are also, apparently, fully alive to the possibilities for good of the Probation of Offenders Act, which came into operation on the 1st January last. Many cases have been dealt with under the Act which would otherwise, in all probability have been committed to prison. This has resulted in a decrease in the number of juveniles and juvenile-adults being received into custody.

The modified "Borstal system" has continued in operation throughout the year. Sixty-three juvenile-adults, with an average sentence of 29 days, have been dealt with. The period is much too short to ensure any definite and permanent result of a favourable nature. Four with long sentences were transferred to other centres for more complete treatment. Nineteen lectures were delivered and 32 special visits paid by members of the local

Borstal Committee. Several of the cases were assisted to their homes on discharge, and others were found work; but the great drawback is the lack of supervision or of being able to keep in touch with them after discharge. It is hoped that, with the assistance of the newly instituted local "Civic Guild of Help" this difficulty will, to some extent, be overcome. On the whole, there is no doubt that the system is productive of much moral improvement. In my opinion the minimum period in which any real benefit can be derived under the modified system is three months, and then only where the accommodation allows of instruction in trades and the other necessary means exist.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	1	—	1	12 4 6	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	197 19 4	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	61 7 11	
Oakum pickers	17	—	17	12 3 9	
Sack makers	2	—	2	49 15 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	6 15 10	
Stone-breakers	1	—	1	4 1 8	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	25 13 9	
Total	34	4	38	—	370 1 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c:					
Labourers	1	—	1	34 6 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	30 16 7	
Total	2	—	2	—	65 2 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2	2	4	68 13 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	26 19 0	
Washers	—	4	4	103 14 6	
Total	6	6	12	—	261 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	1	5		
Sick	—	1	1		
Total	7	2	9		
GRAND TOTAL	49	12	61	—	697 2 10

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services, both on Sundays and week-days, have been regularly held throughout the year. Morning prayer is said every day, and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday there are two services with sermons. A short address is given on Wednesdays. The musical part of the service is well done, the organist doing her part efficiently. My thanks are due to the Revs. H. A. Fleetwood and G. H. Noel for their kind occasional help during the year.

The Charles Church choir sang a selection of carols on the Sunday before Christmas Day, and the prisoners were very delighted with the service.

We are, in my judgment, particularly happy in our lady visitors at this prison. They are very efficient and spare no pains to help prisoners both during their term of imprisonment and on discharge.

I pay visits to all prisoners and give special attention to the sick, juvenile-adults, and men of the star class.

The educational work has gone on as usual.

A ten days' mission was conducted by the Rev. H. Mackworth Drake, M.A., from October 20th to 30th. The missioner did his work thoroughly, with satisfactory results.

The Borstal system has prevailed during the year, and is carried out as far as the numbers will allow. Short sentences here are undoubtedly a difficulty in the carrying out of this scheme; but even under conditions like ours I am convinced the effort is productive of lasting good. I am not, however, satisfied that the problem of following up the cases on discharge is yet quite satisfactorily solved.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending 31st March, 1908, there have been one birth and two deaths in this prison. There has been no zymotic disease; no suicide or attempt at suicide. None have been sent to an asylum, and none released on medical grounds.

The daily average number treated in hospital was ·11.

The daily average of slight indisposition, 1·80.

Sixty-three juvenile-adults were admitted. The period for which they were under observation was, however, too short for any definite opinion to be formed as to the result of the treatment they received. They were generally of average mental and physical development. None have been reported to the police as weak-minded.

The food, clothing, and bedding have been of good quality and sufficient.

The sanitary condition of the building has been quite satisfactory.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state and discipline of this prison have been satisfactory.

The "second division" seems to be practically ignored, only eight persons were so classified last year. Twenty-five paid part fine.

Cases of drunkenness totalled to 273 males and 127 females, as compared with 250 males and 137 females in the previous year. Here also the power to add recognizances is very rarely used. Begging offences rose from 363 males, 38 females to 499 males, 42 females.

There were again over 70 occasions on which persons were sent to prison for three days or less, and as many of these were received on a Friday evening they were released the next morning. This number is exclusive of debtors.

The number received under 21 years of age was 129 males, 10 females, as compared with 184 males, eight females the year before. This decrease is in one sense highly satisfactory, but I am afraid it is not conclusive proof of a like decrease in crime. One hundred and two of the lads came under the operation of the new rules, but only three (with sentences of 12 months) were removed in order to have the full benefit of the system.

Out of a total of 97 of such prisoners 19 were young soldiers, 11 of whom were returned to their regiments, and eight were discharged His Majesty's service. I am glad to find that the recently revised rules will give us a better hold on these prisoners. A little increased severity and less time in association with one another will perhaps make prison life more distasteful to them, and I would urge that the rule of "no remission" unless to their direct advantage should apply to all under 21. Those who by reason of previous bad character are debarred from the privileges of the class have a distinct advantage in this respect. Comparatively very few navy men come here, but young soldiers are constantly being committed for petty thefts, &c., ostensibly done in order to obtain discharge from the army.

The conduct of the officers has been good; they are an upright and conscientious body of men. The prisoners, too, have given but little trouble, most of the reports being for idleness. There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The revised system of remission is an immense incentive to good conduct and industry. The power of forfeiture is exercised where necessary, and the award of marks is carefully made by the instructor under my personal supervision.

The male prisoners have been employed at stonebreaking for the Corporation, cutting firewood, picking oakum and fibre, gardening and the usual prison services, also in making coal-sacks and hammocks for the Admiralty, mail-bags for the General Post Office, and nose-bags. The females have done all the laundry work and repairs to clothing, as well as a little shirt making. Associated labour is duly carried on as directed by the rules.

The garden extends to over three acres and supplies all the potatoes and green vegetables required by the prison.

The buildings are in good condition. During the year a new mortuary has been constructed, bell communication improved, and the fire main and hydrants extended. The fire appliances are now adequate, and there is an abundant pressure of water.

The supply of clothing and bedding is sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules have been strictly observed, except in cases which have received the direct sanction of a Commissioner.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is well maintained, and the lady visitor continues to give much care and devotion to her self-imposed duties.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fibre dressers	4	—	4	0 6 1	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	42 10 6	
Mail-bag makers	25	—	25	331 8 6	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	178 8 0	
Nosebag makers	6	—	6	4 15 0	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	2 10 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	4	—	4	101 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	17 11 9	
Stone-breakers	22	—	22	31 10 4	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	1 4 1	
Total	69	12	81	—	731 2 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	52 3 4	
Labourers	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	41 14 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	52 3 4	
Total	6	—	6	—	239 19 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	187 16 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	125 4 0	
Washers	—	6	6	140 17 0	
Total	22	8	30	—	579 1 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	2	12		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking ...	14	2	16		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	4	36		
GRAND TOTAL	129	24	153	—	1,550 2 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

No change has taken place in the method of work in the Chaplain's department. Services have been regularly conducted, and on three or four mornings in the week brief addresses have been given at prayers. Holy Communion has been celebrated on three occasions.

I have been assisted in the work by two of my curates. The Rev. Paul Green, after being connected with the prison work for five years, withdrew last summer and his place was taken by the Rev. W. Uthwatt. The other Assistant Chaplain, Rev. B. R. Brinton is secretary of the Borstal Committee.

The work of the schoolmaster has been regularly and efficiently carried out, and he reports good progress made by many of the younger prisoners.

The women's department continues to be regularly visited by one of the deaconesses.

The police court missionaries attend regularly to receive prisoners on their discharge, and much good work is done in this way.

The two labour homes continue their invaluable work. The committee are at present endeavouring to raise funds to build a larger labour home for men on a suitable site recently acquired for the purpose.

The large increase in the number of prisoners deserves attention.

During the year, 99 cases were entered on the prison register as

juvenile-adults for periods ranging from five days to twelve months. Of this number :—

5 declined help,
5 entered the labour home (one absconded),
30 were returned to their friends, relations, or employment,
11 were re-convicted,
38 were discharged and have not since been traced.

The sub-committee itself has held 11 meetings and interviewed 44 cases.

During the year five lectures and four readings were given on subjects such as "India," "Temperance," "Clubs for working men and boys," and "Lives of great Englishmen and Scotchmen."

Upon reviewing the work of the year it must be pointed out that the shortness of the majority of the sentences inflicted makes it impossible for the Borstal system to have a fair chance towards producing any real effect upon the lives and characters of those subjected to it.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. The number of complaining sick treated out of hospital has been 790 males, females 110. The great majority of these had minor ailments. There were five admissions to the infirmary—one male, four females—with no deaths.

Three cases of erysipelas occurred, all of the face and in females ; all recovered. There was no other case of infectious disease.

The were two cases of insanity—one in a prisoner on remand, and one convicted. In the first case I gave evidence as to his mental state at Portsmouth Quarter Sessions. He was found to be insane and unfit to plead, and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. The other case was a man with several convictions, who some time after his conviction became strange in his manner and developed delusion. He was removed to the Borough Asylum under the order of two justices.

One weak-minded prisoner was admitted. His condition was so obvious that the sending a man to prison in his condition seems most extraordinary.

There were no removals on medical grounds, and no case of suicide or attempted suicide.

All prisoners were carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison, and it has been kept at a uniform temperature.

PRESTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The general state of the prison is satisfactory and discipline has been maintained efficiently.

The number of committals shows an increase this year of 198 males and 153 females, total 351. It is difficult to assign a specific cause for this increase, but I have observed that when trade is good the committals to prison increase, pointing rather to the fact that the improvident spend their extra earnings in drink, and thus swell the numbers of those whose committals can be traced to that baneful source of crime.

Full effect is given, so far as the administration of the prison is concerned, to the provisions of the Prison Act, 1898, but comparatively few prisoners are classified by the committing courts, consequently the triple division of offenders is almost nugatory.

A considerable number of prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining their release by part payment of fine, &c.

The effect of associated labour is beneficial, and is carried out as fully as the staff will admit.

The conduct of the subordinate officers, with one exception, has been exemplary, as they have loyally striven to discharge their onerous duties, frequently under very trying circumstances.

The general behaviour of the majority of the prisoners has been very good.

The prisoners have been employed as follows :—

Males, 1st Stage.—Stone breaking, wood sawing and chopping, coal-sack making for the Navy, and oakum picking.

2nd, 3rd, and 4th Stages.—Making mail-bags of various kinds for the Post Office, seamen's bags and hammocks for the Navy; tailoring, needlework, shoemaking, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, carpentry, gardening, painting, bookbinding and repairing, cotton picking and sorting, washing and laundry work, knitting, &c.

The prison buildings and fences are in a good state of repair. The appliances for extinguishing fire are in efficient working order and considered adequate, as the supply of water has been abundant whenever tested.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that only seven juvenile prisoners (*i.e.*, those between 12 and 16 years of age) have been received, and although this is two more than last year still it is less than in former years, and is an undoubted move in the right direction.

Juvenile-adult prisoners (*i.e.*, those between 16 and 21 years of age) continue to receive careful treatment under the modified Borstal system, and the special attention of the local Borstal Committee and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The number so dealt with this year is 175, as compared with 221 last year, and when it is taken into account that 133 of the former number were sentenced to less than one month, the result of the year's work may be considered fairly satisfactory.

The quantities of clothing, bedding, &c., in stores, have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good in quality and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

The prison has been visited weekly by members of the Visiting Committee, who have rendered me every assistance in the maintenance of discipline, for which I beg to thank them.

There are four lady visitors, and they continue, as in the past, their excellent rescue work, with its far-reaching results, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of their services, and also that of the good work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, as it is ever ready to willingly respond to the increasing demands made on it, and more especially in the direction of the care of the juvenile-adult prisoners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	3	—	3	101 5 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	23 19 2	
Cotton sorters, &c.	56	5	61	12 7 10	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	12 8 6	
Knitters	1	25	26	147 13 0	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	39 10 6	
Mail-bag makers	38	—	38	481 3 9	
Needleworkers	—	9	9	163 16 7	
Oakum pickers	17	—	17	4 2 7	
Sack makers and menders ...	7	—	7	158 1 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	65 0 10	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	70 12 10	
Stone-breakers	46	—	46	76 17 1	
Tailors, &c.	12	—	12	145 4 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Washers (not including Prison service).	—	2	2	22 15 7	
Weavers (all branches) ...	17	—	17	114 11 11	
Wood-choppers	23	—	23	170 4 1	
Total	234	41	275	—	1,809 14 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	51 8 2	
Labourers	8	—	8	259 11 11	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	29 13 1	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	85 6 3	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	54 5 8	
Total	13	—	13	—	480 5 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 16 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	189 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	11	31	482 4 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	140 17 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	37 13 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	60 0 0	
Washers	—	19	19	440 17 0	
Total	41	30	71	—	1,413 3 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	23	2	25		
Not told off at unlocking ...	25	12	37		
Sick	5	2	7		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	55	16	71		
GRAND TOTAL	343	87	430	—	3,703 2 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The regular routine of services has been maintained during the past year. Two sermons are preached on each Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and a weekly address is given on Wednesday morning. Holy Communion has been administered monthly.

Several of the local clergy have been good enough to preach at the Sunday services, and all have expressed themselves well pleased with the services and general behaviour of the prisoners. All prisoners have been seen on admission and discharge, and a regular cell to cell visitation is continued so that all prisoners may be seen every month. The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily.

Several improvements have been made in the chapel, viz., two new skylights, which have much improved the light at the chancel end, and thereby enabling those present to see more plainly the picture of the crucifixion over the altar, painted by a former chaplain.

The number of choirmen has been increased, and as we are now able, through having extra hymn books, to make use of tunes other than those in Ancient and Modern, it is generally possible to select tunes which are well known, so that the majority are encouraged to take part in the services.

School instruction has been successfully carried on by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, with whose work I am thoroughly satisfied.

Miss Crane has been appointed lady visitor in the place of Mrs. Harris, who is leaving the neighbourhood. Our warm thanks are due to her for the kindly interest she has always taken in the prisoners.

An address to selected female prisoners is given by certain ladies once a month, and as in this district so many of the mothers and young women work at the mills, and therefore know so little of the home duties, it is most necessary that they should receive instruction which should render it possible to save many young lives and to bring a greater degree of comfort and happiness into the home life.

The library and devotional books are kept in as good order as possible, and the prisoners seem well satisfied with the class of books given them.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Menzies for the gift of 50 copies of the "Travellers' Guide" for the use of the prisoners. It is an excellent book of its kind, and is bound to be productive of good.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been well carried on. Every effort is made to help those who can be helped. Very special care has been paid by the society to the welfare of the juvenile-adult prisoners; every case is brought before their notice. During last year 186 cases have passed through the society's hands. Out of the number assisted 111 were provided with work and supervised by the agents; of these 69 are still at work and doing well. This is an excellent result when the fact has to be considered that many of the cases were only for seven or fourteen days, therefore there was but little time to

teach them anything or to get much influence over them. A large increase of expense is now incurred in respect of these cases, and efforts are now being made to increase the number of subscribers, so that this branch of the society's work which is thus shown to be so productive of good may be well maintained.

Particular attention is devoted to juvenile-adult prisoners whose number is now less at this prison than at any time before.

Addresses and instructions on various subjects are given once a week by the Chaplain and Mr. Sims, the local secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has again been below the average, owing to the long continued epidemic of influenza.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality, and the ventilation and the sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

Two male prisoners were reported weak-minded; four were released on medical grounds (pregnant women), and seven cases were certified insane.

Nine deaths, which is unusually heavy, owing to the debilitated condition and old age in several of the cases, occurred during the year, eight from natural causes and one from suicide.

There was one attempt at suicide.

The health of the juvenile-adults has been very good; and the gymnastic exercises, drill, &c., continue to give beneficial results.

READING PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct and zeal of the staff generally have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners also has been good. Reports, as a rule, have been for idleness, and are mostly amongst the vagrant class. There have been a few serious offences which have been reported.

The power of earning remission is a great incentive to good conduct in prison.

Prisoners have been employed in association when possible.

Hard labour in the first stage has consisted of oakum picking, stone breaking, coal-sack making, and wood chopping.

Industrial labour has consisted of making mail-bags, paunch mats and hammocks, coir nose bags, book-binding, sack mending and laundry work, gardening, and painting; the female prisoners have been employed at knitting, sewing, label making for mail-bags, and at laundry work.

The incandescent gas lighting of the prison has now been in use here for two winters and has been a great boon. The cells are lighter, the air in them is purer, and observation now exists where

it did not before. The cells can be lighted in one-third the time, and there is a great saving in gas.

The juvenile-adults here have been treated under the Borstal system (modified) and have profited by it.

The results produced by the manufacturing department are most satisfactory.

All available space in the prison grounds is cultivated, and we have been able for the greater part of the year to give the prisoners such vegetables as onions, carrots, leeks, parsnips, and cabbage several times a week.

The triple division of prisoners is, I think, now well understood by the magistrates.

The arrangements in case of fire are good.

A new arrangement of the hydrants is in course of construction.

There is an adequate supply of fire buckets in all parts of the prison.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

Under the Released Persons (Poor Law Relief) Act, 1907, two prisoners who were unfit to be sent out except under some control were sent to the workhouse under the magistrate's order (they having no homes to go to, or friends who would take charge of them). They both instantly left the workhouse on being handed over. These cases both gave trouble and were some expense to the State. It hardly seems worth while to force a prisoner to go to the workhouse if there is no power to keep him there.

New baths have been fitted and are most satisfactory as are the new arrangements for their supply with hot water.

A surgery has been fitted up and fully equipped.

There has been no case of suicide, but one attempt; two cases of corporal punishment; and no escape or attempt at escape.

The Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do good work, as does the local Borstal Committee. They have assisted in giving and providing lectures or readings for the juvenile-adults.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	19 13 7	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	38 9 6	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	12 6 6	
Knitters	—	1	1	16 1 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	33 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	32	1	33	395 8 10	
Nose-bag makers	15	—	15	38 12 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Oakum pickers	20	—	20	10 19 6	
Rope mat makers	4	—	4	91 0 0	
Sack makers and menders...	11	—	11	194 14 7	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 15 11	
Stone-breakers	16	—	16	61 12 7	
Tailors, &c.	1	2	3	62 6 4	
Wood-choppers	5	—	5	38 2 3	
Total	112	4	116	—	1,037 6 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	52 3 4	
Labourers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	83 9 4	
Total	5	—	5	—	198 4 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	172 3 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	46 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	7	1	8	187 16 0	
Total	25	3	28	—	586 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	1	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	1	7		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	16	3	19		
GRAND TOTAL ...	158	10	168	—	1,822 8 9

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been regularly conducted each day in the chapel, and sermons, addresses, instructions given on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Holy Communion has been celebrated three times, viz., at Easter, Christmas, and the Sunday before

Lent. Four other opportunities have been offered. Five other clergymen have officiated at different times, including the Diocesan Secretary to the Church of England Temperance Society, and two diocesan missioners in Lent. Flowers for the chapel have been received from two former prisoners. A new oak lectern has been provided and a new reading desk has been sanctioned to take the place of those hitherto in use.

Prisoners have been regularly visited after reception and previous to discharge, as also the sick and under punishment, and all at intervals. Applications are frequent and gladly welcome.

The library for prisoners is in a satisfactory state and the books in good repair. Several prisoners show a real desire for improvement by the books they ask for and by their readiness to receive information.

The school instruction has been carried on to my entire satisfaction, and the regulations as to association work very well. Poor, dull, slow, and backward may be the general description of adults under instruction in prison, which pre-supposes they were handicapped when young or that their education somehow had been neglected, and they have not overcome the natural *inertia* of beginners. But a few happily respond to the efforts made with them and are in earnest to know more.

Of juvenile-adults 17 required instruction, of whom only one was illiterate. The Prison Borstal Committee, a sub-committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, meets once a month and deals specially with the prospects of all between the ages of 16 and 21. They are responsible also for the lectures given to this class.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has still further extended its work. There have not been so many discharged prisoners to deal with, and the work has gone deeper and more adequate help has been given to the individuals aided. The society gladly co-operates with the probation officer's system, and both its agents, male and female, have been appointed officers thereunder. The society, too, is on good terms with all other agencies who from time to time are interested in particular prisoners or who may be invoked to lend a helping hand, especially the Royal Society, the Church Army, and the Reading Refuge for Females.

Tramps, including the unemployed who rapidly sink into the condition of tramps, have been largely on the increase, and much is hoped as a result of the labours of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, whether in the better and more uniform organisation and administration of necessary relief assured to the helpless or in new legislation to attain this. Labour bureaux and the obligation of finding employment under the operation of the municipal authority, and the formation of county or provincial penal colonies for the ne'er-do-well, claim a a permanent establishment.

The lady visitors have been most regular and assiduous in their voluntary duties.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No epidemic has occurred during the past twelve months, with the exception of a few cases, during the first three months of 1908, of influenza. This disease was prevalent in the town at the time.

There has been no suicide.

I have been satisfied as to the quality of the diet and bedding, with the ventilation of the cells and corridors, and with the general sanitary arrangements of the prison.

RUTHIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

There were no committals to either the first or second division.

The new regulations, which came into operation on the 1st September last, as to remission on all sentences over a month should, and no doubt will, reduce the number of prison offences.

Nineteen prisoners were released on whole or part payment of fine.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, although the greater portion of them are of the vagrant class.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Prisoners have been employed at the following industries :—Coal-sack making, stone breaking, wood chopping, and oakum picking for first stage prisoners ; halter making, mail-bag making, net making, coir brush and Glastonbury chair making ; the females at laundry work, knitting, and needlework.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been punctually delivered, and of good quality.

The state and condition of the buildings are good.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order ; the supply of water is adequate. A fire practice is regularly carried out.

A new heating apparatus has been fixed for heating the main building.

The special treatment of juvenile-adults under the modified Borstal system has been continued during the year, 22 prisoners having been treated under these rules. The greater portion of them had only short sentences, which makes it impossible to do much in the way of training. Where the sentences have been longer the improvement has been most marked in every way. All the cases have been taken up by the Borstal Committee.

I am deeply indebted to the following gentlemen for the able delivery of a course of secular addresses, both moral and instructive, which cannot fail to leave some impression for good upon those who heard them :—The Rev. D. Gwynfryn Jones,

Rev. Howell Griffiths, M.A., Col. W. S. Lisle Coulson, J.P., W. R. Evans, Esq., LL.B., J.P., F. Bull, Esq., F.R.H S.. D. R. Thomas, Esq., J. C. Davies, Esq., M.A., Organiser of Education, County of Denbigh, and Captain Griffith, of the Church Army.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought to the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Brush makers, &c.	1	—	1	7 13 4	
Carpenters	1	—	1	7 10 9	
Cotton sorters, &c.	1	—	1	1 11 4	
Mail-bag makers	1	—	1	11 15 2	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	1	1	8 13 4	
Sack makers and menders ...	3	—	3	61 12 4	
Stone-breakers	6	—	6	19 15 2	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	28 1 11	
Weavers (all branches) ...	5	—	5	20 14 3	
Wood-choppers, &c.	4	—	4	24 3 10	
Total	23	1	24	—	191 11 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	70 8 0	
Painters and glaziers, &c. ...	1	—	1	42 8 8	
Total	3	—	3	—	112 16 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	65 18 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	16 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	14 5 0	
Washers	1	1	2	34 2 6	
Total	9	1	10	—	193 11 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking, &c.	2	—	2		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL	40	2	42	—	497 19 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

My duties as Chaplain have been regularly and carefully performed throughout the year. Daily service has been held with addresses morning and evening on all the Sundays and on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The Holy Communion after due notice given has been celebrated on Easter Day, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Christmas Day, and on four Sundays besides. All prisoners on reception and discharge have been visited in their cells; the sick and those under punishment daily; those applying for a visit whenever required. I have taken very special care to visit the juvenile prisoners almost daily—all the other cases in due rotation weekly. I have examined periodically all under school instruction, which has been given by the schoolmaster who is doing very good work. I have attended all meetings of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, except when away on leave. I have attended all the monthly evening lectures on secular subjects delivered in the prison throughout the year. And here I should like to state that these lectures are and cannot fail to be very beneficial, as the lecturers one and all have been good, earnest men who have thrown a great deal of spirit into their addresses, giving every evidence of their desire to raise their hearers to a higher level.

A mission was held in the prison from Whit Sunday, May 19th, to Monday, May 27th, 1907, by the Rev. Willoughby Bryan-Brown, M.A., in his usual painstaking and very devout manner. On the second Sunday of the mission eleven prisoners came to the Lord's Table and continued to do so till the end of their imprisonment.

I have carried on a great deal of correspondence with clergy, employers of labour and others, on behalf of discharged prisoners, and especially juvenile offenders, with whom I have endeavoured to keep in touch by means of letters to and from them. I hope that the Borstal system, or a modified form thereof, will be applied to all young female prisoners as well as to boys. It is well calculated to produce very good fruits.

The library is well supplied with excellent books which are much sought after. The lady visitors continue to take pains to raise up the poor women, young and old, who come under their observation.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners generally has been good; there have been no infectious cases or epidemic, no deaths or suicides, but one feigned attempt in a juvenile-adult. One male prisoner was removed to an asylum suffering from acute mania; he was extremely violent to himself and the prison officers; he subsequently died from acute mania, &c.

There has been one birth; the mother was confined a few hours after being received.

I have satisfied myself as to the good quality and cooking of the prisoners' food. The bedding has been sufficient and of

standard quality, the cells are clean and in good sanitary condition, and the prison has been kept at a uniform temperature. The sanitary condition of the prison generally is good, as is also the officers' quarters. I have carefully examined all prisoners before passing them for hard labour. Attention has been paid to all juveniles.

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year have been very good.

One prisoner made an attempt to escape.

The punishments inflicted were chiefly confined to cases of idleness on first reception.

The changes brought about by the Prison Act, 1898, continue to work well. The number of prisoners placed in the second division by the committing courts was very small, only five out of 830 commitments.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to be greatly appreciated, and is a strong inducement to good conduct.

Associated labour has been carried out whenever practicable.

The rule as to part payment of fine is made known to all prisoners concerned.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried into effect.

First stage hard labour has been enforced by oakum picking, firewood chopping, and coal-sack making for males, and washing for females; other labour has been employed at box repairing and sack repairing for private firms, and mail-bags have been made for the General Post Office.

The garden has been cultivated; an excellent crop of vegetables obtained. The quantity being more than sufficient for this prison, a good supply has been sent to some of the Metropolitan prisons.

The fire appliances have been tested monthly and are in good order. The supply of water is adequate.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in connection with the prison continues to do good work.

Special attention has been paid to the juvenile-adult prisoners. They have been kept separate from adults, and have been daily exercised in physical drill. Addresses have been given when there has been a sufficient number in custody. Every effort has been made to assist them on discharge.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory in quality and punctually delivered.

The prison buildings are in good order.

The rules and regulations have been complied with and carried out during the year.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	2	—	2	24 10 9	
Coir pickers	3	—	3	0 3 0	
Mail-bag makers	13	—	13	195 4 3	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	2	—	2	11 14 2	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	2	2	20 9 2	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	1 11 6	
Sack makers and menders ...	11	—	11	122 11 4	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	8 15 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	15 7 6	
Wood-choppers	12	—	12	19 10 0	
Total	49	2	51	—	419 16 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	116 12 1	
Total	4	—	4	—	116 12 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers...	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	109 11 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	81 2 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	21 5 0	
Washers	1	2	3	88 5 6	
Total	16	3	19	—	362 15 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	1	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	—	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	11	1	12		
GRAND TOTAL ...	80	6	86	—	899 4 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services have been held throughout the year without omission.

Notice of Holy Communion has been given at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and in September.

Sermons have been preached three times a week throughout

the year, and on Sundays, Easter Day, Christmas Day, and twice on Good Friday, and every day in Holy Week.

Prisoners have frequently expressed to me personally their appreciation of the short addresses and sermons delivered in the chapel. From outside I have received evidence from clergy and police court missioners of the deep impression prisoners have received from what has been done on their behalf to make them change their lives while in this prison.

The prisoners have been regularly and systematically visited in their cells.

The schoolmaster has carried out his duties regularly and satisfactorily, and many have made great advance under his instruction.

Miss Woodhouse, our lady visitor, has done good work in her branch of the prison.

We had a week's mission from the Church Army in the summer. The services were excellent, and a very earnest and able officer was sent, whose addresses were thoroughly appreciated by the prisoners.

In conclusion I have to thank the Visiting Committee for the good work they continue to do for the prisoners on discharge, and all outside sympathizers in the work here.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1908, the health of the prisoners has been good.

Seven prisoners have been medically treated in hospital.

The daily average number of cases seen at the surgery was a small fraction under two.

There has been no death or birth in the prison during the year.

There has been no case of infectious disease.

No prisoner has been certified as insane, with the exception of one male adjudged insane at the Hertford Winter Assizes and ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, but two prisoners have been specially reported as weak-minded.

Juvenile-adults have had special attention, and as far as possible, have been dealt with under the Borstal system.

The food, bedding, and clothing have been under constant supervision and found to be satisfactory.

The warming, ventilation, and sanitation of the prison have been efficient.

All prisoners are examined on admission and returned for appropirate labour.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Eight hundred and twenty-seven prisoners were received on conviction during the year, as against 643 during the previous year.

Each prisoner is informed, on reception, of the privilege of part payment of fine.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. Four cases only were referred to the Visiting Justices for punishment.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year have been satisfactory.

Various improvements have been carried out in the prison during the year.

There has been no escape, but one prisoner made an attempt to escape.

The fire appliances are in good order and the water supply is adequate.

The quantity of bedding and clothing in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

One prisoner made two feigned attempts to commit suicide.

Corporal punishment has not been inflicted.

Associated labour is strictly carried out.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, and the progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The vegetable garden continues to produce satisfactory results.

The male prisoners have worked at stone breaking, firewood sawing, coal-sack making, sheeting weaving, making sheets, hammocks, and mail-bags.

Laundry work and sewing have been carried on by the females.

The instructions for the treatment of male juvenile-adult prisoners, under the modified Borstal system, have been strictly carried out.

Every possible care and attention has been devoted to these prisoners, by the staff generally, during their imprisonment, and by those in whose charge they were placed on release from prison. We hear from time to time of some of those who have been dealt with by the police court missioners, and they appear to be making

every effort to keep straight and to profit by the assistance meted out to them on their discharge from prison.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its useful work, and has assisted 182 prisoners with clothing, boots, lodging, &c., so as to give them a chance to gain employment. A man very often states if he has a decent outfit he can find work, and the society has spent its funds accordingly.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	21 9 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	6 5 0	
Knitters	1	1	2	13 13 9	
Mail-bag makers	13	—	13	261 2 11	
Needleworkers	2	2	4	91 16 4	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	5 10 11	
Sack makers and menders ...	2	—	2	51 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	11 3 10	
Stone-breakers, &c.	13	—	13	34 3 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	15 3 9	
Weavers (all branches) ...	7	—	7	57 0 9	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	24 9 8	
Total	50	3	53	—	592 19 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	37 16 8	
Labourers	9	—	9	259 6 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	93 12 6	
Total	12	—	12	—	390 15 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	2	10	150 17 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	36 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	11 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	3	3	87 12 0	
Total	16	5	21	—	435 3 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	1	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	2	1	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	1	7		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	16	3	19		
GRAND TOTAL	94	11	105	—	1,418 18 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Respecting the Borstal system for juvenile-adults, I have much pleasure in stating that it continues to work well; special time and care has been bestowed upon these lads, and usually a great improvement in their character has been manifest, both while they are here and in their after life. Mr. Edward F. Hankins has given them several lectures upon useful subjects, such as thrift, industry, obedience, &c. He does his very best in looking after them after they leave the prison; we are most thankful to him for all his self-denying help in dealing with them. We have also to thank Mr. Rider, B.Sc., for giving them a most interesting lecture. The Governor and myself have occasionally given them lectures, which they always appear to highly appreciate. While they have been here they have certainly acquired better habits and a higher moral tone. On their discharge the Governor and myself have tried to find them suitable employment, or have sent them to the Church of England Temperance Society's Boys' Home in Bath.

During the year the education of the prisoners has been duly and efficiently carried on, and in several cases very good progress has been made, most of the pupils passing the prescribed standard. Those under school instruction, as a rule, much value this advantage offered them.

During the past year there have been eight celebrations of the Holy Communion, with an average of six prisoner communicants. Before every celebration a class of instruction and preparation is held.

The Bible class for male prisoners is still carried on; it has proved a great blessing to all the men who attend.

Our thanks are due to several persons for gifts of flowers and evergreens, especially the Lady Paget, Mrs. Strong, Miss Berryman, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Bishop, Rev. R. L. Jones, and A. F. Somerville, Esq., J.P.

The three police court missionaries are doing very active and excellent work amongst the discharged prisoners.

The lady visitors have been most diligent and painstaking in their work among the female prisoners and ex-prisoners; they have spent much time, money, and energy in their earnest efforts to reform and raise those placed under their gentle influence; in several cases their efforts have, to my knowledge, been crowned with success. I much value their kindly assistance.

Moral lectures have been given by the Rev. H. J. Napier and John Higgins, Esq., which were most interesting and highly edifying to all who heard them.

I have seen all prisoners on reception and on discharge. All those under punishment and in the hospital have been promptly visited, and have had daily ministration. The juvenile-adults have been visited almost daily. All prisoners have had frequent cellular visits, which they evidently much value, from the uniformly respectful manner with which they receive the Chaplain.

The schoolmaster is very diligent in the discharge of all his duties.

We are most thankful to the Church Army for their willing and continuous co-operation with us in the matter of receiving so many ex-prisoners into their labour homes. Their assistance in finding employment for some of the better educated has been very helpful, and also the timely aid given to some families of prisoners. The captains in charge of these above-mentioned homes are extremely kind, and the help that they give us we cannot well over-estimate.

We feel deeply grateful to Miss Lloyd and her helpers for their annual gift of Christmas letters to the prisoners, which they highly appreciate, so much that they usually take them with them on their discharge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is still extending its excellent work. The hon. secretary, Col. Sherstone, D.S.O., has taken every possible and untiring interest to extend its usefulness. On behalf of the society the Governor, the assistant secretary, the police court missioner, Mr. Edward F. Hankins, and myself, see weekly every eligible prisoner for discharge, so that every needful case whom we can recommend obtains relief. An unusually large number, viz., 226, have been assisted during the past year. The gratuities of all prisoners are now disbursed by this society.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic; the health of the prisoners has been very good.

There have been no suicides, but two attempts were made by one prisoner.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality. The bedding also has been sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells is good; the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

The health of the juvenile-adults has been good, and the physical training is of benefit to them.

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the past year have been satisfactory.

There has again been a decrease in the number of male prisoners committed for drunkenness, but the female prisoners show an increase of 18. The total number of those committed for vagrancy shows a decrease of 58.

No prisoners have been ordered to be classed as offenders of the first division, and only five males and three females as offenders of the second division. The number of male prisoners is the same as in the previous year, but the females show a decrease of three.

Four male juvenile offenders have been received during the year; this is the same number as last year.

The power to earn remission continues to work exceedingly well, and is a great inducement to industry and good conduct. During the year this, having been extended to sentences over one month, gives additional power to governors, as the loss of remission marks is a more severe punishment than a dietary one.

Thirty-four prisoners have taken advantage of the provision for part payment of fine, this being 16 less than the previous year. The principle is fully explained to prisoners on admission

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

Associated labour has been carried on regularly throughout the year, and is much appreciated by the prisoners.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

During the year 56 juvenile-adult prisoners have been treated under the modified Borstal rules. They have been employed at mail-bag making, tailoring, repairing shoes, gardening, &c. Lectures have been given to them on "Temperance," "Character," "Perseverance," "Purity," "Industry," "Bad Language," "Self Confidence," "Sport," "Duty," "Habit," "Courage," and "Manliness." They have received special visits and admonition from the Chaplain and myself, also from members of the Borstal Committee. Special attention has also been given by the Chaplain and schoolmaster as to their school instruction and library books, and those passed by the Medical Officer as fit have been exercised in physical drill, which has greatly improved their appearance. Each case has been fully considered by the Borstal Committee, and everything possible has been done in order to try and help the youths to lead better lives.

Of the 56 cases treated, 21 are reported as doing well, 15 lost sight of, five re-convicted, seven doing indifferently, three removed to other prisons, and five are still in prison. Many of them have been frequently visited after their release by the agent to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and work has been found for those who wished for it.

The employment of prisoners has consisted of mail-bag making, wood chopping, coal-bag making, halter weaving, corn-sack making, stone breaking, tailoring, cotton and oakum picking, &c., also washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department, and washing for the Post Office.

The prison buildings are in good condition.

The appliances for extinguishing fire are in good order, and there is a good supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

Contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with two exceptions, which have been reported.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do good and useful work, and every application for assistance is carefully considered by the sub-committee.

The lady visitors have been regular in their attendance, and devote much of their time to the work.

Lectures have been given by Miss Edith Lloyd and Miss Read Evans, which have been much appreciated.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	9 1 3	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Cotton sorters	17	—	17	5 15 4	
Knitters	—	1	1	8 5 0	
Mail-bag makers	13	—	13	259 19 3	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	32 17 10	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	7 16 3	
Sack makers and menders ...	3	—	3	54 16 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 9 11	
Stone-breakers	5	—	5	9 2 10	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	36 10 10	
Washers (not including Prison service).	2	3	5	116 11 0	
Weavers (all branches) ...	3	—	3	9 0 10	
Wood-choppers	6	—	6	37 15 5	
Total	64	6	70	—	647 6 11

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	1	—	1	45 6 6	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	20 15 6	
Total	2	—	2	—	66 2 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	82 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	1	11	181 14 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	5 9 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	—	2	2	58 14 6	
Total	16	3	19	—	383 1 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	8	—	8		
Not told off at unlocking ...	10	2	12		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	27	3	30		
GRAND TOTAL	109	12	121	—	1,096 9 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the prison chapel have been held regularly. The singing has much improved. It is difficult when so few of the prisoners are here for any length of time to get really musical services. Addresses are given occasionally on the week-day mornings.

A very helpful ten days' mission was conducted in the prison during the month of May, the Rev. F. E. B. Wale, Vicar of Seaton, being the missioner. Its influence was distinctly to be

seen in the after conduct of several of the prisoners, and many expressed their gratitude to Mr. Wale for the help that they received from him.

The Holy Communion was administered when circumstances permitted.

The juvenile-adults have received a good deal of attention. One feels that it is wise to concentrate one's efforts to a great extent upon the younger prisoners and first offenders. There have been of course some failures and disappointments, but so far as can be known, a large proportion of the lads who have come under our care in the prison are now doing well.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prison staff and prisoners generally has been good during the year.

The sanitary condition of the prison and officers' quarters has been satisfactory.

The ventilation is good, and the heating apparatus has worked satisfactorily, whereby a uniform temperature is maintained throughout.

The dietary, bedding, and clothing have been sufficient and of good quality.

There has been no case of suicide, but one case of feigning to attempt suicide.

Two male prisoners died from natural causes.

There has been no epidemic, and no birth occurred during the year.

One female prisoner was released on medical grounds.

No case of a weak-minded prisoner was classified during the year.

No case of insanity amongst convicted prisoners; one male and one female awaiting trial were found insane on arraignment.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The juvenile-adult system, especially with those undergoing the longer terms of imprisonment, is in my opinion working satisfactorily, the great majority of cases showing a decided physical improvement.

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally is very good.

The conduct of the officers is highly satisfactory, and discipline has been well maintained.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

There were attempts at suicide by men who, in my opinion, were of low type or weak in intellect.

The selection of prisoners for the "star" class has been carefully carried out, and it is noteworthy how very few return to prison.

The selection, too, of youths for treatment under the modified Borstal scheme has received careful consideration, and I am thankful to say that the results, again this year, have proved satisfactory in all respects. All the regulations for their management have been carefully observed, and the officers specially selected for their care have shown great interest in their work, and the lads themselves have responded heartily and sincerely to all that has been done for them.

Lectures and addresses have been given from time to time by the Chaplain and myself, as also by the Venerable Archdeacon Shears; to all of which much attention and appreciation was evinced by the juvenile-adults.

I still persevere in cellular visitation, and I am much gratified by the results, both as regards juvenile-adults and star class (males).

I have occasionally visited lads in districts around Stafford, but those in this town I manage to see about once a week, and have given them a word of encouragement.

Associated labour has been carried out in the shops, halls, &c.

All prisoners have been employed in some useful way for the Admiralty, War Department, Post Office, and Prison Department, with excellent results; also cotton picking, canvas stranding, and brushmaking for private firms; stone breaking for the Staffordshire County Council.

The hydrants and the fire appliances are in good working order, and the supply of water is sufficient in quantity and of excellent quality.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient for requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been, on the whole, good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all rules relating to the government of prisons faithfully complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed makers, &c.	10	—	10	19 19 4	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	70 4 0	
Brush and mop makers ...	8	—	8	7 15 3	
Cotton sorters, &c.	207	—	207	85 18 9	
Knitters	11	5	16	117 17 3	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	78 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	50	—	50	422 1 7	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	182 6 5	
Oakum pickers	4	—	4	0 8 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	11	—	11	217 18 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	39	—	39	416 3 1	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	43 18 0	
Stone-breakers	27	—	27	78 3 7	
Tailors, &c.	33	—	33	418 18 1	
Weavers (all branches) ...	36	—	36	255 17 11	
Wood-choppers	13	—	13	58 2 6	
Total	457	17	474	—	2,473 11 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	39 0 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	39 0 0	
Labourers	6	—	6	140 8 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	5	—	5	156 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	78 0 0	
Total	15	—	15	—	452 8 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	218 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	23	10	33	514 16 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	140 8 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	46 16 0	
Stokers	3	1	4	93 12 0	
Washers	3	16	19	444 12 0	
Total	48	28	76	—	1,521 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	35	2	37		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	4	4		
Not told off at unlocking ...	17	3	20		
Sick	13	4	17		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	66	13	79		
GRAND TOTAL	586	58	644	—	4,446 19 11

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have all been carried on, without interruption, under the directions laid down for their conduct, both of hours and ministrations.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been exceedingly good and reverential; punishment for misbehaviour at chapel is of the rarest occurrence.

Last Advent a missioner from the Church Army carried out an eight days' mission in the prison. This is always a time of special interest.

The lessons Captain Hanson enforced were earnestly listened to, and his addresses, simple, earnest, and effective, calculated to be of after use to the hearers.

Every opportunity was afforded to those desiring an interview with the missioner.

The Holy Communion has been administered four times with an average of ten communicants.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism has been administered eight times to infants, and once to an adult female prisoner.

The Governor kindly allows the privilege of two choir practices weekly, by which means the Sunday singing is more heartily taken up.

The school work has been carried on with good results. The females have done remarkably well, only one case occurring where inability to profit has obliged removal.

During the past year the provision of a school-room has rendered the instructional work of great assistance. Teaching in association has, in this prison at least, proved so far a striking success.

All prisoners are seen on admission and discharge, and tested as to their school status by myself, and the records marked therefrom.

In my visits to them in their cells I am always received with respect and civility. It is a fact worthy of notice how gratefully a prisoner responds to a tactful word in season.

The hospitals are visited daily, and whenever practicable a short service is held.

I see the females with sentences over eight weeks, monthly, but the number of male prisoners prevents quite such frequent visitation, though as much time as possible is given to this branch of the work.

The library is maintained at the normal strength and furnishes a source of unfailing satisfaction to all those entitled to its benefits.

The Sisters of the County Industrial Home, whose house of residence is adjacent to the prison, have for some years most kindly paid weekly visits to the female prisoners and done all that lies in their power to smooth the way for any woman or girl who desires to lead a reformed life. I am glad of this opportunity to bear testimony to their uniform kindness and attention. They

have also been good enough to deliver lectures to the women on the following subjects :—"Drink," "Thrift" (two lectures), "Honesty the best policy," "Well begun half done," and "Neglect of the family." The doors of the home are always open to any girl whose previous course of life renders such training and probation as is afforded therein necessary.

The size of Staffordshire makes the division of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, according to the geographical area, almost obligatory. For more than forty years the society has unceasingly pursued its career of benevolent help and assistance to all claimants whose antecedents show that such aid is likely to be of benefit.

The modified Borstal system, in relation to male juvenile-adults, has been most carefully carried out during the past year, and with very gratifying results.

The efforts of the Governor to carry out the scheme are untiring, and the result is seen in the uniform good conduct and awakened sense of responsibility evidenced by these youths. The change which takes place in their demeanour and bearing is almost marvellous, and bears emphatic testimony to the good accruing from the wise and judicious working of the plan.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic of any kind.

There has been no case of suicide, but two attempts have been made, one of which was considered to be genuine, the other feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The dietary, bedding, clothing, ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

Special attention has been given to the mentally defective, and the marked cases have been reported to the police, and either handed over to the care of their friends or sent to the workhouse on discharge.

The convicts, 14 in number, who showed evidence of mental defect during their separate confinement, have been transferred to Parkhurst.

The juvenile-adult scheme on modified Borstal lines has worked smoothly and has been in every way satisfactory.

An analysis of the reception heights and weights of the juvenile-adult prisoners shows, as last year, that the majority of them are far below the average height and weight, as compared with the general population of the country at the same age.

Seven per cent. were regarded as mentally dull, 24 per cent. as somewhat below the average of their class in intelligence, and 69 per cent. as normal.

Most of the lads are here for short terms only, but when they are here for even a few months the improvement in their physique and general bearing is marked.

The discipline, physical drill, regular hours, and regular employment, combined with good wholesome food, exercises a most beneficial influence, and it is not at all uncommon for these lads to gain 10 or 12 lbs. in a few months, with a corresponding improvement in their physical and mental condition.

SWANSEA PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year have been satisfactory.

One male prisoner has been committed to the first division and 15 males and four females to the second division. There were 49 males and 27 females placed in the star class.

The extension of the system of earning remission by hard work and good conduct to prisoners whose sentences are over a month is evidently valued, and is conducive to good behaviour. In few instances only has it been found necessary to forfeit remission marks.

The provision for the part payment of fines is much appreciated, 141 prisoners having thus obtained their release.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year.

Associated labour has been carried out regularly and is beneficial.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been satisfactory, and there has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Hard labour in the first stage has been provided by making coal-sacks for the Admiralty, oakum picking, and, recently, by stone breaking for the building department. Prisoners in other stages have been employed at mail-bag making, weaving shirting, wood chopping, mat making, carpentry, coir picking, knitting, tailoring, needlework, laundry work, gardening, repairs of all kinds, and the usual ordinary service of the prison.

All prisoners awaiting trial for a month or upwards have been afforded an opportunity of working at remunerative employment for their own benefit, and many of them have availed themselves of it.

The condition of the buildings, fences, &c., is good.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate. One additional hydrant has been fixed in the hospital yard.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The crop from the garden, considering the heavy rainfall in this district, has been fairly good.

Sixty-three juvenile-adult prisoners have been treated under the modified Borstal system. The majority of the sentences are a month and under, and little can be done beyond segregation and drill, but much good has been done by the Borstal Committee in finding them employment, and in their after-care on discharge from prison.

The lady visitors have paid weekly visits to the female prisoners, and their valuable services are much appreciated.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its excellent work, and every application for assistance is carefully considered by the sub-committee.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of prisons have, to the best of my belief, been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	20	—	20	1 10 11	
Knitters	—	9	9	73 8 8	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	19	1	20	152 14 9	
Mat makers	7	—	7	29 6 11	
Needleworkers	—	6	6	84 10 1	
Oakum pickers	34	—	34	10 5 8	
Sack makers	9	—	9	142 11 10	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	29 13 3	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	39 2 6	
Weavers (all branches) ...	1	—	1	1 12 10	
Wood-choppers	3	—	3	33 10 0	
Total	98	16	114	—	629 13 5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	20 17 1	
Labourers	2	1	3	89 6 9	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	22 1 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	33 2 1	
Total	5	1	6	—	165 6 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison.					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	6	15	234 16 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	29 16 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	52 11 6	
Washers	—	7	7	165 19 6	
Total	16	14	30	—	608 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	2	15		
Not told off at unlocking ...	6	—	6		
Sick, &c.	—	1	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	20	3	23		
GRAND TOTAL	139	34	173	—	1,403 7 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services have been carried on duly as in years past. We have two full services with sermons every Sunday and a short address every Thursday morning. The week-day services are made bright by hymns and the accompaniment of the organ. This, in Wales, is most acceptable. The prisoners pay the most marked attention to our ministrations, and greatly encourage us by their heartiness in the chapel services.

The instruction of the prisoners is regularly and consistently carried on by the schoolmaster under my superintendence.

We have not had a very large number of juvenile-adults lately, and so the Borstal system has not been put into operation on a large scale. I still consider it a move in the right direction, and

hope it may be possible to extend its usefulness by some method whereby the young may be assisted until they are able to stand alone. Lectures are given every week. The women also have been addressed by Mrs. Lindley.

I am also able to report good work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Captain Spicer, of the Church Army Home, Swansea, still acts as our agent, and has the advantage of being able to offer the men shelter in the home until he can find them employment. The last mission held by Captain Hanson was full of blessing to us.

I am glad to say that our lady visitor, Mrs. Eben. Davies, has now arranged a home for women in Grove Place, to which we can send women who show a real desire to leave their sinful life.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the year.

Two females were discharged on medical grounds.

The sanitary condition, ventilation, and cleanliness of the prison are satisfactory.

There were no suicides or attempts at suicide.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for any labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

Careful attention has been paid to the heating of the prison and the temperature has been kept as uniform as possible.

I have made special examinations of juvenile-adults, but as the majority are here for very short periods there has not been any marked improvement in their physical condition.

USK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state of the prison is satisfactory and discipline has been strictly enforced.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There has been no escape, no attempt at escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The rules relating to the division of offenders have been observed. Not any first division offenders, and only 12 males and six females of the second division, have been admitted.

Seventy-five prisoners were released on part payment of fines.

The progressive stage system has been complied with.

Associated labour has been carried out whenever possible.

Twenty-seven juvenile-adults were received, with sentences ranging from seven days to nine months; 20 returned to their parents or friends, one was transferred to Borstal, and two were sent to Bristol, two were found employment, and two are yet in custody, two were reconvicted.

The male prisoners are employed at oakum picking, stone breaking, mail-bag making, cotton picking, gardening, repairing clothing and shoes, on various building work, and in the ordinary service of the prison. Female prisoners are employed in needlework, washing, knitting, and in the prison domestic requirements.

The fire appliances are in proper order and were tested monthly; there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store have been sufficient.

With one exception, which was reported to the Commissioners, the contractors' supplies were satisfactory, and punctually delivered.

The buildings and fences are in fairly good condition.

I regret to state that in consequence of the continued ill-health of the lady visitors their visits during the past year have been somewhat infrequent.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has given assistance in the form of clothing, food, &c., found work for several prisoners, and sent some back to their friends.

The prison has been regularly visited by members of the Visiting Committee.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton sorters	8	—	8	2 5 0	
Knitters	—	5	5	34 17 0	
Mail-bag makers	29	—	29	284 9 4	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	91 13 8	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	12 6 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	4	—	4	50 4 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	11 18 3	
Stone-breakers	7	—	7	11 12 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	6 16 0	
Total	61	10	71	—	525 13 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	24 4 7	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	174 15 11	
Total	6	—	6	—	199 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	2	8	124 19 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	62 12 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	12 3 0	
Washers	—	5	5	117 8 0	
Total	15	7	22	—	442 6 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	8	2	10		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	17	3	20		
GRAND TOTAL	99	20	119	—	1,166 19 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

On week-days daily prayers have been regularly said in the chapel with a short address on Wednesdays. On Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday two full services were held with sermons at each service with the aid of my assistant. Holy Communion has been administered four times during the year. A successful six days' mission was held in July by Captain Brazier, of the Church Army. At all the above services the singing of the prisoners has been especially good and their behaviour has been above reproach. All prisoners on reception and discharge were daily seen by me, while all the others were regularly visited during the course of the week, and they all are very attentive to my instructions and advice. I may here add hat I have again received some very encouraging

letters from old prisoners during the past year, which makes me believe that some real good has been done here. The juvenile-adults I have specially cared for and have addressed them every Friday, with, I hope, good results. The sick and all under punishment have been daily seen. Instruction has been regularly given to those who are entitled to it, and has been thoroughly carried out by the schoolmaster under my supervision. Few female prisoners were brought before the notice of the lady visitor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and no prisoners were discharged on medical grounds.

There was no suicide, no attempt at suicide, and no death.

One prisoner became insane and was removed to Abergavenny Asylum; he had, three years previous to his imprisonment, been in an asylum. One imbecile, a deaf mute, was received and found unfit to plead on arraignment.

The water supply, ventilation, and drainage are good and in perfect working order.

The heating of the female prison has been much improved, and satisfactory experiments are at present being made with a view to improvement of the cooking apparatus.

The health of the officers has on the whole been good, but two of them have been incapacitated from duty by influenza for a short period.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of both local and convict prison for the year ending March 31st have been very good.

I am glad to say that the general tone of both prisons is all that I could wish, and the subordinate staffs do their duties efficiently and behave themselves well.

In spite of a number of prisoners being punished daily there is little or no prison crime, nearly all the reports being for idleness, and these again are mostly confined to prisoners undergoing very short sentences. There has been one attempt to escape by a prisoner who tried to remove the bar of his cell window. He was detected and dealt with.

The state of the buildings is, on the whole, good.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been sufficient for the wants of the prison.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except in one or two cases where action was taken to put the matter right.

The progressive stage system has been thoroughly carried out

The manufacturing department has been, as usual, very busy throughout the year. There has been little or no difference in the industries followed during this and preceding years.

As regards the juvenile-adults, the operation of the system is being worked in a very systematic and conscientious way, and in every respect, in as thorough a manner as the circumstances allow. Plenty of work of a hard manual nature has been forthcoming lately, and I have only been waiting for the settling down of the new financial year in order to start a shop where blacksmithing, fitting, and possibly carpentry will give employment to some 20 lads if work can be found. Then there is the remainder of the drainage scheme to be carried out throughout the prison this year, which will, I trust, be done by these lads; so that, from the view of hard work all day and every day, there ought to be no hitch.

The officers told off to do duty in the juvenile-adults prison are working with tact, patience, and firmness. Their special duties have been explained to them, and they realise that the material they have to deal with is different to what they have been accustomed.

The lads themselves work hard, cheerfully, and, as soon as they know what is required of them, intelligently. They know that a high state of efficiency at work, in school, and in cell is required for promotion to special stage and to receive merit marks, and that without it it is impossible for them to attain these luxuries. When I say, therefore, that there are practically no reports I think it is unnecessary to go further than to mention that the very best of discipline is maintained.

So far for inside prison. Outside, the work of following up those discharged and preparing the way for those about to follow is of quite a different nature, and has been organised with splendid results by the Chaplain who is also honorary secretary to the Borstal Committee.

The actual results of the past year are most encouraging. These happy results come from having agents in the various large towns and committing centres, to whom the lads are sent or referred to; and, in the case of Sheffield, to the devoted work of ladies, or more especially to that of one particular lady belonging to the Horbury Sisters.

The committee, which, although small, is a working one, is lucky in that it has as members those who attend regularly its weekly meeting, the Archdeacon of Wakefield and the lady above referred to. Others of the Sisters do incalculable good by visiting the lads on Saturday afternoons.

I have mentioned the encouraging results of the Borstal Committee's work, and I cannot help pointing to the fact referred to in the committee's report that, after starting the Sheffield club, not one lad received here on first conviction had been reconvicted: a very different state of affairs to that existing before there was a club.

Schemes may be worked out theoretically perfect, and helpers be willing and anxious to lend their aid, but it wants that inexplicable something in the character, the individuality, of the workers outside the prison if the best ends are to be gained.

There is one thing that appeals to me very strongly. It is the committal of youngsters to prison for, say, four days or a week for breach of municipal byelaws such as playing football in the street, gaming, &c. Boys will be boys and lads will be lads, but if order has to be maintained, why cannot these youths, when convicted, be taken straight to the police cell and receive a birching and be set free? What does four days' imprisonment do? One day going to prison, &c., one day coming back, half a day being seen and classified, &c., and one and a half days of doubtful work in which to learn that prison is not half such a bad place as it had been pictured.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of LOCAL PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	12	—	12	83 5 5	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Brush and mop makers ...	4	—	4	33 7 9	
Carpenters	5	—	5	151 3 1	
Cotton sorters	87	—	87	62 16 11	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	12 8 0	
Knitters	7	—	7	48 15 8	
Labourers, &c.	21	—	21	328 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	31	—	31	319 18 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	10	—	10	40 11 2	—
Moulders	8	—	8	313 0 0	
Needleworkers	6	—	6	101 7 4	
Oakum pickers	25	—	25	14 18 9	
Rope (untarred) teasers ...	51	—	51	11 4 9	
Sack-makers and menders ...	18	—	18	241 18 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	9	—	9	283 13 10	
Smiths and fitters	25	—	25	548 7 0	
Tailors, &c.	16	—	16	291 2 5	
Twine-makers	14	—	14	183 10 3	
Weavers (all branches) ...	63	—	63	384 5 11	
Wool sorters, &c.	126	—	126	25 9 11	
Total	541	—	541	—	3,515 1 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Labourers	11	—	11	258 4 6	
Masons	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Total	14	—	14	—	375 12 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of LOCAL PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	34	—	34	532 2 0	
Gardeners	16	—	16	250 8 0	
Gasmakers	4	—	4	93 18 0	
Hospital orderlies	3	—	3	70 8 6	
Stokers	8	—	8	187 16 0	
Total	65	—	65	—	1,134 12 6
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	29	—	29		
Not told off at unlocking ...	29	—	29		
Sick	21	—	21		
Under punishment	9	—	9		
Total	88	—	88		
GRAND TOTAL	708	—	708	—	5,025 6 5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICT PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES :					
Knitters	3	—	3	20 18 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	126 1 9	
Tailors, &c.	19	—	19	345 14 2	
Twine-makers	2	—	2	26 4 4	
Wood-choppers	5	—	5	49 8 8	
Total	33	—	33	—	568 7 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c. :					
Prison Department—					
Carpenters	1	—	1	39 2 6	
Labourers	28	—	28	657 6 0	
Total	29	—	29	—	696 8 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICT PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	8	—	8	250 8 0	
Cooks	11	—	11	344 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	12	—	12	187 16 0	
Gardeners	15	—	15	234 15 0	
Washers	22	—	22	516 9 0	
Total	68	—	68	—	1,533 14 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Not told off at unlocking ...	1	—	1		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL	136	—	136	—	2,798 9 6

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In the local prison matins and evensong have been said on every Sunday throughout the year, and a sermon given at each service. Christmas Day and Good Friday were regarded as Sundays. An address has also been given, as a rule, on one week-day per week.

I regret that it is not possible to hold a morning service more than three times a week as I am more than ever convinced of the good results that accrue from daily worship. The reverent behaviour in chapel, the heartiness of the responses, and the attention paid to what is said from the pulpit all tend to show that the services are something more than a mere routine prison duty. To many they become true acts of worship which bring repentance and comfort in their train. Early habits are recalled, neglected means of grace are re-used, whilst many an ignorant soul learns a method of worship which abides with him after his return to freedom.

The Holy Communion has been administered every Sunday, but the number of communicants has not been large.

The following clergymen have preached in the chapel on various occasions :—The Bishop of Wakefield, Rev. H. F. Bennett, Rev. T. Bennett, Rev. G. Birchenough, Rev. E. W. Hughes, Rev. W. J. Love, Rev. C. Mayhew, Rev. C. Rolt, Rev. J. N. Soden, Rev. J. Swallow, Rev. T. B. Wilson.

The Rev. J. Prestwich, a Minister of the Primitive Methodist Church, has also addressed the prisoners on two occasions on moral subjects.

Morning prayers are said daily in the hospital with an address on Sundays. The Holy Communion was also administered on Easter Day and Christmas Day.

Every prisoner has been interviewed both on admission and discharge. Those under punishment, sick in cell or in hospital, have been visited daily. The "observation" cases were seen every other day, and certain special cases daily. In addition to this each prisoner has been visited in his cell at least once every month, an exception being made in favour of the "star class" who have been seen every fortnight. I would that time permitted each cell being visited weekly, for I am convinced that such visits are the backbone of a Chaplain's work. Not only do the men highly appreciate them, but they are the only means by which any genuine reformatory work can be effectually carried out. What is said in the pulpit, or during the statutory interviews on admission and discharge, has but small influence with the prisoners until their minds are disabused of the feeling, common to them all, that these are routine duties perfunctorily performed for payment received. A grain of practice outweighs many pounds of precept; and the knowledge that the Chaplain expends his time and strength with them, and for them, produces an effect upon the prisoners' minds which no words, however powerful, could create. It is only by frequent personal intercourse that the sceptical can be led to believe that Christianity is a living force and not a mere system of fervent words and impossible ideals. The ignorance, moreover, of elementary Christian truths, and the indifference to the ordinary code of morality displayed by the majority of the prisoners, is almost incredible, and it is during the cell visits that the best opportunity arises of enlightening the one and of stirring a belief in the other. This work, necessarily exhausting, is so satisfactory in its results that it undoubtedly demands the first call upon our time.

A Bible class for certain selected prisoners has been held once a week. It has been taken by the Assistant Chaplain with much success.

The scheme of elementary education has been carefully carried out, and better results are obtained by teaching in association. The schoolmasters have exhibited continuous interest in their work, and have been well rewarded for their labours. The daily average of pupils under instruction, including juvenile-adults, has been 75.

A Church Army Mission was held by Captain Lloyd from March 1st to March 8th. I have reason to believe that it was in every way successful.

The library is well supplied with books, and they have been issued with commendable regularity. It is, perhaps, worthy of note that a good number of prisoners ask on discharge for the gift of a copy of the "Narrow Way" or "A Healthy Home," sometimes for both. The liberality of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society enables us to meet all these requests.

The West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is doing

a most useful work. Three thousand and twenty-eight applications were considered by the sub-committee during the year. Aid was afforded in 2,334 cases and refused in 694. Over 200 voluntary agents have been interested in the work, and by their means the society is able to extend its usefulness to almost every part of the Riding. The total income for the year ending March 31st, 1908, amounted to £953 4*s*. 8*d*., the sum raised from local sources showing the substantial increase of £105 7*s*.

The juvenile-adults attend divine service in the local prison chapel.

Seven courses of lectures were arranged during the year, which were delivered on Friday mornings. The following is a list of the lecturers and their subjects :—Hon. H. FitzClarence, "South Africa"; Rev. T. Bennett, "Alcohol and the human body"; Rev. A. J. H. Routley, "The British Navy"; Rev. J. Prestwich, "Does it pay to be dishonest?"; Rev. R. Meiklejohn, "Athletics, Ancient and Modern"; Mr. R. Scholes, "The world we live in"; The Chaplain, "The Apostles' Creed."

The total number of lectures amounted to 46, and they were listened to with considerable interest and intelligence. I am able to state this with confidence as every boy was required to write an essay on his slate a few days after hearing each lecture. The results, on the whole, were quite satisfactory. The Rev. T. Bennett, in a report which he made at the end of his course, said, "The eight lectures were illustrated by diagrams and experiments. On the Friday morning of the week following each lecture the lads were given an opportunity of writing an essay on the subject of the previous week's lecture. These essays showed that many of them obtained a good knowledge of the subject."

The Sisters from the Horbury House of Mercy, who have been permitted to visit the juvenile prison, are most regular in their attendance. They have an interview of ten minutes' duration with each lad, and I have no hesitation in saying that the value of their work is incalculable. They exercise a profound influence over many of these young prisoners which endures long after the expiration of their sentence. I am deeply and sincerely grateful for their assistance.

The schoolmaster has performed his duties with zeal and tact, and his pupils have made most satisfactory progress under his instruction. A lesson in singing has been given each week which has had considerable influence upon the music in chapel.

The behaviour of the prisoners and their general tone has been uniformly excellent. I ascribe this mainly to the good discipline which has been maintained. The necessary firmness has been tempered with unvarying fairness and kindness, whilst the special privileges have not been given as a matter of course but only as rewards for genuine effort at improvement.

The Borstal system seems to me to have passed the stage of possibilities and to have already justified itself. Much of the final success, however, depends upon the local committee. Where that is efficient good results may certainly be anticipated.

The West Riding Borstal Committee has dealt with 294 discharges during the past year, and suitable assistance has been offered in every case. Arrangements have been made either with the former or a new employer to provide work in the majority of

cases, whilst the remainder have been sent to homes or agents through whom employment has eventually been found. As 171 of the lads were convicted for fourteen days or under, the committee may justly claim to have performed a most useful work. Every effort has been made to keep in touch with those discharged, and great pains have been taken to procure reliable "subsequent" reports. The returns compiled from these reports are most gratifying—59·52 *per cent.* are shown as doing "very well," "well," or "fairly"; 20·75 *per cent.* only as doing "badly" or "re-convicted."

As a large proportion of our short sentence juvenile-adults were received from Sheffield, the committee determined to try an important experiment in that city. A club was started to which all the juvenile-adults from Sheffield were sent on release. It was placed under the management of two of the Sisters referred to above, who undertook to find employment, subsistence, and clothing at the expense of the committee, for all and sundry of its members. The result, so far, has exceeded all anticipations. Over 100 youths have been sent to them, and, in spite of the fact that many had been in prison several times, no single member of the club has been re-convicted. It cannot be expected that such a happy state of affairs can continue for ever, but it encourages us to expect great results from timely and sympathetic assistance.

As the work of the committee becomes better known increased support will undoubtedly be received from the public. It is satisfactory to note that the number of subscribers during the past year has risen from 24 to 202, and the amount subscribed from £23 15*s.* to £106 14*s.* 11*d.* This total will probably be doubled during the current year.

In the convict prison Divine service, with a sermon, has been held twice on Sundays and daily during the week. The Holy Communion has been administered once a quarter, and on Easter Day and Christmas Day. The following clergymen have preached in the chapel:—Rev. C. Mayhew, Rev. E. W. Hughes. Addresses were also given by the Church Army missioner and Mr. Prestwich.

The prisoners under punishment or sick in cell have been seen every day, and each man on admission and discharge.

Cell to cell visits have been regularly made, every convict having been seen at least once a month. As all our prisoners are recidivists, many of them having served several terms of penal servitude, it is much harder to make any impression for good upon them than upon the ordinary local prisoner. They appreciate, however, the regular visits, even the most sullen yielding, after a time, to friendly treatment. Spiritual work, pure and simple, presents certain difficulties among convicts. Indifference to religion is apparently a pose with the majority. A certain number respond to the efforts made on their behalf, and become law-abiding citizens on their discharge.

The West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has devoted a considerable amount of time and money in procuring suitable employment for convicts discharged during the year. Situations have been found for 22, of whom eight only are now at work. Of the 30 men dealt with by the society, 10 have already been

re-convicted, and nine lost sight of. This gives an average of 27 *per cent.* of good cases, which, perhaps, is not unsatisfactory.

The Assistant Chaplain takes his full share of the work, and, both as a speaker and visitor, is eminently suited for the post.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There have been a fair number of mild cases of influenza during the latter part of the last quarter, but otherwise nothing in the nature of an epidemic.

There has been no suicide, but five attempts were made. Of these I believe one to have been genuine and four feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells and general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

I have seen no occasion to call attention to any general want of uniformity in the heating of the prison.

The general health of the prisoners has been good and the mortality and number of cases of insanity unusually low.

I would wish to take this opportunity of testifying to the assistance I have received from the Deputy Medical Officer, particularly with regard to the weak-minded prisoners and juveniles who have been more especially under his immediate care. He has taken great interest in these two classes of prisoners and been unsparing of his time in keeping the case papers and records.

The number of committals reported as weak-minded is 104; but this represents only 56 individuals, as two were committed seven times during the year; two, six times; two, five times; five, three times; eight, twice; and 37 once.

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the staff has been very satisfactory, and that of the prisoners good.

Two prisoners were sentenced to be birched for assaulting officers, and the sentences were carried out.

There have been no escapes, or attempts at escape.

The quantity of the bedding and clothing has been found sufficient.

The supplies of the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences is good.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order, and the pressure of water satisfactory.

Prisoners entitled to conversational exercise parade once a week; several prisoners have asked to be excused.

The power to earn remission on sentences over a month is, in my opinion, a great aid to the support of discipline.

The Prisoners' Aid Society and Borstal Committee meet once a week to enquire into the deserving cases.

The above committees are composed of the magistrates who are serving on the Visiting Committee.

The number of juvenile-adults received was 1,108; out of this number 782 served their sentences at this prison, the remainder were transferred to Wormwood Scrubs and Borstal. Out of the 782, the number sentenced to a month and under was 659.

The parents of the juvenile-adults are written to, and the greater number are met on discharge. They are all interviewed and asked whether there is anything they require to help them. Those having no homes or parents are given the chance of being sent to a home, which, however, is often declined.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:—					
Basket makers	1	—	1	19 2 6	
Bean sorters	98	—	98	21 4 3	
Brush and mop makers ...	38	—	38	658 3 10	
Carpenters	18	—	18	343 5 11	
Coir ballers	37	—	37	19 8 4	
Fibre dressers	34	—	34	15 0 9	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	88 11 0	
Knitters	16	—	16	129 14 6	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	61 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	195	—	195	4,132 9 1	
Needleworkers	50	—	50	680 8 6	
Oakum pickers	134	—	134	34 8 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	26	—	26	241 11 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	37	—	37	823 4 8	
Smiths and fitters	9	—	9	173 6 4	
Stone-breakers	15	—	15	6 18 9	
Tailors, &c.	50	—	50	754 17 10	
Wood-choppers	103	—	103	610 16 4	
Total	871	—	871	—	8,813 13 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	4	—	4	155 5 0	
Carpenters	4	—	4	129 3 4	
Labourers	38	—	38	899 18 6	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	134 12 8	
Plumbers	1	—	1	33 15 10	
Smiths and fitters	4	—	4	140 0 10	
Total	55	—	55	—	1,492 16 2
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	187 16 0	
Cooks	12	—	12	375 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	54	—	54	845 2 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	124 13 0	
Hospital orderlies	4	—	4	63 19 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	49 5 6	
Washers	46	—	46	1,074 16 6	
Total	131	—	131	—	2,721 4 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	79	—	79		
Sick	31	—	31		
Under punishment	6	—	6		
Total	116	—	116		
GRAND TOTAL	1,173	—	1,173	—	13,027 13 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There has been no deviation from the regular routine of daily services in the chapel and infirmary.

The Holy Communion was administered 12 times, at which there was an average attendance of 15.

The Bishops of Southwark and Kingston, Archdeacon Dyer, Canon Horsley, Dr. Hughes, and other clergy have preached in the chapel during the past year.

The Church Army held an eight days' mission.

Last November the Brixton Oratorio Choir, to the number of 70, gave an admirable and very devotional rendering of selections from the oratorios of "St. Paul" and "Elijah," which were listened to by the prisoners with great reverence and attention.

Cellular visitation has been daily undertaken. We made nearly

5,000 cell-to-cell visits in addition to those to all prisoners on their reception and discharge.

The library is stocked with good literature, but, as owing to the increase of privileges, there is a much larger demand for books than formerly, it is not at all times easy to fully satisfy that demand.

Fifty lectures on various subjects were given to juvenile-adults. Thirty of the lectures were delivered by lecturers who were not officials of the prison.

The Secretary of the Howard Association gave a very interesting and instructive course. The lads were allowed to write essays on the lectures. Some of these were very well done.

The Committee of the Surrey and South London Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, which meets in this prison every week, considered the applications for help from 1,984 prisoners. In disposing of these applications the Committee were greatly assisted by the Royal Society, Church Army, St Giles' Christian Mission, Roman Catholic Aid Society, and the Salvation Army.

I am especially grateful to the Church Army for the generous help given to the families of men in this prison. All the cases which I referred to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Campbell, were thoroughly investigated, and, where necessary, substantial grants of food, clothing and money were given, and thus many a home has been kept going until the prisoner's discharge. Work also has been found for those wives who were strong enough to undertake it.

Our Aid Society has given special attention to the juvenile-adults. A number of lads have been sent to sea and to regular work. Clothes, boots, tools, board and lodging have been given to those who required them.

Juvenile-adults have been taught in association. Class teaching for them is undoubtedly preferable to cellular instruction. The lads have shown a real interest in their work, and not a few have expressed their appreciation.

A youth writes: "and there is one thing I should like to ask you to be so good to do, that is, to thank the schoolmaster for the education he gave me. It is the one which wears the glasses. You might tell him I expect I shall get a place through him learning me how to keep booking accounts."

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been good.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being put to hard labour.

The food is of good quality and well served, and the bedding and clothing sufficient.

The general ventilation and heating of the prison has been good and uniform.

There has been one death from suicide (by hanging), and eleven attempts, each of which was, at the time, considered to be feigned. Eight prisoners have been certified as insane, and twenty returned as weak minded.

The new drainage scheme is being pushed forward as fast as possible; the whole of E. wing and one side of D. are now connected with it, and all the "sanitary annexes" are finished and in working order.

No epidemic, except the usual annual visit of influenza, has occurred, and the health of the officers and their families has been good.

The average sentence of the juvenile-adults detained at this prison is so short that it is difficult to estimate any change in their mental and physical condition, but the general effect on these with longer sentences, as a result of drill, tuition, and segregation, is distinctly beneficial.

Five cases of typhoid fever have occurred during the past year, one of them originating outside the prison, but now the new system of drainage is approaching completion I hope this disease will be eradicated altogether.

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

Only three males and one female were placed in the second division, a number which appears very small.

Part payment of fines was made in forty-eight cases.

The earning of remission certainly tends to greater industry and better conduct on the part of nearly all prisoners coming under the system. These results have been more noticeable since the power to gain remission has been extended to prisoners with sentences of over one month.

Prisoners have worked in association in the garden, kitchen, and other places when eligible, and where adequate supervision has been available.

The work done by the male prisoners has been the making of paunch mats, mail-bags, nose-bags, shoes, and seamen's bags; also cotton sorting and wood-chopping. The female prisoners have worked in the laundry and at knitting and sewing.

The convictions for drunkenness numbered 407 males and 91 females, against 322 and 95, respectively, in 1906. Begging, sleeping-out, and workhouse offences were — 472 males and 33 females, as against 391 and 34 in the previous year.

One hundred and three juvenile-adults were received, and treated under the modified Borstal system. The average length of sentence was six weeks, so that in the majority of cases the period during which discipline and good influences could be brought to bear was much too short to allow of any lasting benefit being obtained.

Sixteen of the lads discharged were taken into the local Boys' Labour Home, whence they were sent on to situations as they could be procured for them.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There was one feigned attempt at suicide.

The buildings and fences are in good repair.

The fire appliances are in good order and telephonic communication exists between the prison and the fire-station at the Borough Surveyor's office.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The supplies from contractors' have been good and punctually delivered.

The conduct of the subordinate officers on the whole has been good.

The lady visitors have paid fifty-two visits to the females, and have delivered five lectures on such useful subjects as the "Care of Children" and "Homes, &c."

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and to the best of my knowledge the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been followed.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	2 11 9	
Cotton sorters	17	—	17	0 13 6	
Knitters	—	2	2	11 17 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	107 8 2	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	43 12 0	
Nosebag makers	5	—	5	3 8 0	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	4 4 0	
Rope mat makers, &c. ...	5	—	5	39 11 0	
Sack makers and menders ...	19	—	19	39 7 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	12 11 9	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	17	—	17	99 7 7	
Total	84	5	89	—	407 13 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	68 13 4	
Labourers	9	—	9	285 8 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	159 15 4	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	105 12 8	
Total	16	—	16	—	619 9 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	156 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	13	1	14	219 2 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	140 17 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the Prison only.	2	—	2	31 6 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	1	6	7	164 6 6	
Total	32	7	39	—	766 17 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	1	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	8	—	8		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	2	34		
GRAND TOTAL	164	14	178	—	1,793 19 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been conducted regularly.

There have been celebrations of the Holy Communion whenever possible.

The chapel has been decorated for Christmas and Easter, and also for the harvest festival.

The organist and members of the choir of St. Mary's, Warwick, have very kindly given their services at evensong at Christmas, Easter, and the harvest festival.

Mr. Brazier, of the Church Army, conducted a mission in the prison. The missioner spent considerable time in visiting the men in their cells.

Applicants, sick cases in the infirmary, and punishments have been visited according to the regulations.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge. Cellular visitation has been done regularly.

The library is in an efficient condition. There has been a fair

demand for books of instruction. No complaints about the books have been brought to my notice.

The Aid Society has done good work during the year. Many of those helped by our agents at Birmingham and Coventry are doing well. They have been very successful in dealing with the juvenile-adults on their discharge. Letters received from those helped contain expressions of gratitude for the assistance thus rendered.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year the general health of prisoners has been good; there has been no epidemics of any kind.

One prisoner died during the year as the result of disease; one prisoner was executed.

There was one attempt at suicide—a feigned attempt—evidently made with the idea of exciting sympathy.

All prisoners have been medically examined on reception; the dietary, bedding, and furniture of the prison have been carefully attended to; the sanitary arrangements have been adequate; the ventilation of the cells, corridors, and offices has been satisfactory. The heating of the prison has been efficiently maintained.

The general health of the staff of officers has been good.

The treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners has received special attention, drill and increased dietary, where necessary, having produced marked improvement in health and physique.

WINCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The sub-division of offenders is not taken advantage of by the courts. During the year ending 31st March, 1907, only 10 were placed in the second division, and this year only 16; this is a very small number considering that for this year alone 135 were classified as star class prisoners, many of whom might well have been committed as Division II. offenders.

There were only six juveniles committed this year and five last.

There has been a large increase of committals for drunkenness, viz., 507, against 419 the previous year.

As regards committals for vagrancy, there is an increase (which goes on year by year) for begging, a slight decrease under other offences. This will go on as long as short sentences continue to be given, being useless as a deterrent and a waste of public money. Habitual tramps should be treated as incorrigible rogues, and given long sentences instead of 14 or 21 days.

Debtors having to work at industrial labour is good, as a benefit both to themselves and to the industries of the prison. There has been a decrease of committals over last year, viz., 72.

Awaiting trial prisoners were given industrial work at their own request, but as they cannot be tasked, the output varies.

Power to earn remission of sentence has worked well; it acts as an incentive to good conduct on the one hand and as a deterrent on the other, in that marks can be forfeited for misconduct, as the following statement will show :—In 1906–7 there were 318 prison offences out of a daily average of 306 prisoners, in 1907–8 there were 283 prison offences out of a daily average of 333 prisoners, showing a large decrease of offences, and this I attribute to the new remission scheme which came into force on the 1st of September, 1907.

Very slight advantage has been taken of part payment of fines.

There has been no corporal punishment.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Associated labour is much prized by the prisoners. Far better work can be done with a larger output. The work is carried out in workshops and corridors, and with good supervision works well.

Associated labour consisted of gardening, basket making, nose-bag making, making beds for Admiralty, carpentry, mail-bag making, knitting, and needlework, twine spinning for General Post Office, tailoring, building, &c. First stage prisoners were employed at coal-bag making, wood chopping, oakum, and laundry work.

The prison buildings are in good order.

New circulating hot water pipes and boilers have been fixed in female prison, and new fire hydrants and a new water service supplied to officers' quarters. An old earth shed has been converted into a carpentry shop for juvenile-adults.

New telephonic communication to various points and also electric installation have been carried out.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with the exception of certain cases which have been remedied.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The fire appliances are sufficient, in proper working order, and supply of water adequate.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with to the best of my knowledge, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Juvenile-adults.

The modified "Borstal system" has been carried out with, I think, success. Out of 226 received it is known that 87 are doing well; 51 were handed over to friends, &c., of whom no unfavourable report has been received; 14 doing indifferently; 13 re-convicted. The Visiting Committee, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and the Borstal sub-committee have heartily entered into the work and given every assistance. They take great interest in their work, particularly in the carpentry shop, which has only been opened a few months. It only holds 10, but they all want to get there, and the work they have turned out in so short a time

speaks well for the future when I hope more shops will be built. Drill has a good effect; it braces them up and when they are sent out into the world are in much better physical condition than on admission. Lectures given weekly are listened to attentively and much appreciated. Strict discipline, with firmness and kindness, has been maintained. Short sentences are useless under this system, time being the great essential. It is still a difficult thing to find employment for all on discharge, which is of course the chief aim and object of the system, but we have been fairly successful; what, however, is wanted, as I have before pointed out, is a universal system throughout England and Wales to keep in touch with these lads when they are embarked on life's rough way; this I think could be done by an arrangement with the Church Army.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	34	—	34	171 17 0	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	5	—	5	53 15 0	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	69 6 0	
Carpenters	3	—	3	37 2 4	
Knitters	—	4	4	42 8 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	30 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	40	—	40	212 12 8	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	62 5 4	
Nose-bag makers	67	—	67	90 0 0	
Oakum pickers	33	—	33	23 13 3	
Sack makers and menders...	11	—	11	103 6 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	38 1 4	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	65 4 6	
Twine makers	16	—	16	182 11 8	
Wood-choppers	4	—	4	16 17 1	
Total	223	8	231	—	1,199 6 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	48 7 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	48 7 6	
Labourers	8	—	8	232 4 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	4	—	4	154 16 0	
Total	14	—	14	—	483 15 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 6 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	120 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	4	18	288 15 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Gardeners	5	—	5	83 1 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	35 8 0	
Stokers	2	1	3	80 0 6	
Washers	—	9	9	216 12 0	
Total	29	14	43	—	885 10 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	2	12		
Not told off at unlocking ...	15	3	18		
Sick	9	5	14		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	35	10	45		
GRAND TOTAL	301	32	333	—	2,568 12 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There have been two services on Sunday in chapel, each with its address, and daily service on each day of the week. In addition, on Sunday, prayers are read and an address given in hospital, whilst the patients are visited daily in the week, prayers being read in the different wards. Also on Sunday I visit the whole of the female wing, so that each woman has a chance of seeing me and asking for any information she may require to know. At the daily service an address is always given at least once in the week, and also every Saint's Day. On Good Friday addresses on the "Seven Last Words" were given. I find this has a marked effect on the prisoners, and as the service proceeds they gradually seem to feel the sacredness of the day more and more. On Christmas Day the services are full as on a Sunday.

The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in the month, also on every festival. Throughout the seasons of Advent and Lent addresses were given three times a week (excluding the Sunday sermons).

The receptions, discharges, sick, applications, and punishments have been seen daily. All routine duty has been performed in accordance with Standing Orders.

Several clergy have preached on different occasions, some of them giving lectures to the juvenile-adults.

Turning to the schooling, which is now in class, this shows a vast improvement. Men now do not want to be passed out of school, as it is possible to make the instruction so much more interesting than formerly. I may say here that I attend at some portion of the schooling daily, and generally take up the subject that is being taught and teach the class myself.

A great work has been done in the past year with the juvenile-adults. Each one is seen at least once a week, and the future of those to be discharged is always arranged 14 days beforehand. This work necessitates the writing of many letters to parents, aid societies, employers, &c., and very often the work constitutes a very great strain, but it is done, and done, I venture to say, heartily and well. In the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society's report for 1907 a good account is given of the work, therefore I need not refer to it here, but this I may say, it pays well, if only in the closer relationship and fellowship that the system has brought into existence between the lads and the Chaplain. It is noticeable in choir practice, during the lectures, in the daily visiting, in the constant requests for advice, &c., made by the juvenile-adults to the Chaplain. Every juvenile-adult passes through my hands. There are a few that nothing can alter—but very few.

With regard to the "after care," a printed form is sent out (with stamped post card enclosed) enquiring as to work, wages, conduct, &c., of each twice a year. The returns are surprisingly good.

My opinion is, like that of all others dealing with the juvenile-adults, that short sentences are next to useless.

I have noticed cases where the same lad received a short sentence and afterwards a much longer one, and the result has been that the latter has done an enormous amount of good not only out of prison but in. One lad I am thinking of had a short sentence, was always untidy, careless, indifferent, and hopeless, but gradually, during the longer sentence, he began to take a pride in his appearance, he watched how other lads were smart and clean, his cell, formerly dirty, became much cleaner, he washed, brushed his hair three or four times a day. Formerly he seemed half-witted, now although not too bright, he learnt from all around him and got on well in schooling. The lad will now probably do well.

Leaving the juvenile-adults, the lectures delivered to them, the schooling, &c., one must hope that in a short time the same treatment will be devised and planned for the younger women.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has gone steadily on. From £27 as subscriptions in 1903 the list has now risen to £102, and should still continue to rise as the public are taking a deep interest in the operation of the Borstal system.

The annual meeting was held this year at Southampton in order to create a wider field of interest. This has succeeded and at least £10 a year will, I hope, be added to the subscription list. Next year I had hoped to hold the meeting at Bournemouth—a different place each time, and yet, to keep the interest still intense in Winchester and district, to hold a meeting annually in Winchester on the work amongst the women. One such meeting has been

held this year, and will I trust be repeated annually. The visible result was £12, but the interest created at this meeting ensures future and continual success at further meetings.

Every woman who requires assistance is seen by the ladies' sub-committee. This committee has been in existence just over twelve months. It has been a wonderful help in every way to the work of the society. The individual members of it have collected enough to "run" a sort of shelter room for women and young girls requiring a room for two or three nights, *e.g.*, a girl bound over to appear at the Assizes appeared the first day and as perhaps her case did not come for a week she had nowhere to go to sleep. Many there were to tempt her to fall, but through this room she is able to be saved from further downfall.

The lady visitors are doing a good work.

The male agent (Mr. Bull) is most helpful in many ways, *e.g.*, he often gives a lecture to the lads.

As for the female agent I cannot say enough in her praise. She has gathered the ladies' sub-committee together, she organised the "Meeting for Women," and spoke at that meeting about the work done amongst women in prison. She, with the other ladies of the committee, are steadily creating an intense interest in the work. The results of her work too have been simply excellent. I can only say, in conclusion, as the Chaplain has the confidence, &c. of the juvenile-adults, so in the same way do the women lean on and rely upon the help, sympathy, and love of the female agent.

It is a pleasure to put on record the zeal and care shown by the two schoolmasters. It is really a lesson in itself to witness how they instruct those under them, and the willingness and anxiety to please shown by the prisoners under instruction.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year there has been no epidemic.

In the prison quarters two cases of diphtheria have occurred. The source of infection was probably in the school at which these children attended, and where there were other cases.

There has been no death by suicide; one male prisoner attempted suicide, the attempt being in my opinion doubtful.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation is good, and the heating arrangements and general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The modified Borstal system continues to make satisfactory progress.

WORCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape. One prisoner awaiting trial made a feigned attempt at suicide, otherwise the conduct of the prisoners has been, upon the whole, good.

We receive a great many loafers who will not work either inside or outside prison, and consequently the punishment returns show a perhaps larger proportion of offences than would be expected of a prison with so small a population. In nearly all cases, however, these vagrants are tramping from other parts of England, and such inhabitants of Worcestershire who unfortunately are incarcerated in the county gaol—not many, considering the size and population of the county—do their work well and conform to the rules and regulations laid down.

The new rules for remission on sentences of over one month work well, and are a strong incentive to good conduct.

The various articles supplied by contractors have been of good quality and delivered with punctuality.

The fire appliances are in good order, and once a month there is a fire drill.

The supply of water is adequate. The state of the buildings, boundary walls, &c., is satisfactory.

The new incandescent lights are a great improvement, and it is a great boon to the prisoners to have their cells so well lighted in the evenings.

The class of juvenile-adults—very small at present—is instructed in carpentry, and the lads are also well drilled daily.

The new "Probation Act" is an excellent reason for the juvenile-adult class being so small, and I am glad to see that every effort is being made to prevent young offenders, male and female, being sent to prison.

Women are constantly being sent to prison for short terms from Dudley and the neighbourhood for stealing coal. From what I can gather, the coal is picked up by the roadside, and the temptation placed in poor people's way to avail themselves of free firing during the winter is in many cases greater than they can resist, and it is to be regretted that the proprietors of the coal cannot adopt some measures to obviate this constant exposure to temptation.

There are the usual numbers of men and women doing short sentences for being "drunk and disorderly." Imprisonment has no deterrent effect whatever upon this particular offence.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the

rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance.

The visiting justices take a keen interest in the welfare of the prison, and the Worcestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society does exemplary work in its after-care of the prisoners on release.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Carpenters	14	—	14	149 7 3	
Fibre dressers	2	—	2	0 1 4	
Cotton sorters, &c.	22	1	23	19 1 6	
Knitters	1	2	3	23 7 2	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	55 4 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c. Matting weavers Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	30	—	30	101 1 4	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	55 7 4	
Nose-bag makers	5	—	5	11 18 3	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	2 19 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	32 1 5	
Stone-breakers	7	—	7	26 15 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 11 3	
Wood-choppers	8	—	8	20 4 8	
Total	100	7	107	—	517 0 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	141 15 0	
Labourers	1	—	1	41 13 6	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	21 9 4	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	49 7 0	
Total	6	—	6	—	254 4 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 6 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	4	20	313 0 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	46 19 0	
Stokers	3	1	4	93 18 0	
Washers	—	6	6	140 17 0	
Total	26	11	37	—	719 18 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	—	10		
Certified as unfit for any labour.	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking ...	5	1	6		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	20	3	23		
GRAND TOTAL	152	21	173	—	1,491 3 1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily services have been held without a break throughout the year. Sermons have been preached on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; an address given every Wednesday on week-days; singing practice on Saturdays; Holy Week and Saints' Days fully observed; and frequent addresses. At Christmastide St. Martin's choir came in at evensong, assisted in the service, and sang carols at the close, which delighted both prisoners and officers. The Church Army held a mission here in February, which benefited many. There have been six celebrations of the Holy Communion at all the great festivals and at other times. There were three baptisms, two adults and one infant. The conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been most exemplary, the singing good, lusty and strong, responses hearty and reverent, in fact, the services are much enjoyed and appreciated.

Prisoners are visited on admission and discharge, and whenever a request is made to see me. The long-time men are seen periodically in their cells, when one has a good opportunity of coming face to face with them and speaking to them straight; those under punishment and the sick daily; the former are exhorted, reproved, or counselled as may seem fit. I invariably find them civil, respectful, and glad of a visit. The juvenile-adults are given lectures by the Governor, Chaplain, and others; readings by the schoolmaster. The school is under my supervision, and the schoolmaster discharges his duties satisfactorily.

The library is replete with a choice selection of good books, which are always in great demand, eagerly sought after, and complaints are unknown.

The visiting ladies still continue their good work on behalf of their less fortunate sisters, and are to be highly commended for the keen interest they take in bettering their condition and providing for their future.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society see constantly to the wants of the many applicants coming before them, and are ever ready and desirous of meeting the requirements of the needy and deserving; they are amenable to any suggestion and co-operate with myself and Governor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been generally good. There has been no case of infectious disease in the prison.

No suicide has occurred. There was one attempt, but this, in my opinion, was not genuine. All prisoners have been carefully examined before being put to hard labour. The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality. The cells are well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The supply of drinking water direct from the main, which has been recently introduced, is a great improvement.

The heating of the prison has been particularly satisfactory during the year.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Early in April, 1907, there was some insubordination among the prisoners in the "C" hall. The ringleaders were removed to other prisons, and it was found necessary to deal with several officers for improperly discharging their duties. Since that date the tone among the officers has been excellent and the conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

There have been no escapes.

The Roman Catholic chapel, which was gutted by fire last year, has been re-roofed and decorated and taken into use.

The fire appliances are regularly tested at fire drill, and are in good working order.

The new rule which allows all prisoners sentenced to more than one month to earn remission of sentence has worked admirably. Prisoners undergoing short sentences are more eager to earn remission marks than convicts are, and the fear of losing them has produced a marked improvement in the standard of industry and good conduct.

The Modified Borstal System.

The total number of young prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 treated under the modified Borstal system during the 12 months was 623. The number under instruction at one time is about 200. After 14 days spent in separate confinement in their cells, they are put to learn the trade which, after enquiry into their circumstances and prospects, is considered most suited

to them, and they are also taught daily for one hour in school until they pass Standard V., and undergo a daily spell of hard physical exercise at Swedish drill in the open air or on the apparatus in the gymnasium, which was completed in the autumn, with the view of compensating for the comparatively sedentary nature of trade instruction in the workshops. The improvement in the appearance and smartness of the boys, after a few weeks of this training, is remarkable, and there can be no doubt that it reacts favourably upon them morally by cultivating self-respect.

There have been special efforts this year to make the technical instruction efficient and real.

Generally speaking, though the young Londoner is apt and teachable, at least 12 months of instruction are required before a lad is fit to enter a London workshop even as an improver; but of these 623 only 31, or under 5 per cent., received a sentence of 12 months and over; no less than 367, or 58·8 per cent., were sentenced to three months and under, and of these 81 had no more than one month. In such cases all that we could hope to do was to inculcate habits of industry and handiness with tools.

The following are the trades taught:—Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, tinsmithing (now abolished in favour of bricklaying and building, because much of the tin trade in London is in the hands of women), painting (including lettering), bookbinding, and gardening.

In addition to these a cookery class has been opened in the kitchen specially fitted up in the warders' mess. The first examination was held by the examining *Chef* of the National Food Association, and the certificate was awarded to all the lads who entered for it. Special care is taken in selecting boys for this class in the hope that the certificate will procure them employment as ship's cooks.

A class has also been opened in the evenings for training lads destined for the sea in knotting and splicing and the use of the compass and lead-line, under a warder who was formerly an instructor in a naval school.

Too much must not be made of the fact that out of 623 only 46, or 7·4 per cent., are known to have been re-convicted during the year. Many would not have been re-convicted even if there had been no Borstal system; a few may still return to prison; and there are undoubtedly some who have returned to a life of street vagrancy and possibly of crime without having yet come into collision with the police. Nor must the large residuum, which, after all such subtractions have been made, is still highly encouraging, to be put to the credit of the prison treatment only, for it is really due more to the individual treatment of each case by the Royal Aid Society at the moment of discharge than to any moral metamorphosis wrought in the boys themselves. But one deduction may confidently be drawn from the figures—that after all the softening which the rigour of prison life has undergone in order to leave room for reformatory treatment *the prison is still an effective deterrent to the young criminal.* If this were not so it is certain that more than 7 per cent. would have returned.

As compared with the juvenile-adult convicts at Dartmoor, the criminal youths of London are very poor material to work upon. More than half of them are street vagrants—newsvendors and

hawkers—who either decline to leave London at all, or, if work is found for them in the country, pine for the gaslights and the music-halls and drift back again to the life they love. "Back to the land," as applied to this class, is a meaningless cry. And yet the obvious remedy for street vagrancy is to break the chain of evil associations by getting the vagrant into regular employment out of London. London is perhaps the worst labour market in England for the lad of between 16 and 21. There is plenty of work for young boys, as van-guards, errand boys, messengers, &c.; there is work for unskilled men as carmen and labourers, but for the hobbledehoy of 18 or 19, too big for boys' work, too young for men's, there is very little work of any kind. On the other hand it is fatally easy in London to pick up a shilling by doing odd jobs and by pilfering.

The Royal Aid Society has met the responsibility of providing for this large number of boys in a most practical fashion. Early in the year it appointed another agent specially to deal with juvenile-adults discharged from this prison, and this agent, as well as the Borstal Committee, sees every boy before he leaves. The best results have been achieved by bringing moral pressure to bear upon the parents of the prisoners themselves, who are often too ready to throw their responsibilities upon the Aid Society. Remission of sentence may be withheld from juvenile-adults whenever the Borstal Committee does not consider remission to be to their advantage. As the time for remission draws near the parents are invited to obtain a promise of work from some employer of their acquaintance with a view to obtaining remission for their son. If they respond, as they generally do, the agent is sent to ascertain that the promise is genuine, and the lad leaves the prison on remission to enter regular employment.

The boys discharged during the year were disposed of as follows :—60 were sent to sea on coasting vessels; for 27 employment was found before they left the prison; for 49 work was found immediately after discharge; eight were sent to work found for them in the provinces; 82 were supplied with stock for hawking; 106 were handed over to their parents who undertook to care for them; 52 were helped in various other ways to gain an honest living; the Catholic Aid Society, the Jewish Aid Society, and the St. Giles' Christian Mission each provided for four cases; two were undertaken by the Borstal Association, and one by the Salvation Army; 11 were sent abroad by their relations; three were physically unfit for employment of any kind; 112 declined help on the ground that they could find employment for themselves.

Twenty-five were sent to the well-managed Boys' Home in Warwick, which has been invariably successful in finding work for them. Some of the boys sent there in the early part of the year did not turn out well; latterly, greater care was taken in selecting boys suited to life in the country, and most of them have done well. Small homes, managed as well as this in other centres of employment, would be invaluable.

The Royal Aid Society has been fortunate in securing the help of Miss Guinness and Mr. Osmond Blyth. The former undertakes the cases of six selected youths whom she visits regularly in prison and befriends after discharge. Mr. Blyth has been equally

successful in finding settled work for the cases in which he has interested himself. Such valuable work might well be imitated.

I cannot speak too highly of the way in which the Royal Aid Society has borne the heavy additional burden thrown upon its resources by the Borstal system. It has still to meet the claims of the adult prisoners, not only of this, but of other prisons, and I do not see how it can continue to do this admirable work unless it receives more financial support.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Basket makers	20	—	20	252 13 1	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	18 12 0	
Bookbinders	50	—	50	1,755 4 6	
Brush and mop makers ...	31	—	31	233 12 6	
Carpenters	66	—	66	699 16 5	
Coir pickers, &c.	122	—	122	4 5 6	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	30 6 0	
Knitters	32	—	32	102 7 6	
Labourers, &c.	4	—	4	62 8 0	
Mail-bag makers	234	—	234	2,531 16 5	
Mat and rug makers, &c. ...	49	—	49	249 12 1	
Needleworkers	17	—	17	261 10 0	
Oakum pickers	60	—	60	30 16 8	
Sack makers and menders ...	38	—	38	677 15 4	
Ship-fender makers	13	—	13	277 4 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	87	—	87	1,494 7 9	
Smiths and fitters	59	—	59	621 1 2	
Tailors, &c.	97	—	97	1,146 7 4	
Wool sorters, &c.	16	—	16	7 12 6	
Total	1,001	—	1,001	—	10,457 8 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	5	—	5	171 15 5	
Carpenters	3	—	3	88 19 2	
Labourers	23	—	23	463 16 3	
Painters and glaziers ...	11	—	11	287 3 4	
Smiths and fitters	8	—	8	251 19 7	
Total	50	—	50	—	1,263 13 9
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	11	—	11	339 4 0	
Cooks	16	—	16	495 10 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	118	—	118	1,857 14 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	42	—	42	656 11 0	
Stokers	9	—	9	205 11 6	
Washers	36	—	36	868 1 0	
Total	232	—	232	—	4,422 11 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	34	—	34		
Sick	35	—	35		
Under punishment	6	—	6		
Total	75	—	75		
GRAND TOTAL	1,358	—	1,358	—	16,143 14 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—With regard to this branch of the work, I am pleased to say that it has been satisfactory in every particular. I am ably seconded in the work by my colleague, Mr. Routly, who shows a deep interest in his work. As on former occasions, I can but reiterate the assertion that, from personal experience and written evidences, our efforts have not only not been in vain, but that real good work has been accomplished. Sad defections there have been, failures in some from whom we expected better things; nevertheless, on the whole we have reason to be thankful and encouraged to persevere and make our work more and more successful.

Church Services.—We have daily prayers, with an address on Fridays, and other days as occasion requires. Prayers are said daily in the infirmary, with frequent addresses. Our services are instructive and cheerful, prisoners are attentive, and, with rare exceptions, well conducted. I avail myself of offers to preach from my brother clergymen, an effort appreciated by the prisoners. During Holy Week we are having a mission conducted by Captain Lloyd, of the Church Army. Prisoners pay marked attention, and I have a good hope the results will be as satisfactory as in former years. After each service the missioner sees privately any prisoners who apply for advice and counsel. On Good Friday the Bishop of Kensington will preach, as has been his custom for the last four years. After the service he has private interviews with such prisoners as I think specially likely to profit by his advice and counsel. He has always expressed himself well

satisfied with the attention and behaviour of the prisoners generally.

Holy Communion.—We have Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month, also on the great festivals of the church. Thus each hall has an opportunity of communicating three times in the year, plus the festivals. The demeanour of the prisoners is most reverent. On Easter morning last 70 made their communion. Our average number is about 30.

School Instruction.—This branch of our work has been carried on with good success. Juveniles and convicts commence instruction immediately on reception, when they are examined and classified accordingly. We have also regular intermediate examinations. Since the lecture hall has been made available for schooling, I am enabled to have teaching in association both for juvenile-adults and men—the juvenile-adults in the morning and afternoon up to 4 p.m., when the men come in from 4 to 5 p.m. Four classes of men are instructed at one time, thus the great majority are instructed; in association the remainder receive cellular teaching in contiguous cells. I am pleased to report that the schoolmasters perform their duties to my satisfaction, and carry out my instructions in a loyal and conscientious manner. Our daily average school attendance for the whole prison is 362.

Cellular Visitation.—Prisoners are regularly visited in their cells (not counting interviews on reception, discharge, and application). We endeavour to go through the prisons once per quarter, and so come into personal contact with them, and are able to offer that general and spiritual advice so much needed, and, as a rule, well received. We get to know something of their antecedents, to find out how and why they have fallen, and try to point out a better and safer way for their future guidance. We come as their friends and they have to trust us as such.

As regards the causes which lead to their downfall. With many it is intemperate habits, the outcome of their environment; but in my opinion a very large proportion are ruined by the many and constant temptations of gambling and betting.

We have had some first-class lectures in our spacious and admirable lecture hall by gentlemen from the "Anti-Gambling Society." Lectures on the evil effects of intemperance, on the benefits of industry, on the blessings of purity, on the importance of cultivating moral and physical courage. These and kindred subjects have been brought before our juvenile-adults in a masterly and convincing manner which cannot fail to produce beneficial results. But besides these lectures for the juvenile-adults we have others illustrated by lantern of a highly instructive and practical character, indeed I am thoroughly convinced that there is everything done for these young prisoners for their moral, spiritual, intellectual, and physical advancement which ought to be done, and that they have every inducement to do better in the future if they will.

Library.—There continues a great desire for books of general information; some prisoners prefer books of fiction, others are anxious to receive magazines, or literature of a higher class. The Popular Educator, the Technical Educator, also books treating of various trades are in demand. Books on foreign languages are

also in request, and prisoners are encouraged by your permission to allow their friends to send them books (which afterwards become prison property) to pursue their studies and increase their knowledge.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The Royal Aid Society is the only society officially recognised; at the same time I gladly avail myself of aid in other directions, otherwise much valuable and timely aid would have to be relinquished. The Royal Aid Society has extended its operations, especially as regards the juvenile-adults. All applications are fully considered, and not any really deserving case refused. I cannot help remarking how very painstaking the Assistant Chaplain, Mr. Routly, is in his dealings with the juvenile-adults. He has the charge of them, has got to know them, and has great influence over them. He visits the juvenile-adults twice per month privately, and at other times. I cannot speak too highly of his efforts for their welfare.

Besides the Royal Aid Society we are deeply indebted to the Church Army for their constant and valuable aid to prisoners on discharge, also to their wives and families while their husbands are away. Mr. Campbell never refuses to receive any case I send to him.

Mr. Wheatley, of the St. Giles' Christian Mission, also affords valuable aid in receiving prisoners old and young, taking some lads into his homes, finding work for men, and assisting wives and families with food and clothing as need requires.

I am grateful to the Duchess of Marlborough for giving employment to the wives of prisoners; she takes care of their children in a crèche so that the mothers can do their work without hindrance.

The Sheriffs' Fund Society affords most valuable and timely assistance to prisoners on discharge, also to their wives and families.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners generally during the year ending 31st March, 1908, was good.

No epidemic occurred.

There was a case of enteric fever under treatment; the prisoner was ill on reception, and he was at once isolated.

There was no case of suicide.

Seven cases of attempted suicide were reported; with one doubtful exception, the attempts were obviously feigned.

There were eight deaths, all from natural causes.

One prisoner was released on medical grounds.

Twenty-eight prisoners of markedly feeble intellect were received (two were committed twice during the year). Sixteen of them had been under treatment here during former sentences (the previous convictions recorded against them varied from five to 35 in number), and their cases had been brought to the notice of the police prior to their discharge from prison. Thirty-two prisoners of this class were discharged during the year.

There is no diminution to record in the numbers of the feeble-minded received here, or of those with grave bodily defects

requiring constant or prolonged treatment in hospital or mitigation of the ordinary penal discipline.

The health generally of the juvenile-adults was good, and there was no case of serious illness amongst them.

They were put through a searching medical examination before being classed for labour, or for physical drill or the exercises in the gymnasium.

The chief defects noted, and their proportions, were as follows :—

(*a*)	Physical deficiency and deformities ...	133	per 1,000
(*b*)	Mental deficiency	49	„
(*c*)	Affections of heart, lungs, and principal organs	59	„
(*d*)	Visual defects	77	„
(*e*)	Auditory defects	29	„

The beneficial effects of the physical and mental training were most marked, and the acquirement of habits of industry, together with the knowledge of some useful trade, which are cardinal features of the treatment of these youthful offenders under the Borstal system, must manifestly be of very great service to them in their future.

From close personal observation of the adolescents, I am convinced that, given favourable conditions, a very large proportion of those with the longer sentences ought to turn out well.

All prisoners were carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The food was well prepared and of good quality.

The food supplies of all kinds were systematically inspected.

The bedding and clothing were good and sufficient.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements were thoroughly satisfactory.

The heating of the prison was carefully attended to, and a fairly uniform temperature was maintained.

APPENDIX No. 20.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF BORSTAL (JUVENILE-ADULT) PRISON.

BORSTAL JUVENILE-ADULT PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good on the whole.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Four hundred and forty-one juvenile-adults adults have passed through the system during the year, viz.:—193 in custody on 1st April, 1907, and 248 received during the year.

One hundred and fifty-four reached the special grade and the privileges thus earned have been much appreciated. The grade system has been carried out under Rule 274 (3) and found to be a great incentive to industry and good conduct.

The average numbers employed in the different trades have been as follows :—

In Manufactures.

Bookbinders	5
Carpenters	12
Shoemakers	14
Smiths, &c.	26
Tailors	15
	72
On Farm	45

Buildings.

Bricklayers	19
Carpenters	18
Painters and glaziers	2
Smiths and fitters	1
	40

Ordinary Service of the Prison.	
Bakers	4
Cooks	6
Cleaners	19
Gardeners	8
Hospital orderly	1
Washers	10
	48
Non-effective.	
Not told off at unlocking	4
Sick	3
Under punishment	4
	11
Total	216

It will thus be seen that 72 have been employed on manufactures, 45 on farm, 40 on buildings, and 48 in the ordinary service of the prison, and that out of a total of 216 only 11 were non-effective, a proportion that must be regarded as highly satisfactory.*

The farming operations have been extended during the year, a greater variety of employment having been introduced, and the parole parties have shown great appreciation of the confidence reposed in them, the latter having been fully explained to each prisoner.

Special provision has been made for the discharge of each prisoner by arrangement with the Borstal Association, the work of which cannot be too highly praised. Every effort has been made to encourage the juvenile-adults to start fair on discharge, and to endeavour to become honest citizens. The fullest possible information has been afforded the association, and the keenest interest taken by Mr. Grant-Wilson and his colleagues in finding employment for and looking after each lad discharged.

It is here that the principal hope of success lies, and the achievements hitherto promise lasting beneficial results.

From my experience during the past year, I am of opinion that the general effect of the Borstal system as a reforming agency, has been good. The mental and physical improvement in the prisoners have been most marked, and the individual dealing by the Governor, Chaplain, and schoolmaster promises far-reaching moral benefits. There must always be some who will not improve, but the large majority appear only too ready to avail themselves of such help as can only be given effectively by an agency such as the Borstal Association.

The necessity for a special system for the treatment of juvenile-adult prisoners is established beyond doubt. It has long been recognised that the association (even to a limited extent) of young persons with older criminals is fraught with the gravest possible danger, and the special treatment now rendered possible by the Borstal system cannot but have good results.

The condition of buildings, fences, &c., is satisfactory.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c. has been found sufficient to meet all requirements; but with the juvenile-adult I consider the wear and tear to be considerably more than in a convict or local prison.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except where otherwise reported.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ . d
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	5	—	5	8 3 0	
Carpenters	12	—	12	73 10 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	14	—	14	282 10 0	
Smiths and fitters	26	—	26	488 16 10	
Tailors, &c.	15	—	15	182 10 0	
Total	72	—	72	—	1,035 10 4
FARM:					
Total	45	—	45	—	702 0 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	19	—	19	741 0 0	
Carpenters	18	—	18	702 0 0	
Painters and Glaziers ...	2	—	2	62 8 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	39 0 0	
Total	40	—	40	—	1,544 8 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	124 16 0	
Cooks	6	—	6	187 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	19	—	19	296 8 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	124 16 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	23 8 0	
Washers	10	—	10	234 0 0	
Total	48	—	48	—	990 12 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	4	—	4		
Sick	3	—	3		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	11	—	11		
GRAND TOTAL	216	—	216	—	4,272 10 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The routine work of my department has been regularly carried out. On Sundays, there have been the two usual services, with sermons, occasionally by preachers from the neighbourhood,—and in this connection, my thanks are due to the Rev. J. R. Bird, Rev. J. F. Everett, Rev. H. A. Hicken, and the Rev. Canon Robins,—while I have to acknowledge the kindness of the Vicar and Choir of St. Peter's, Rochester, in coming to the chapel on two occasions for services, and also of the Vicar and Choir from Borstal Parish Church, in doing this, on another Sunday.

The morning service always closes with the National Anthem. The week-day services have been made as bright and varied as possible, points to which too much attention cannot be paid. Addresses are given on two mornings in each week; one of them on a subject not necessarily religious, yet bearing on some moral question about which the boys are extremely ignorant, or on some other subject of interest. At these services, addresses were also given by the Rev. S. Hailstone (Manchester), and Rev. Canon Hicks (Lincoln).

A celebration of the Holy Communion has been held seven times, and before each service a class for instruction and preparation is held for intending communicants. The four boys who have been baptised have lived consistently well since. Twice a week, when there is no lecture, there are bible classes; one of 40 boys for the special grade and star class, and the other of 30 lads for the ordinary grade. Prisoners are allowed to attend in rotation, after three months at Borstal, provided that they keep themselves clear of report. These classes are found to be useful, and are, I think, appreciated.

The hearty and congregational nature of the services is always the subject of comment from visiting clergy, and I am satisfied with the behaviour of the boys. Through the kindness of the Governor a large map has been supplied for use in chapel.

The lectures, which, generally speaking, have been good and certainly appreciated, were given once in each of the summer months, and twice in each month during the winter, the speakers being Colonel Coulson, Mr. W. Burrell (British Columbia), Mr. F. L. Porter, Commissioner Sturgess, Rev. F. W. Townsend (Anti-Gambling League), Rev. A. Wright, and Colonel Wynyard, both of the White Cross League, and several Members of the Church Army. While great gratitude is due to all these gentlemen from everyone who heard them, a special word of thanks must be offered to the Church Army for their lantern lectures. The same society also sent Captain Lloyd to hold an eight days' mission in November. It was excellent.

In speaking of the Church Army, mention must be made of their unfailing readinesss to help the destitute friends of the boys, who in several cases have been influenced for good by this attention to their homes. By a later and better arrangement these applications are sent to the Borstal Association, with a view of putting them into closer touch with the homes and circumstances of the boys, and the Association deals with those cases, which are not within their sphere, in conjunction with the Church Army.

The lantern has proved to be a most useful and valuable addition ; it is now a necessity.

All boys are visited on their reception, transfer, or discharge, and those in the infirmary or under punishment, daily ; while systematic visiting goes on in the cells, where I find the lads responsive and extremely civil.

The teaching at the school is well and conscientiously carried out by the master. Although a certain number of the boys who are under instruction are lacking in either capacity or will for learning, yet the results among those who apply themselves are remarkably satisfactory, notably among the illiterates. All prisoners are now, in any case, dismissed from school when they are within six months of their discharge.

The library, also, is in a satisfactory state, and its interests are carefully guarded by the senior schoolmaster ; nothing can exceed his attention to it.

I make a point of requesting the schoolmasters to spend all the time they can spare from their other duties, in visiting the boys in their cells. This time is well spent as it makes opportunities for bringing their personal influence to bear on the prisoners.

The choir, in spite of difficulties, shows improvement. The fact that the lads' voices have just passed the "breaking" stage, together with their ignorance of singing, and difficulty in doing so at all in damp weather, is the choirmaster's obstacle ; yet the services are good.

The appreciation of the recreation room continues, and games are played with good temper and interest.

No praise is excessive for the work of the Borstal Association, and especially of its Secretary, in connection with the boys' discharge. In letters received here, the latter speak with the greatest appreciation of the kind treatment and excellent start they have received. These letters are read to the prisoners, who also have instilled into them, both the objects of the Association, and the necessity of self-help.

The tone of the boys, with few exceptions, is distinctly encouraging, and notably during the last six months there has been a steady and maintained improvement in their general bearing and conduct. It is quite the exception to find a case where the boy does not show signs of becoming something different from what he was on his reception.

Of the religious tone of the boys, not much can be said, except that, collectively, they are reverent and attentive, and, individually, in not a few cases, they show a change for the better.

The removal of unsatisfactory prisoners produced wholesome results, especially among some boys of doubtful character, who remained. This possibility acts as a useful deterrent.

With regard to the morals of the boys, the question of personal purity and impurity is the most serious one. In this connection I cannot speak too highly of the literature of the White Cross League, which, by permission, has been used here. It sets before its readers, in a clean and wholesome way, those laws of sex and purity which every boy should be taught; and among the lectures of the past year, without disparaging any, none were received with greater attention, or were followed by better results, than those given by representatives of the White Cross League.

In developing character, which must be one of the main objects in view in dealing with boys, I should much like to see more opportunities introduced of placing responsibility on the prisoners here. It has been noticed during the past year that work of a responsible nature has been the means of turning troublesome and unpromising material into well-behaved and smart boys. Responsibility often accomplishes what even discipline fails to do.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the officers and prisoners during the past year has been excellent on the whole.

There have been no deaths and no cases of infectious disease. There has been one feigned attempt at suicide.

There has been one case of serious illness—pneumonia—and it has been necessary to transfer three cases on medical grounds. These were all cases of tuberculosis in various forms, and as they were not likely to be restored to health, until after a prolonged convalescence, it was not possible for them to profit, to the full extent, by the special treatment here.

Influenza has been prevalent in Rochester, but luckily the prison has escaped the epidemic. Chilblains, as is usual in this neighbourhood, has been a very common complaint.

The food has been sufficient, and there have been very few requests for extra diet; in no case has it been necessary to recommend any addition on medical grounds.

The new clothing is efficient and a great improvement.

The heating and ventilation of the cells has been fairly satisfactory, and such deficiencies, as must necessarily exist until the new buildings are complete, have not been the cause of any case of even minor ailment.

The regular hours, physical drill, good food, and healthy climate produce a marked improvement in the physique of the prisoners.

Stigmata of degeneracy are by no means common among the present population, and there are comparatively few cases of the true criminal type. In fact, the large majority of the prisoners merely need to learn that their own love of loafing, impatience of discipline, and general thriftlessness are the causes of their physical and moral deterioration. It has struck me in this connection, how many of the prisoners, in describing their past lives, acknowledge to almost nightly visits to music halls with their concomitant temptations.

LINCOLN JUVENILE-ADULT PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The Borstal system is working well and smoothly.

The numbers during the past year averaged 40 as compared with 28 the year before.

The conduct of the lads has been very good.

A change of staff was carried out in January, I think with satisfactory results.

Industries.—Kitchen.—The whole of the cooking and baking for the main prison, as well as for the juvenile-adult wing, has been efficiently carried out by the juvenile-adult prisoners. This is very useful, as it helps us to obtain situations as cooks for the lads on board ship on their release. I may add that this work is done in two shifts, so as to give them a change into the open air, half the time being spent in the kitchen and half in the garden.

Blacksmiths' shop.—Nine lads work in this shop under a most efficient instructor, and turn out such articles as fire-irons, coal-scuttles, and various other useful articles. A consignment of very creditable horse shoes has also been made. A knowledge of this industry is likewise most useful on discharge.

Boot shop.—Previously the lads had been employed only in repairs, but during the past year all the necessary tools have been bought, and they have been thoroughly instructed in making boots and shoes from start to finish.

The Garden.—This forms a very important industry here. There is a large extent of ground in which all kinds of vegetables and flowers are grown. There are also two heated houses in which thousands of cuttings are propagated, and summer annual seedlings raised, and in which tomatoes, chrysanthemums and cucumbers are grown. Lately, a portion of the garden has been taken in for growing fruit of all hardy kinds—bush fruit, apples and pears as pyramids, bush, cordons, espaliers, &c., paradise and crab stock, so that it will be seen that the lads get instruction in all branches of gardening, which qualifies them for places as gardeners or as assistants with nurserymen.

Personally, I take a great interest in the garden. The outdoor life has a good effect in the reformation of character, as well as in physique; it is an endeavour to get the slum-bred lad on to the land, and away from the temptations of large cities. There is no doubt that one of the chief causes of crime is urban congestion, a material result of rural depopulation.

It is easy enough to teach the lads these industries, as they take great interest and try to learn. The difficulty comes when we try to get them suitable employment on release, as it is useless to train a lad for 18 months if he goes out of prison with no prospects. In this case he is liable to relapse into his former life and habits; however, we have been very successful on the whole, and now that we are to be affiliated to the Central Borstal Association, I hope that we shall have still less difficulty.

With regard to the employment of lads on trawlers from Grimsby, I am not in favour of it, and so we have endeavoured to get the lads on liners doing long voyages.

The fire-engine and appliances are entirely worked by the juvenile-adults, and I find them much smarter and quicker than men. They have fire drills frequently.

There were 34 juvenile-adult prisoners discharged during the past year. Of these 28 had been previously convicted twice or oftener (some as often as 16 times).

Of the 34 discharged there are—

At work and doing well...	18
Not doing so well, but keeping straight ...	3
No news obtainable	5
Unsatisfactory, but not re-convicted	3
Re-convicted	5
	34

We are just starting to build 28 new cells, and to take in a certain number of cells on the basement of B wing. This will bring our juvenile-adult accommodation up to about 100. All this building is to be done by the juvenile-adults under competent free-labour bricklayers and a carpenter. This should be very interesting and instructive.

The Borstal system for the reclamation of juvenile offenders, most of whom have never before had a chance in life, has come to stay; and it is the duty, not only of prison officials, but most emphatically also the duty of the public to do everything to make it a success.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed, except for a short period, when the repainting of the seats, &c., necessitated the closing of the chapel.

The painting and decoration of the chapel (entirely by prison labour) has wonderfully improved its appearance. The brightness and heartiness of the services is a constant ground of remark by visiting clergy.

The behaviour of the juvenile-adults in chapel is excellent, and their attention is not merely mechanical, but is indicative of a real interest in the services. They heartily welcome plain and definite instruction in the Christian faith; and had they received this earlier, a large proportion of them would have been saved from bad courses. "Religion" to most of them, has hitherto been synonymous with subjective emotionalism, and any connection between Faith and Conduct does not seem to have occurred to them.

From time to time I make use of the weekly choir practice to instruct them how to use their prayer books, and it is rare to find a lad on discharge who would feel "at sea" in any church.

Some of the juvenile-adults have communicated at each of the Celebrations of Holy Communion, and others who hope to be confirmed on discharge have been privileged to attend.

The following clergy have kindly assisted in the chapel services :—

The Ven. Archdeacon Bond.
Rev. Canon Hicks (Diocesan Missioner).
Rev. R. J. Anderson (S. Peter-in-Eastgate).

The interest taken in the mission (conducted by Captain Lloyd of the Church Army) on the part of the "Borstal" boys was very keen and productive of good.

I have visited the boys with great frequency and am thankful to feel that they look upon the prison officials as those who really wish to be friends to them.

I have an ever increasing correspondence with "old boys," and while taking into account the possible relapse into crime on the part of those from whom I do not hear (though having no knowledge of such relapse), I feel very great hope and encouragement from the facts revealed by their letters. The expressions of gratitude for benefits received here are sometimes touching, and their sincerity is evidenced by the honest and successful career of the writers.

The home life of many of our juvenile-adults is such that their lapse into crime might well have been expected. Taking advantage of my leave on two occasions being spent near Sheffield and Liverpool respectively (each of which places sent us a considerable number of prisoners for Borstal treatment), I visited the homes of all our prisoners from these towns. From what I saw on those occasions, I am of opinion that removal from home influence is an essential element in the after-care of many juvenile-adults. The desire to have the lad home again springs, I believe, in many cases, from the idea that his gratuity will be at the disposal of the family. The issue of the new cell cards, *re* Gratuity on Discharge, which point out that such gratuity will be expended for the benefit of the prisoner by the Borstal Association, and, if thought necessary, may be altogether withheld, should do something to correct this idea.

The difficulty of securing work for these lads on discharge has been very great indeed, but the results have been gratifying, and should be still better, now that this prison has been fully adopted by the Borstal Association.

The educational results have been highly satisfactory. Lectures have been given on four occasions by Col. Coulson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), and have been fully appreciated. I have adopted the system of lecturing fortnightly, taking as a text book Herbertson's "Man and his Work." The gradual study of this excellent and attractive book has roused the keenest interest among the lads, and has both improved their general intelligence and afforded opportunity for moral instruction. The occasional use of the lantern has been of invaluable assistance in lecturing.

The recreation for those in special grade has been held regularly, and is greatly prized, acting as a considerable incentive to the earning of good marks for industry and conduct.

The influence of life here upon the moral stamina of the prisoners is very striking; and I believe that if the Borstal system is persevered with, and worthily supported by the outside public, it will before long have a powerful effect in thinning the ranks of habitual criminals.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the juvenile-adults (Borstal system) has been very good; applications for cocoa in lieu of porridge and porridge in lieu of cocoa making up the staple complaints to me.

The increase in weight, physical capacity, and general well-being which occurs during their stay in prison has been very marked, and forms a satisfactory proof that the mode of treatment, the scale of work, and the dietary are all well suited to the needs of these lads.

APPENDIX No. 21.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and they have performed their difficult and responsible duties in a tactful and conscientious manner.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory; reports for misconduct have nearly all been of a trivial nature. Serious offences against discipline, such as assault on officers, and destruction of prison property are now of rare occurrence.

Prisoners have been employed at laundry work, cooking, mail-bag making, twine making for the General Post Office, knitting, making prisoners' clothing and female officers' uniforms, beadblind work, making clothing for the boys of the Greenwich schools, and gardening.

The separation of the feeble and unstable-minded cases from the rest of the prisoners has proved a marked success. At the present time there are ten women in the party. They are employed at needlework and gardening. The majority are extremely troublesome and refractory, but discipline has been well-maintained amongst them by the officers in charge, who have invariably performed their duties, by no means easy, with tact and discretion.

The long sentence division continues to work satisfactorily. There are now five women in this class. The Intermediate class also gives complete satisfaction.

The prison buildings and fences are in good order.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have, with a few exceptions, been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The water supply is of good quality and sufficient to meet all requirements.

The fire appliances are in good order, and fire practices are held frequently.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

Medical Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic of any kind.

There has been no case of suicide or attempt at suicide, real or feigned.

One prisoner, who suffered from cardiac disease, died rather suddenly in the infirmary.

Three prisoners were certified insane, and removed to asylums.

Eighty-seven prisoners were admitted into hospital during the year, giving a daily average of nine.

The total number of complaining sick was 4,858.

The health of the staff has been good. Four male and 14 female officers were placed on the sick-list during the year; and one female officer was invalided.

The heating of the prison, ventilation, and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality, and the cooking excellent.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

No.	Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
	IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Bead-blind makers	—	13	13	75 0 0	
	Bookbinders	—	1	1	15 13 0	
	Knitters	—	10	10	56 3 2	
	Mail-bag makers	—	6	6	78 1 3	
	Needleworkers	—	23	23	314 16 8	
	Tailors, &c.	—	3	3	52 10 0	
	Twine makers	—	17	17	173 12 7	
	Total	—	73	73	—	765 16 8
	EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
	Bakers	—	2	2	62 12 0	
	Cooks	—	4	4	125 4 0	
	Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	16	16	250 8 0	
	Gardeners	—	9	9	140 17 0	
	Hospital orderlies	—	3	3	70 8 6	
	Washers	—	12	12	281 14 0	
	Total	—	46	46	—	931 3 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE :				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	1	1		
Sick	—	9	9		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	11	11		
GRAND TOTAL	—	130	130	—	1,697 0 2

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prayers have been said as usual during the greater part of the year. These services have been considerably varied according to the church seasons—metrical litanies and parts of the commination service have stimulated interest and hearty response. Seasonable instruction has been invariably given.

In the Sunday and festal services I have been most kindly assisted by those of the local clergy whose own duties allowed them to do so.

There have been 14 celebrations of Holy Communion, with an average attendance of 15 ; prior to which special instruction has been given.

There have been 12 celebrations for the staff.

Week-day services have been regularly held in the infirmary with marked appreciation.

On December 3rd, 1907, the Lord Bishop of Oxford held a Confirmation service, and subsequently interviewed each of the seven who were confirmed. His lordship commented upon the decorous bearing of the women as a whole. There are few ordinary congregations where the singing, responding, and reverent attention are more conspicuous.

Convicts have been interviewed on reception and prior to liberty, and also constantly visited and privately exhorted.

The very considerable addition of sound literature to the library has often called forth grateful expressions of appreciation.

The beautiful flowers kindly given for chapel decorations by Lady de Rothschild, the Lady Rothschild, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild have awakened pleasing memories of benevolent sympathy.

There have been weekly choir practices.

Secular instruction has been efficiently imparted by the schoolmistresses, whose tact and kindly skill in leading their pupils on are perfect influences for good in many ways towards formation of character.

As to the work of the visitors, the Duchess Adeline of Bedford and the Lady Battersea, no words could adequately convey the value of their influence upon the women, both in prison and in the subsequent career of very many during the past twelve years. In efforts to rescue and reclaim wasted lives, as may be reasonably supposed, there have been many disappointments and failures, and yet, on the other hand, there are records of well-spent lives extending over nearly the whole of this period. To furnish one instance only :—A. B. is known to be carrying on a very useful mission to women under influential direction, who testify to her consistent life, as also to her personal influence upon her charges.

Many hundreds of letters have been received and not a few visits paid to some of them during the years in which there are genuine expressions of gratitude for the compassionate tenderness shown to them in earlier sad days, as also for friendly counsel and keeping touch with them to the present.

Gratefully do I record the valuable co-operation of the Church Army, St. Giles's Christian Mission, Salvation Army, Royal Aid Society, the clergy, and the police.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The daily average of the prisoners for the past year has been 1,173.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good considering the number of rough and violent characters in custody here.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent, their duties are most trying and arduous, and I consider they have performed them with tact and humanity.

There were eight cases of corporal punishment during the year, and two escapes by two young juvenile-adult prisoners employed as carters, who suddenly ran off from their horses in a fog. They were re-captured two days later on the moor not very far from Princetown.

There has been an average of about 90 juvenile-adult prisoners here during the year. They have been employed at carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing and gas fitting, shoe-making, and farm work. Every endeavour is made to teach these young prisoners a useful trade while they are here, and by means of schooling, lectures on useful subjects, and daily gymnastics, to improve them morally and physically. I consider the thanks of the community is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Grant-Wilson, the Secretary of the Borstal Association, to obtain for them situations and employment on release, it being of supreme importance that work should be found for these lads on discharge.

The additional quarters for the staff are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is hoped that the first six of these quarters may be ready for occupation in July next.

A new hall for prisoners holding 160 cells has been completed this year, taking the place of an old one which contained small iron cells. The new hall and cells are fitted with incandescent lights, which is an immense improvement, and the better lighting is much appreciated by the prisoners.

The past year has not been very favourable for farming operations, owing to continuous wet weather. The turnips and mangold crops were not quite so heavy as in former years, but excellent in quality, and have kept well through the winter. Corn crops were heavy and fortunately were saved in good condition. Hay crops were up to the average and most of it was saved in good condition.

The dairy continues to be profitable.

The whole of the live-stock has done well throughout the year and is in good condition. The lambing season, which is finished, has been most satisfactory; there are 212 lambs out of 138 ewes.

The annual sale of farm stock was held on the 4th September last. The attendance was good and the prices realised were very satisfactory. The total receipts were £1,593 15*s.* 11*d.*: horses and ponies, £181 13*s.*; cattle, £569; sheep, £443 19*s.* 9*d.*; pigs, £237 15*s.*; wool, £161 8*s.* 2*d.*

The stock on the farm on the 31st March was as follows:—horses and ponies, 80; cattle, 151; sheep, 545; pigs, 143.

The amount realised for farm produce was £1,475 7*s.* 5*d.*

The fire hydrants are tested monthly and the supply of water is ample.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been found satisfactory and have been punctually delivered in most cases.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought to the notice of, a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Basket makers	37	—	37	550 16 6	
Bookbinders	6	—	6	211 5 6	
Carpenters	40	—	40	398 11 6	
Knitters	23	—	23	179 19 6	
Oakum pickers	36	—	36	17 18 3	
Sack makers and menders, &c.	71	—	71	646 11 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	42	—	42	917 8 2	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Smiths and fitters	23	—	23	504 10 6	
Tailors, &c.	106	—	106	1,790 19 3	
Twine makers	33	—	33	566 5 10	
Total	417	—	417	—	5,784 6 8
FARM:					
Breaking bones and stones...	23	—	23	359 9 0	
Cropping, &c.	54	—	54	845 2 0	
Gardening	30	—	30	469 10 0	
Haymaking	14	—	14	219 2 0	
Manuring	5	—	5	78 5 0	
Sundries	60	—	60	939 0 0	
Walling	12	—	12	187 16 0	
Total	198	—	198	—	3,098 4 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	37	—	37	1,455 0 9	
Carpenters	24	—	24	769 9 8	
Excavators	30	—	30	927 10 0	
Labourers	114	—	114	2,689 13 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	13	—	13	399 3 1	
Plasterers	8	—	8	282 3 0	
Plumbers	8	—	8	245 6 8	
Quarrymen	40	—	40	1,548 16 8	
Slaters	4	—	4	149 5 9	
Smiths and fitters	33	—	33	1,297 11 3	
Stone cutters	62	—	62	2,414 3 3	
Total	373	—	373	—	12,178 3 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	9	—	9	281 14 0	
Cooks	16	—	16	500 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	60	—	60	939 0 0	
Gas makers	2	—	2	46 19 0	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	117 7 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 19 0	
Washers	16	—	16	375 12 0	
Total	110	—	110	—	2,308 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	9	—	9		
Sick	54	—	54		
Under punishment	12	—	12		
Total	75	—	75		
GRAND TOTAL	1,173	—	1,173	—	23,369 1 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Services have been conducted daily throughout the year in the chapel and infirmary. On Sundays sermons have been preached at each service, and spiritual addresses have been given daily in the several wards. Holy Communion has been administered 13 times, *i.e.*, monthly and on great festivals, with an average attendance of 64. Without exception a class of instruction has been held before each celebration. Bible classes have been conducted weekly during the winter months with an average attendance of 90. The members on each occasion of meeting have paid the closest attention, and many have shown an intelligent interest in the subjects discussed.

On the 18th of March, 23 candidates were presented to the Bishop of Crediton for confirmation. The service was most impressive, and the bishop expressed his satisfaction at the reverent demeanour of the candidates in particular, and of the congregation in general.

The following clergy and others have been good enough to address us in the chapel during the year :—

The Rev. G. G. H. Reade, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec.

The Rev. E. E. B. Skinner, Vicar of St. Paul's, Tavistock.

The Rev. Heathcote Smith, Curate-in-Charge, Princetown.

The Rev. J. H. Prince, Vicar of St. Thomas', Exeter.

The Rev. G. S. Thorpe, Rector of Lydford.

The Rev. A. Wright, Secretary of the White Cross League.

Captain Prior, Church Army.

Mr. Brummell, our late Scripture Reader.

On behalf of the many men who have warmly expressed their gratitude, I would deeply thank you for the special services of sacred song which you permitted to be held on Christmas Day and the first Sunday in the New Year, and which, with your sanction, will be repeated at Easter. The intense quietude and rapt attention of the men showed how keenly they were affected.

All men have been seen on arrival, discharge, transfer, application, under punishment and separate confinement. The sick in hospital have been daily visited. That most profitable of all forms of visitation, I refer to the cellular, has been diligently and systematically carried out especially in the case of the juvenile adults, and men in the long-sentence division. Men in the cellular labour party have also been periodically visited.

The Holy Communion has been privately administered to the sick on seven occasions, and Holy Baptism on two.

From December the 1st to the 8th inclusive a mission was conducted in the chapel by Captain A. H. Lloyd, of the Church Army. The missioner preached twice on each Sunday, and gave addresses in the chapel and hospital daily. He spoke with an earnestness and directness which told in many cases one knows of, and must have influenced others also, who perhaps through shyness did not care to discuss the mission with one. I cannot but speak most warmly of the influence this young missioner seemed to have upon some, especially the juvenile-adults, with

whom no doubt his youthfulness was in his favour. He visited on an average 28 men a day. He was particularly successful in an address he gave to the members of the bible class and to communicants one evening during the mission, when 105 men were present to listen to him.

We are happy in the possession of an excellent library. Works of fiction by the best known authors, books giving the latest information in the various trades, and high-class educational works, suitable for the inner circle of well-read men, unfortunately to be found in every prison, are there. I would allude to the very great benefit our library derives by the addition of valuable books through the extended permission now given to men to receive books from their friends. Mr. J. Galsworthy's handsome present of money for the purchase of books, and the gifts of religious books from time to time, and the supplementary grant of 100 volumes of scientific and technical works have been much appreciated. Considering the vast number of men whose requests have to be satisfied, and the necessity for preserving absolute fairness in distribution, it is gratifying to note how fairly the issue of books has been carried out. Few complaints with any degree of reason behind them have been made.

On November the 15th, a lecture on Persia was given by the Rev. C. H. Stileman, C.M.S., Diocesan Secretary.

From a Chaplain's point of view perhaps the most encouraging work is that carried on amongst the juvenile-adults.

Surely a large percentage of these lads cannot be styled as "criminals," and they certainly afford every hope of becoming useful citizens in the future, especially now that they are so completely segregated from the older convicts.

It is gratifying to notice that a good number of those as yet unconfirmed have come forward for that sacred rite of their own free will and without any pressure whatsoever being brought to bear upon them. In cellular visitation amongst the juvenile-adults the reception accorded to the Chaplain is invariably courteous; in fact such visits are keenly sought after. The lads without exception warmly respond to any kindly advance made to them.

In addition to the usual weekly moral instruction lesson given to them by the Chaplain or his colleague they have had the advantage of being addressed by the Governor on several occasions, by the Deputy-Governor, twice by Colonel Coulson, J.P., by the Rev. A. Wright, by Mr. R. S. Booy, of the Church of England Temperance Society, and by Colonel Wynward, M.V.O.

The schoolmasters responsible for the secular instruction of juvenile-adult prisoners report most favourably on their aptitude, close attention to work, and good behaviour in class. A keen competition amongst the lads to get "next turn" with the special secular and moral instruction books is noticeable.

The physical, moral, and religious training of juvenile-adults here would be of little avail were it not for the subsequent fostering care of the Borstal Association. The efforts exerted by Mr. Grant-Wilson and his society to keep closely in touch with them, when again exposed to temptation, and to afford them every opportunity of obtaining regular employment, are of vital importance, and cannot be too highly estimated.

So many Aid Societies work in connection with adult discharges from this prison, that one can only speak in warm but general terms of their attempts at reclamation. From a prison like this, where all adults are Recidivists, a most depressing air of hopelessness must overhang such attempts and evoke public sympathy for the perseverance shown by those who make them. Of London societies, representatives of the Church Army and the Salvation Army periodically visit the Prison. I would allude thankfully to the branch of work which deals with assistance of wives and families of convicts, undertaken by the St. Giles' Mission, the Salvation Army, and particularly by the Church Army.

The Misses Langley, of Postbridge, have, during the past year, continued their generous gifts of floral decorations for the Chapel Altar, and our grateful thanks are due to them.

The members of my staff have carried out their duties with praiseworthy readiness and smartness.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year and the death-rate has been exceptionally low, three deaths occurring out of a daily average number in custody of 1,173 prisoners.

Twelve invalid prisoners and seven weak-minded prisoners were removed to Parkhurst Prison.

There were no suicides, but two attempts, one undoubtedly feigned, and the other genuine; the latter prisoner is about to be removed to Parkhurst on mental grounds.

No infectious disease has occurred among the prisoners and only one case—scarlet fever—in the officers' families.

Contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

Ventilation, heating, and general sanitary arrangements have been carefully attended to.

I have taken considerable interest in the juvenile-adult section of prisoners, and am frequently struck by the improvement in physical condition and mental alertness which result after a short time here in the case of these lads.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, the reports few, and in most cases trivial.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The completed buildings are in good order, and good progress is being made in those under construction. During the year the separate cell block has been completed and taken into use.

The fire appliances are in good order, and the supply of water is good and sufficient.

The bedding and clothing is good and sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with one exception, which was reported.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and all rules have been complied with.

Several new quarters have been bought, or built, during the past year for married officers.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 4 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	22 11 9	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	56 17 6	
Total	5	—	5	—	114 13 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	26	—	26	1,096 8 8	
Carpenters	3	—	3	95 3 6	
Labourers	32	—	32	989 8 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	2	—	2	95 3 11	
Plumbers	2	—	2	82 18 3	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	132 3 2	
Stone cutters	8	—	8	294 2 9	
Total	76	—	76	—	2,785 8 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 12 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	125 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	—	9	139 8 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	141 1 0	
Washers	6	—	6	126 7 6	
Total	30	—	30	—	594 14 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	3	—	3		
GRAND TOTAL	114	—	114	—	3,494 16 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Daily prayers have been read by the Librarian in the Hall. Once a week I take the service and give a short address in chapel. Convicts attend the ordinary services on Sundays. Those who are sick and under punishment I see daily—and any applications, which are not many. I also see receptions and discharges. One or two have applied to the Church Army for assistance for their friends—and are exceedingly grateful for the help, however little, that has been rendered. Library books and the issuing of them seem to give every satisfaction.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the convicts has been good. Sixteen prisoners have been admitted to hospital during the year.

There have been no deaths, no cases of insanity, and no release on medical grounds.

There were two attempts at suicide by the same convict. After a period of observation he was transferred to Parkhurst.

The food and water supplies have been good, and the clothing satisfactory.

The heating, ventilation and sanitary arrangements are all in good order.

Four new officers' quarters have been added in Salisbury Road to the 12 built in the previous 12 months. They are all in good order.

PARKHURST PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year have been satisfactory.

The privileges granted to the long-sentence division prisoners continue to be much appreciated.

The conduct of the officers has been good with one exception.

The conduct of the prisoners, considering the large number of weak-minded, continues to be satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

There have been one case of suicide and four attempts. Of these latter one was genuine, two feigned, and one doubtful.

There was one case of corporal punishment for a violent assault on an officer.

The state and condition of the buildings continue to improve and the fences and drains are being gradually overhauled.

The new recreation-room for the officers is rapidly approaching completion, and will I hope be much appreciated by the officers.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The clothing and bedding has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been found good and have been punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in its entirety, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with in every instance to the best of my knowledge and belief, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	20	—	20	134 12 2	
Bookbinders	26	—	26	915 10 6	
Carpenters, &c.	2	—	2	40 16 8	
Knitters	26	—	26	118 10 6	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	16 13 4	
Needleworkers	25	—	25	267 15 9	
Net makers	19	—	19	391 17 6	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	0 12 6	
Printers	46	—	46	1,777 19 4	
Ship fender makers, &c. ...	31	—	31	473 18 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	18	—	18	285 8 0	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	91 0 4	
Tailors, &c.	30	—	30	281 3 0	
Total	254	—	254	—	4,795 17 7
FARM:					
Attending cattle	12	—	12	187 16 0	
Gardening	78	—	78	1,220 14 0	
Sundries	72	—	72	1,126 16 0	
Total	162	—	162	—	2,535 6 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	7	—	7	292 9 5	
Carpenters	6	—	6	244 3 9	
Labourers	36	—	36	1,137 11 10	
Painters and glaziers ...	7	—	7	249 6 5	
Plasterers	1	—	1	44 6 8	
Smiths and fitters, &c. ...	10	—	10	387 4 7	
Total	67	—	67	—	2,355 2 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison:					
Bakers	7	—	7	219 2 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	406 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	—	18	281 14 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison—*cont.*					
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Labourers	70	—	70	1,095 10 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	15	—	15	352 2 6	
Total	125	—	125	—	2,393 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	11	—	11		
Sick	156	—	156		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	171	—	171		
GRAND TOTAL	779	—	779	—	12,080 5 3

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel on Sundays and Christmas Day were conducted in accordance with the Rules and Standing Orders. We were fortunate enough to have two visits from the Bishop of Southampton during the year, and one from Bishop Taylor-Smith, the Chaplain General to the Forces.

On Friday, the 13th of September, 28 prisoners received the rite of Confirmation at the hands of the Bishop of Southampton. All the other Church of England prisoners were allowed to be present, and the services were most impressive and helpful. Most of the confirmees are living up to their profession, and it is hoped that much permanent good has been effected.

Holy Communion has been administered seven times in the chapel (no Easter-day fell in this year) with an average attendance of 60. The applicants are always visited privately before the celebration. The conduct of these men is, as a general rule, exemplary, and I am bound to say that it is not always an easy thing to be unmoved by the taunts that are almost certain to come from some quarter if a man makes up his mind to lead a strictly religious life in prison.

The daily early morning services in the chapel have also been

regularly performed. The efficiency of the choir and the heartiness of the congregation in the singing and responding have been maintained.

The Directors kindly granted some anthems for the great festival days. These were prepared and well sung both in the chapel and the hospital. The monthly musical service in the infirmary continues to give pleasure to the permanent patients.

Prayers have been read and addresses given regularly in the infirmary wards, and the sick have been regularly and constantly visited from bed to bed.

I have, as in former years, systematically carried on the cellular visitation of the prisoners, and have gone through all parts of the prison four times during the year. By devoting the evening to this particular duty, the dinner hour is left free for attending to applications and making special visits.

School work has been carried out in accordance with official instructions. Two schoolmasters are engaged in teaching. The average attendance is 34.

The prisoners' library is maintained in an efficient condition, and continues to be the most important factor in the organisation of my department. The machinery for taking applications, distribution and registration of books is as nearly perfect as long experience can make it, and I am glad to say that complaints are very few indeed. In the issue of library books, as in other matters, the prisoners are usually amenable to fair play. The library has been strengthened again this year by the addition of several valuable books sent in to prisoners by their friends by permission of the Directors.

An eight days' mission was held under the auspices of the Church Army in May, by permission of the Directors, and it is hoped that the missioner's addresses in the chapel, and his interviews with the prisoners in their cells, quickened the spiritual life of those who listened to them.

The representatives of the Church Army and the Salvation Army paid visits during the year, and had interviews with those prisoners who elected to join their aid societies on release.

It gives me much pleasure to report that the celebration of Holy Communion in the prison chapel on the first Sunday in the month, for the benefit of the officers' families, is still so much valued, and the appreciation of this privilege, which was kindly granted by the Directors three years ago, is shown by the increased numbers attending, the average number for the first year being 30.

The evening services held in the officers' recreation room during the winter months are also well attended and much appreciated.

Under the care of a band of willing helpers the Sunday school for the officers' children is still prosperous, and, I believe, is doing good work, the number of children now on the books being 96.

The Band of Hope also continues to flourish, and we have enrolled practically all the children who are old enough to join. The monthly addresses and entertainments appear to be much enjoyed both by adults and by the children.

In these matters I have had the ready assistance of the officers of my own department and several of the discipline officers and their wives.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory and the mortality rather less than last year.

The daily average population was 779 ; the daily average under treatment in hospital 156. This number includes invalids, prisoners under mental observation, and lunatics awaiting removal to asylum or located in the prison infirmary for constant association or for special medical treatment for disease.

The number of prisoners received during the year was 300 ; of these 94 were sent here for observation as to mental state, and of this number 34 were classed weak-minded ; 20 were placed at work in special parties for further mental observation ; 16 were certified insane ; 12 remained in hospital still under observation at the end of the year and 12 were passed to ordinary labour parties.

Beside those received for enquiry as to mental state 67 prisoners were on reception in ill-health necessitating admission to hospital.

The number of deaths was 18 ; of these one was due to suicide by strangulation ; of the remaining 17 the disease had originated in 7 cases before reception into prison.

Eight prisoners were released on medical grounds, and in 4 of these the disease had originated before reception into prison.

No case of infectious disease occurred in the prison or prison quarters.

The number of cases of phthisis under treatment during the year was 27 ; of these 8 were new admissions during the year and 7 of them were suffering from the disease on reception.

Weak-minded convicts and others whose mental state is doubtful continue to be collected here.

The special rules for their treatment are adhered to.

The number classified as weak-minded at the end of the year was 125, but in addition to these there were 28 convicts attached to the weak-minded parties for further mental observation.

The total number of reports incurred for misconduct by the weak-minded and further mental observation convicts was 209 ; this favourable result being due to the tact which the special officers chosen to look after this class of case continue to use in dealing with these unstable characters.

Adopting the classification of previous years the character of the weakness of mind of those classed weak-minded is as follows :—

Classification of Weak-minded Convicts.

(*a.*) Congenital deficiency—	
1. With epilepsy	6
2. Without epilepsy	51
(*b.*) Imperfectly developed stage of insanity	19
(*c.*) Mental debility after attack of insanity	9
(*d.*) Senility	12
(*e.*) Alcoholic	10
(*f.*) Undefined	18
Total	125

The following is a list of the crimes of the classified weak-minded, for which they are undergoing their present sentences of penal servitude, and the number convicted for each type of crime :—

Forgery	1
False pretences	1
Receiving stolen property	2
Larceny	22
Burglary	8
Shop-breaking, house-breaking, &c.	14
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Threatening letters	3
Robbery with violence	1
Wilful damage	1
Possession of explosives	1
Manslaughter	8
Wounding with intent	12
Shooting with intent	5
Grievous bodily harm	1
Attempted murder	1
Wilful murder	8
Attempting to procure abortion	1
Rape	5
Carnal knowledge of little girls	6
Arson	18
Cattle killing	2
Placing obstruction on railway	1
Unnatural offence	2

Taking the ages on committal for first-crime of those amongst the 125 weak-minded convicts who committed their first crime before the age of 22 :—I find that 50 were convicted between the ages of 8 years and 21, and the total number of previous convictions recorded against them was 676.

During the year 41 convicts were certified insane ; of these one was removed to Broadmoor ; 27 were removed to Parkhurst State Asylum ; one died of general paralysis, 9 insane, and 12 remained at the end of the year in the prison infirmary awaiting removal to asylum as soon as vacancies occur, or for constant association, or for special medical treatment.

The food has been very satisfactory throughout the year.

The sanitary condition, warming, ventilation and cleanliness of the prison have been satisfactory.

The health of the officers generally has been good.

One officer became insane and had to be certified and removed to the County Asylum by the local authorities.

PORTLAND PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year the state and discipline of the prison have been satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been satisfactory. A high standard of discipline has been required of the staff and

maintained amongst the convicts, and to this may undoubtedly be attributed the fact that the conduct of both staff and prisoners has been uniformly good.

The general tone and demeanour prevailing amongst the convicts is, I think, healthy and reasonable; they appear contented and amenable to discipline. Complaints as to treatment and diet are exceedingly few, though there has been an increase of the number of appeals to the Board of Visitors. This may be reasonably attributed to the widening of the standing order dealing with these matters, while the number of appeals against reports remains much the same. Many of these are made by a class of man who appeals on every occasion just to exercise his right to appeal, and with the hope of perhaps an off-chance of evading a portion of his punishment.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment throughout the year.

There have been two attempts at suicide, both palpably feigned.

There were three attempts at escape by breaking away from their parties when marching out to labour, but in each case the man was recaptured before he could get outside the zone of the sentries.

The privilege of conversational exercise is not universally applied for by all those who are eligible for it. The intercourse has not, so far as I am able to judge, been abused in any way, and while some men seem indifferent to it, others appear to appreciate it. This naturally applies more particularly to the Long-Sentence Division men.

The full privileges of the Long-Sentence Division have this year been extended to the star class prisoners. All classes in this division appear to value its benefits highly, and the conduct of the men in it has been uniformly good. There are now 11 in the star class and 19 in the Intermediate Division.

The classification of all prisoners is carefully watched and revised at regular intervals throughout the year, while a few have been promoted, and an exceedingly small number have been reduced, thus shewing that the method of their classification in the first instance has been fully justified.

There has been no lack of work throughout the year, and the out-put of work has been regular and steady, while the amount and quality, considering that the workers are almost all unskilled in the class of labour they are called on to perform, reflects great credit on the Trade Instructors and supervising officers.

The building of the first portion of the new (D) Hall is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation in the course of another six or seven months. Preparations are already being carried on for the building of the next portion.

A good deal of useful reconstruction work has been carried out in one way and another and there is still a good deal to be done.

The amount of work done and its useful character I think goes a long way in helping to maintain the discipline and reasonable attitude of most of the prisoners.

The state of the buildings and condition of the fences, &c., is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The hose pipes are all in good order, and the hydrants well placed to meet any outbreak.

The supply of clothing and bedding has been found to be sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been in accordance with sample, and have been punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been carried out and the awarding of marks carefully supervised.

The rules and regulations for the government of convict prisons have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	5	—	5	176 1 3	
Carpenters	6	—	6	140 17 0	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 13 0	
Moulders	23	—	23	899 17 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	10	—	10	239 3 5	
Smiths and fitters	35	—	35	1,242 11 9	
Stoker	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Stone dressers	8	—	8	160 12 9	
Tailors, &c.	25	—	25	483 7 7	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	6 10 0	
Total	115	—	115	—	3,388 3 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	87	—	87	3,410 10 0	
Carpenters	10	—	10	353 9 3	
Excavators	12	—	12	376 4 0	
Labourers	22	—	22	675 14 0	
Painters and glaziers ...	7	—	7	311 3 9	
Sawyers, wood	1	—	1	38 16 4	
Smiths and fitters	19	—	19	794 7 7	
Stone cutters	103	—	103	3,699 17 11	
Total	261	—	261	—	9,660 2 10
Admiralty:					
Carpenters	10	—	10	349 18 4	
Excavators	30	—	30	1,204 10 0	
Labourers	13	—	13	398 12 0	
Platelayers	7	—	7	284 15 0	
Quarrymen	102	—	102	4,034 19 8	
Riggers	4	—	4	155 10 0	
Smiths and fitters	39	—	39	1,616 4 6	
Stone cutters	12	—	12	480 18 11	
Total	217	—	217	—	8,525 8 5

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Prison :					
Bakers	8	—	8	254 14 0	
Cooks	14	—	14	431 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	33	—	33	524 19 0	
Gardeners	18	—	18	286 6 0	
Gasmakers	2	—	2	33 1 6	
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	117 17 6	
Labourers	8	—	8	119 1 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 9 6	
Washers	13	—	13	308 6 6	
Total	102	—	102	—	2,098 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE :					
Lost time through rain, &c.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking ...	3	—	3		
Sick	24	—	24		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	35	—	35		
GRAND TOTAL	730	—	730	—	23,672 10 0

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The chapel services have been regularly conducted with sermons every Sunday by the Assistant Chaplain and myself. We have availed ourselves at times when one or other of us has been away of the help of several of the neighbouring clergy, who are always glad to come to us so far as their own work will allow. We have continued the administration of Holy Communion twice a month as this seems the only way to ensure a reverent service in the limited time at our disposal. A service of preparation with an instruction is always held before each celebration, and is much appreciated. The choir has been considerably enlarged and improved by the admission of 25 new members from the intermediate class. On Christmas Day and the following Sunday at the afternoon service carols were sung accompanied by a small band of officers who volunteered to come and bring their instruments. The results were very satisfactory considering the very short time at our disposal for rehearsals, and for several weeks after men in their letters home spoke of the pleasure that had

been given them. We are looking forward to the arrival of a new and more powerful organ which will be a very great help towards beautifying the chapel services. I am quite sure that one of the most powerful influences that we can bring to bear in the reforming of character is a bright and beautiful service in chapel. Over and over again we have been thanked for some small effort in this direction, and there is something very remarkable in the fact that men, who when at liberty probably seldom go into a church at all, should, when in prison, take such a keen and genuine interest in the details of public worship.

On the third Sunday in Lent the Bishop of Salisbury paid us a visit and confirmed 22 men at the morning service. These men had received careful preparation and will make their first communion on Easter Day. Eleven of them were baptized previously in the prison chapel.

Once a week at the morning service I have given a short instruction in the History of the English Church. These little lectures are greatly appreciated and lead to many questions and applications for books. The chapel was beautifully decorated for Christmas, as usual, with evergreens and flowers. In November Captain Lloyd, of the Church Army, held an eight days' mission. He has been here before, and many prisoners expressed their pleasure at seeing him again. Some of the candidates for confirmation came forward as a direct result of his work. We are also greatly indebted to the Church Army for the very kind and prompt way in which they take up any case of destitution amongst prisoners' families that we may bring before them, and again for the readiness with which they held out a helping hand to men on discharge from prison. Nearly two-thirds of the applications for help on discharge were made to this organisation.

The infirmary has been regularly visited, and prayers have been said there daily with short addresses twice a week. Happily we have had no very serious cases of accident or illness during the year.

Cellular visitation, which of course is one of the most important parts of the work, is carried on systematically, and we are always received with respect, very frequently with obvious pleasure.

The library is in a very good condition, and every endeavour is made to keep it up to date by carefully eliminating old and obsolete works. There is a very great demand for technical works of all kinds. Most men use some of their spare time in studying what they hope will turn out useful in the future. We always do all we can to encourage men in this, because even though their studies may not bear any great fruit, yet at any rate they serve the purpose of keeping the mind occupied, and of preventing men unduly brooding over their own position and that of their loved ones outside.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the convicts has been satisfactory. There has been no infectious disease other than a few cases of influenza of moderate severity. No convict has died during the year, and only two have been reported seriously ill, both being chronic cases

of illness originating before conviction. None of the accidents calling for treatment have been of a serious character.

There has been no suicide, but two clumsy feigned attempts were made by men who were afterwards found to be weak-minded.

Eleven ordinary invalids have been removed to Parkhurst, including cases of heart disease, senile infirmities, and epilepsy. Thirty-one weak-minded convicts have been removed to that prison, the figures for the three preceding years being 31, 35, and 31 respectively. It is interesting to note how, year after year, the number found to be weak-minded after observation in the hospital here scarcely varies.

No convict has been released on medical grounds.

Another new hall, with cells of improved construction, is approaching completion, and it will be matter for much satisfaction when the last of the old halls, with its narrow cells and other unsatisfactory features, is pulled down.

The meals have been properly cooked and well served, and the good quality of the supplies from the contractors has been secured by inspection, and rejection where necessary. Cleanliness has been enforced in regard to the utensils and general equipment in the kitchen and bakery.

Outside the hospital there has been no departure from the ordinary prison dietary in any case.

The health of the staff has been very good. Three officers have been invalided, and one has died in the infirmary.

The health of the population in the quarters has been good. There has been no infectious disease other than a few cases of chicken pox, and one of scarlet fever in October last. In this case rigorous isolation and precautionary measures, together with the exclusion of the officer himself from the prison during the infective period, were successful in preventing the spread of the infection.

The drainage in the prison has been satisfactory, and the same may now be said, on the whole, of that in the quarters. With the approaching completion of the new drainage and wash-houses at the "E" block, the sanitary state of the quarters in this respect will be above reproach.

The hospital staff have been zealous and conscientious in their duties, which they have performed to my entire satisfaction. In their dealings with the large number of convicts passing through their hands they have tempered the necessary firmness and maintenance of discipline with kindness and consideration.

There is, of course, a good deal of exaggeration of trivial ailments among the convicts, but their behaviour, on the whole, in regard to medical matters, has been excellent, and there have been no instances of the gross malingering that was comparatively common in former times.

APPENDIX No. 22.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

AYLESBURY STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

Since the reformatory was opened in August, 1901, 245 cases have been received.

Thirty-five inmates have been received during the past official year. Of these, three were convicted under Section I. of the 1898 Act. In addition to being habitual drunkards, one was convicted of attempting suicide, one with theft, and the third with assaulting a police constable. One very troublesome woman, convicted under Section II., was sent here from a police court instead of going to a certified inebriate reformatory. The remaining 31 cases were transferred from certified reformatories, chiefly on account of violent conduct.

Fifty-two inmates have been discharged. Of these, eight were certified as insane and removed to asylums. Two, whose conduct had been satisfactory, were transferred to certified reformatories, and the remainder were liberated at the expiration of the periods of detention.

The daily average number of inmates during the year was 87.

Employment has been found for the inmates in the cook-house and laundry, and in the general service of the institution, also in knitting, making mail-bags for the General Post Office, making and repairing inmates' clothing, making clothing for the boys of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, making the female attendants' uniforms, and gardening. The majority of those employed at needlework industries are women who are physically unfit for laborious employment, or who are under punishment. Open air labour is found to be the most satisfactory for the strong and able-bodied. About fourteen women are usually employed in the garden, there being slightly more than one-and-a-half acres under cultivation. The crops during the year have been very good. About 172 cwts. of vegetables have been produced, also 12 cwts. of rhubarb and 10 cwts. of various kinds of fruit, chiefly gooseberries and currants.

As regards the conduct of the inmates, I have to report that 128 cases have been dealt with for offences committed in the

reformatory, as against 158 in the previous year, the daily average number of inmates being practically the same in the two years. The most frequent offences are refusing to work, using bad language, fighting, and damaging reformatory property. The majority of the cases transferred here from certified reformatories had been guilty of violence, usually assaults on attendants, and destructiveness. The class of inmate received here continues to be, as in previous years, extremely bad as regards conduct, and moderately strict discipline is necessary to keep them under proper control.

The facilities provided in the last built block for the segregation of the distinctly feeble-minded and mentally "border-land" cases from the more amenable and better-behaved inmates have proved of the greatest possible value in the maintenance of discipline. The former class of inmate is invariably more or less noisy, abusive, troublesome, and frequently violent. Their control is extremely difficult, and the forbearance and tact exercised by the attendants in charge are, in my opinion, deserving of much praise.

The lady visitors have been most energetic and zealous in their efforts to reform and to help the women on their release.

The Sunday afternoon lectures, given by Miss Horwood, continue to be highly appreciated by the inmates.

The Board of Visitors have done much to help in the maintenance of order and discipline in the institution.

The buildings and fences are in a good state of repair, and the water supply is of good quality and sufficient for all purposes.

The contractors' supplies have, with one or two exceptions, been of good quality and punctually delivered.

The supply of clothing and bedding has been sufficient for all requirements.

There has been no escape, or attempt to escape.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good working order. Fire practices are held frequently, and the brigade of female officers are thoroughly efficient in their work.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent, and their difficult and onerous duties have invariably been performed by the exercise of much forbearance, tact, and kindness.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the regulations laid down for the government of state inebriate reformatories have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Commissioners.

Medical Report.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been fairly good, and there has been no epidemic.

Nine inmates have received hospital treatment; they were chiefly chronic cases. The daily average in hospital was seven. No death has occurred.

The number of "complaining sick" treated out of hospital was 5,091. Various forms of chronic dyspepsia, due, no doubt, to long continued alcoholic excess, are the most frequent ailments requiring attention.

There has been no suicide during the year, but a few attempts at suicide have occurred, all of which, were, in my opinion, feigned.

Eight cases have been certified and sent to lunatic asylums this year.

With regard to the mental state of the 35 women admitted into the reformatory during the year, eight were found on admission to be so definitely feeble-minded, or mentally "borderland" cases, as to require treatment in the ward set apart for these cases; seven others exhibited a lesser degree of weak-mindedness and were considered fit to work in association with the saner women, whilst several of the remaining cases were highly hysterical or greatly deficient in self-control.

The health of the staff generally has been good.

The ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory, and the temperature has been kept to a uniform standard.

The dietary has been sufficient, and of good quality, and the cooking has been excellent.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters	—	1	1	4 1 0	
Mail-bag makers	—	4	4	64 5 0	
Needleworkers	—	22	22	116 0 1	
Total	—	27	27	—	184 6 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory:					
Cooks	—	6	6	187 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	14	14	219 2 0	
Gardeners	—	17	17	266 1 0	
Stokers	—	2	2	46 19 0	
Washers	—	9	9	211 5 6	
Total	—	48	48	—	931 3 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ...	—	3	3		
Sick	—	8	8		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	12	12		
GRAND TOTAL ...	—	87	87	—	1,115 9 7

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service on Sunday mornings, Christmas Day, and Good Friday has been regularly held in the chapel.

Prayers have been said and an address given on each week-day morning or on alternate mornings.

There have been 11 celebrations of Holy Communion.

The conduct of the inmates at all times of my ministrations and daily intercourse has been attentive and respectful.

Inmates have been interviewed on reception and prior to discharge.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford confirmed two inmates on December 3rd, 1907.

The schoolmistress has patiently pursued her work with evidences of some advance in her pupils' attainments, and also in their greater self-control and appreciation of her efforts to teach them to write their own letters.

The library books have been a constant source of interest and instruction.

The Duchess Adeline of Bedford has continued her kindly interest for their betterment.

Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Downs, and Miss Horwood have been unceasing in varied ways to impress upon them the value of human opportunities to retrieve lost character and blighted hopes.

Some few have been allowed to go to homes as aids to their future welfare; others have had friendly succour found for them. Results are not yet known.

No case has been allowed to slip who would or could be helped forward.

WARWICK STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the year the accommodation for the reformatory has been further increased to 59 rooms by adapting more cells in the prison for the use of inmates.

The discipline staff has been added to by two attendants and one assistant attendant.

Seventeen men were received from Brentry certified reformatory, and 12 from Cattal.

No inmates were released on licence, nor were any received on revocation of licence.

The inmates have been employed in the general service of the reformatory, gardening, mail-bag making, blacksmiths' work, and shoemaking.

Taking them altogether the conduct of the inmates is better than one would expect, but whether they behave well or ill I am convinced that they are rightly here, and that the towns and places from which they come are well rid of them. Considering

that all but one have been sent here for misconduct at the certified reformatories, and that the majority give no trouble, it may be accepted as a fact that the state reformatory contains elements of control and discipline not existing, or not possible, in other reformatories. There is a minority who, by reason of their constant and groundless complaints, give trouble and tax the tact and patience of everyone from the visitors to the junior officer.

The staff have no easy task to perform, and, on the whole, they manage the inmates with much discretion.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of INMATES, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1908.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Inmates.			2. Value of Inmates' Labour.			Total		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
IN MANUFACTURES:									
Mail-bag makers	29	—	29	24	16	7			
Sack makers and menders.	4	—	4	4	12	7			
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	22	2	3			
Total	35	—	35	—			51	11	5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:									
Bricklayers	1	—	1	57	10	0			
Painters and glaziers ...	1	—	1	48	16	0			
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	97	6	8			
Total	4	—	4	—			203	12	8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the Reformatory:									
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the Reformatory (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	—	6	93	18	0			
Gardeners	8	—	8	125	4	0			
Stokers	1	—	1	15	13	0			
Total	15	—	15	—			234	15	0
NON-EFFECTIVE:									
Sick	2	—	2						
Total	2	—	2						
GRAND TOTAL	56	—	56	—			489	19	1

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The inmates have attended service in the chapel daily and twice on Sundays.

The sick, applicants, and punishment cases have been duly visited.

School is held in the reformatory twice a week. Those who attend have made good progress.

The library is in an excellent condition. During the year Lord Hugh Cecil very kindly sent a cheque (£5) which enabled us to buy many books for which frequent application had been made, but which were not in the library.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates has been good; there has been no epidemic disease.

During the year three inmates have been certified insane and removed to asylums. There has been one attempt at suicide by an inmate on his return to the reformatory—apparently a feigned attempt nearly attended with fatal results.

No death occurred during the year.

The heating, lighting, and ventilation of the buildings have been satisfactory, and the sanitary arrangements efficient.

The dietary has been sufficient in every respect.

REPORT

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

MILITARY PRISONS AND DETENTION BARRACKS,

1907.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL R. A. HENDERSON,

Inspector of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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REPORT

ON

THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

MILITARY PRISONS AND DETENTION BARRACKS, 1907.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL R. A. HENDERSON,

Inspector of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

War Office, S.W.,
18*th March*, 1908.

SIR

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on Military Prisons and Detention Barracks for 1907.

Accommodation

2. Particulars of the accommodation available during the year in all the duly constituted military prisons and detention barracks at home and abroad, except India, are given in Appendices 1, 2, and 3.

3. As foreshadowed in last year's Report, it has been found possible to abolish one of the larger Detention Barracks. Woking was closed as such, and declared to be a Military Prison from the 1st October, 1907, in order to take the place of Dover Military Prison, which was finally closed on the 28th February, 1908.

4. The Branch Detention Barracks at Weedon and Pembroke Camp, Malta, were closed during the year.

5. The Detention Barrack at Jamaica was wrecked by earthquake on the 16th January, 1907, and its reconstruction is now being carried on. Temporary arrangements are made for the detention of soldiers under sentence.

6. The daily average population of the military prisons, detention and branch detention barracks, at home and abroad (excluding India) in each of the years 1903–1907 was as follows :— Daily average population of military prisons and detention barracks.

Year.	At Home.	Abroad (excluding India).	Total.	Proportion in 1,000 of average strength of Army.
1903	1,198	419	1,617	7·5
1904	1,140	402	1,542	8·4
1905	803	359	1,162	6·1
1906	641	257	898	4·7
1907	598	207	805	4·5

The daily average of seamen and marines not included.

7. The number of soldiers received into military prisons and detention barracks under sentence of imprisonment and detention by commanding officers and courts-martial is as follows :—

	Average strength of army.	Number of soldiers committed to Military Prisons and Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad (excluding India) by							
		Commanding officers.		Court-martial.			General Total.		
	At Home and Abroad (excluding India).	(Detention Barracks) Number.	Percentages.	Military Prisons.	Detention Barracks.	Percentages.	Military Prisons.	Detention Barracks.	Percentages.
1903	214,298	12,587	5·8	8,974		4·	21,561		9·8
1904	182,210	14,258	7·8	7,754		4·2	22,012		12·
1905	188,570	12,154	6·4	7,307		3·8	19,461		10·2
1906	188,733	9,882	5·2	4,953		2·6	14,835		7·8
1907	175,738	8,486	4·8	286	4,405	2·6	286	12,891 *	7·4

* In addition to this number, 484 soldiers of militia battalions and 448 seamen and marines under various sentences of detention were received during 1907.

8. It is most satisfactory to note that the number of soldiers received into military prisons under sentence of imprisonment and discharge with ignominy for purely military offences decreased by one-third, *i.e.* from 435 in 1906 to 286 in 1907. Soldiers discharged the army with ignominy.

Of the above, 166 had been convicted of fraudulent enlistment, and 125 of these had been previously sentenced to be discharged with ignominy from H.M. Service.

9. Concerning soldiers under sentence of discharge with ignominy, the Governor of Dover Military Prison reports as follows:—

"To an innate restlessness of character, to the scarcity of labour, to an inability to settle down to work, to a roving disposition and to a general distaste for honest work, even though it be accompanied with a fairly liberal remuneration, I attribute the reasons for so many men, who have already been convicted of and punished for fraudulent enlistment, pursuing the practice of fraudulently re-enlisting on their discharge from prison.

"There is undoubted difficulty for hundreds of men with good character and who are skilled artisans obtaining employment in civil life, and this difficulty is enormously increased when applied to men who have been discharged from the Army as bad and useless soldiers, and who, after a term of imprisonment, are thrown back into civil life without the ordinary advantages of good character or skill in any trade; in like manner, such must be the position of many discharged from our civil gaols.

"However, on the other hand, the larger proportion of fraudulent enlisters belongs to the idle and loafing class, to the common wandering labouring set and to the habitual criminal class by choice and necessity; after discharge from prison and after rejecting offers of work, these men tramp the country in their own precarious fashion, and, when they have exhausted all sources of food and money, re-enlist, only to be shortly convicted again on their own confession as soon as the discipline concomitant with a military life commences to be irksome and distasteful.

"Every effort has been made to place discharged prisoners in employment by sending them through the Royal Society for the Aid of Discharged Prisoners to the new dock work at Habrough, near Hull, and at Swansea, and by starting them afresh in a seafaring life; and, again, by furnishing them with the means, not money, to start as hawkers of fish or vegetables; but frequently these jobs are thrown up and the men go on the tramp through the country; they throw up the work at the docks because it is too hard, or in other words, because they are too idle and lazy to work; they desert their ships after the first voyage or on touching the first port in the United Kingdom, and often within twelve months of their discharge they are back again at Dover serving a sentence of a year for their repeated offences against Military Law.

"These men are the discontented, the thriftless, the criminal class and the almost hopeless wasters of the British Army; without gratitude for what is done for them, and with no ideas for the to-morrow, they live for the day itself."

Soldiers assisted by Aid Societies on release from military prisons.

10. 230 soldiers who were discharged the service on the termination of their sentences received help from the Royal Society for the Aid of Discharged Prisoners. Of these, 55 were sent to sea, 135 were helped with tools, clothes and lodging, and 40 were sent to work in the London district and country

Conduct of soldiers under sentence.

11. The reports from the different prisons and detention barracks on the behaviour of soldiers under sentence are very satisfactory.

Remission of sentence.

12. The system of automatic remission introduced two years ago continues to work well, and is undoubtedly a very important factor in maintaining order and discipline.

Introduction of "detention" for "imprisonment."

13. Reports from all the detention barracks go to show that the introduction of "detention" for "imprisonment" for purely military offences has been much appreciated by soldiers and their relations. The Commandant of Gosport reports:—

"Private 'A' was visited by his father, who made special inquiry as to the position of his son whilst in this establishment, and was very gratified to hear that he was not classified as a prisoner, but was treated as a soldier, that his military training was continued, although at the same time he was given a good amount of hard work to occupy his attention. There have been other general instances in which men have told me personally that they were glad they were not in 'prison,' and so escaped the stigma of being looked upon by their friends and comrades as 'gaol-birds.' Other men have told me that their friends in civil life believed them to have been moved to other barracks."

The Church of England chaplain of York Castle reports:—

"I have had many expressions of gratitude from the men for the change of name from 'Prison' to 'Detention Barrack,' both on their own account and that of their relations, but chiefly on behalf of the latter. They do not feel that their punishment is any less, but that the stigma of 'crime' is removed from purely military offences."

Industrial employment of soldiers under sentence

14. Soldiers under sentence have been employed, as far as possible, on useful and industrial work; and the following articles have been made:—

		No. of articles.
Bags (including sacks)	... ...	102,284
Bedding (bolsters, officers', and mattresses, married soldiers')	... ...	2,786
Mats (door, passage and gymnasia)	... ...	11,461
Miscellaneous—		
Cases (bed, bolster, and pillow)	...	8,346
Covers (mattress, gymnasia, and officers')		
Lines, tent, door and head-ropes	...	7,560
Kindling wood (preparation of)	... tons	1,984
Stone-breaking	... ... „	5,172

A large amount of other work was also done for the Ordnance Department, viz.:—

	No. of articles.
Re-making beds, etc.	138,087
Repairs (Ordnance Stores)	288,265
Cleaning and lacquering (Equipment, Harness and Saddlery, and Ordnance Stores) ...	223,123
Laundry work (hospital and barrack linen) ...	611,241
Painting (Ordnance Stores)	2,880

The amount of useful work done was greatly in excess of previous years, although there was a reduction in the daily number of soldiers under sentence.

Military training of soldiers under sentence in detention barracks.

15. By a recent Army Order all soldiers under sentence are now instructed in military training, etc., for three hours daily, and the change is well reported upon by all Commandants as beneficial to the efficiency of a good soldier, and as acting as a great deterrent to indiscipline, as the drills being carried out with the strictest discipline, are "hated by the idlers and loafers."

16. The object of the system of "Detention" is by rigorous discipline and by systematic training to return the men to their units more efficient as soldiers, and to induce them to aim at becoming a credit to their profession. That this object is attained and the system of training is properly carried out is borne out by the following reports:—

"10th December, 1907. I have to-day seen a detention barrack for the first time, and have been immensely pleased and interested in everything which I have seen. The system appears to me such a marked advance upon what preceded it, and the way in which it is worked reflects the highest credit on all concerned.

"(Signed) H. M. LAWSON, Major-General
in Charge of Administration,
Aldershot Command."

"Visited 11.15 a.m. On this my last visit for 1907, I wish to record my impression that the 'Detention' system has justified itself, and that it is at least as deterrent as the old system of 'Imprisonment,' whilst productive of far better results to the soldier. The thorough conduct of military training, the practical continuous hard work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., with the rigid discipline enforced, make the detention barrack no place for the loafer.

"I observe that those who return are very few, principally those who deliberately seek discharge from the service.

"(Signed) H. BUNBURY, Major-General
in Charge of Administration,
Irish Command."

"Visited all parts of the detention barracks and saw the men at drill and miniature cartridge practice. Drills and instruction very well carried out.

"(Signed) A. J. MURRAY, Brigadier-General,
"General Staff, Aldershot."

"Having been concerned, while at the War Office, with the introduction of 'Detention,' and the change in the treatment of military offenders which it involved, it is specially interesting to see the operation and results of the new system. The object aimed at, viz.: to make a man work willingly and take interest in his work, and at the same time to make him very unwilling to repeat his visit to detention barracks, is, I think, achieved, and, moreover, the soldier is returned to his unit with a healthier and perhaps more hopeful view of life, and physically improved. I have spent some hours here and seen everything, and, as far as I can form an opinion, am more convinced than before of the great improvement in every way of the new system over the old.

"(Signed) COLIN MACKENZIE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding 6th Brigade, Aldershot."

"Visited the detention barracks (Woking) and saw a class of 2nd Stage undergoing one hour's physical training under Sergeant Francombe.

"The work was carried out in the most admirable manner, and in the true spirit in which the new system of physical training is intended to be applied. The Instructor undoubtedly showed that he had a really sound grasp of the training and its objects, and the men moved with the greatest freedom and activity, which, considering the short time that they had been under instruction, reflected the greatest credit on those responsible for the training.

"ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF GYMNASIA."

17. I have regularly inspected the military prisons and detention barracks at home during the year. Inspection by Inspector of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspector of Military Prisons and
Detention Barracks.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

Accommodation in and Occupation of MILITARY PRISONS at Home in the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

Prisons.	(a) Accommodation.		Greatest number and date.		Smallest number and date.		Daily average number.	Number in Prison on the 31st December, 1906.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of.							Number in Prison on the 31st December, 1907.
	Separation.	Association.								Expiration of sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Conviction quashed.	Total.	
Dover	270	—	107	15 May	41	31 December	89	104	174	23	214	—	—	—	—	237	41
Curragh	52	—	34	On various dates	9	On various dates	20	28	52	13	53	—	—	—	—	66	14
Woking (b)	211	—	47	21, 22, 23, and 27 December	2	1, 2, and 3 October	15	—	60	15	—	—	—	—	1	15	45
Total in Military Prisons	533	—	—	—	—	—	124	132	286	51	267	—	—	—	—	318	100

(a) Hospital accommodation excluded.
(b) Declared a Military Prison from 1st October, 1907.

No. 2.

Accommodation in and Occupation of Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	Detention Barracks.	(a) Accommodation. Separation.	(a) Accommodation. Association.	Greatest number and date.		Smallest number and date.		Daily average number.	Number in Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1906.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of. Expiration of sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Detention Barracks, Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Conviction quashed.	Total.	Number in Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1907.
At Home.	Aldershot	226	—	203	15 October	67	16 and 17 October	122	74	2,656	2,034	558	—	4(d)	—	—	2,596	134
	Colchester	63	—	47	10 June	6	24, 25, and 26 December	21	22	516	367	158	—	—	—	—	525	13
	Devonport	40	—	22	26 July	3	2 December	9	10	212	177	42	—	—	—	—	219	3
	Gosport	166	—	92	16 and 19 August	38	23, 24, and 25 December	65	44	824	598	225	—	—	—	—	823	45
	Woking (b)	211	—	93	15 August	35	29 September	69	64	609	327	346	—	—	—	—	673	—
	York Castle	114	—	63	17th July	25	19 and 20 January	42	30	592	327	260	—	—	—	—	587	35
	Cork	102	—	56	18 June	13	4, 5, and 23 September	31	26	472	294	189	—	—	—	—	482	16
	Dublin	131	—	65	27 March and 16 July	35	5 September	50	48	886	663	230	—	1(d)	—	—	894	40
	Stirling	48	—	46	11 June	14	10 and 12 September	27	21	359	194	170	—	—	—	—	364	16
	Total in Detention Barracks at Home	1,101	—	—	—	—	—	436(c)	339	7,126(c)	4,980	2,178	—	5	—	—	7,163	302

(a) Hospital accommodation excluded.
(b) Soldiers committed from 1st January to 30th September, 1907. Declared a Military Prison from 1st October, 1907.
(c) 71 Royal Marines not included.
(d) Died whilst under treatment in military hospital.
(e) A daily average of 6·12 of the Royal Marines not included.

No. 2—*continued.*

Accommodation in and Occupation of Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	Detention Barracks.	(a) Accommodation. Separation.	Association.	Greatest number and date.		Smallest number and date.		Daily average number.	Number in Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1906.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of. Expiration of sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Detention Barracks, Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Conviction quashed.	Total.	Number in Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1907.
Abroad.	Bermuda	35	—	18	27 and 28 October	1	16 and 17 September	3	3	50	32	15	—	—	—	—	47	6
	Cairo	53	—	37	5 and 6 October	11	13 and 14 December	25	17	429	345	89	—	—	—	—	434	12
	Gibraltar	101	—	61	10 and 11 December	22	On various dates	22	26	448	365	84	—	—	—	2	451	23
	Hong-Kong	33	—	11	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	5	4	117	110	9	—	—	—	—	119	2
	Jamaica (b)	10	—	9	25 March	—	Empty on various dates	1	1	86	84	3	—	—	—	—	87	—
	Kandy (Ceylon)	20	—	9	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	1	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
	Malta	156	3	85	19 and 20 January	44	4 June	32	15	735	608	107	—	—	—	—	715	35
	Mauritius	24	—	21	17 January	2	On various dates	9	17	170	167	14	—	—	—	—	181	6
	Pretoria	80	—	82	5 August	25	11 February	43	42	630	551	88	—	—	2	—	641	31
	Sierra Leone	10	—	14	On 3 January	1	19 November	4	14	109	116	4	—	—	—	—	120	3
	Singapore	30	—	16	19 April	3	On various dates	8	5	194	174	20	—	—	—	—	194	5
	Wynberg	77	—	43	22nd May	17	23 and 24 October	32	20	234	192	33	—	—	—	—	225	29
	Total in Detention Barracks Abroad	629	3	—	—	—	—	185	164	3,214	2,756	466	—	—	2	2	3,226	152
	Total in Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad	1,730	3	—	—	—	—	621(c)	503	10,340(d)	7,736	2,644	—	5	2	2	10,389	454

(a) Hospital accommodation excluded. (b) Detention Barrack wrecked through earthquake on 14th January, 1907, and its reconstruction is now being carried out.
(c) A daily average of 45·92, Seamen and Marines not included. (d) 367 Seamen and Marines not included.

No. 3.

Accommodation in and Occupation of Branch Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	Branch Detention Barracks.	Accommodation	Greatest number and date.		Smallest number and date.		Daily average number.	Number in Branch Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1906.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of.						Number in Branch Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1907.
										Expiration of sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Detention Barracks, Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	
England and Wales.	Chatham	22	9	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	2·55	2	189	188	—	—	—	—	188	3
	Chelsea Barracks	30	17	14 January and 3 other dates	2	18 January and 7 other dates	8·45	7	471	464	—	—	—	—	464	14
	Newport (Mon.)	10	7	5 to 8 July	—	Empty on various dates	1·55	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	57	—
	Pembroke Dock	6	5	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	1·22	—	64	64	—	—	—	—	64	—
	Portland (*a*)	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Preston	13	11	16 January	—	Empty on various dates	4·05	1	181	175	7	—	—	—	182	1
	Shorncliffe	15	15	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	8·	4	411	411	—	—	—	—	411	4
	Weedon (*b*)	7	6	27 May	—	Empty on various dates	0·90	1	31	32	—	—	—	—	32	—
	Woolwich	32	13	26 September	—	Empty on various dates	4·07	4	267	257	14	—	—	—	271	1
Channel Islands.	Guernsey	6	6	27 September	—	Empty on various dates	1·95	1	106	103	4	—	—	—	107	—
	Jersey	10	6	11 and 12 June	—	Empty on various dates	1·17	—	56	56	—	—	—	—	56	—
Ireland.	Athlone	12	9	6 March	—	Empty on various dates	0·88	1	54	51	4	—	—	—	55	—
	Londonderry	8	8	13 and 14 May	—	Empty on various dates	1·21	—	73	73	—	—	—	—	73	—
	Tipperary	15	6	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	1·41	—	61	59	—	—	—	—	59	2
Scotland.	Fort George, N.B.	6	6	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	1·15	2	52	53	—	—	—	—	53	1
	Total in Branch Detention Barracks at Home	202	—	—	—	—	38·56	23	2,073 (*c*)	2,043	29	—	—	—	2,072	24

(*a*) Temporarily closed from 1st October, 1906. (*b*) Closed 30th November, 1907. (*c* 10 Royal Marines not included.

No. 3—*continued.*

Accommodation in and Occupation of Branch Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	Branch Detention Barracks.	Accommodation.	Greatest number and date.		Smallest number and date.		Daily average number.	Number in Branch Detention Barracks on the 31st December, 1906.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of.						Number in Branch Detention Barracks, on the 31st December, 1907.
										Expiration of sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Detention Barracks, Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	
Abroad.	Bloemfontein ...	29	18	6 November	1	On various dates	5·98	3	311	307	—	—	—	—	307	7
	Harrismith, O.R.C.	15	10	On various dates	—	Empty on various dates	2·53	4	79	77	2	—	—	—	79	4
	Khartoum	8	4	4 November	—	Empty on various dates	0·80	—	29	24	3	—	—	—	27	2
	Middelburg, Cape Colony	14	11	19 June	—	Empty on various dates	3·0	4	178	179	2	—	—	—	181	1
	Pembroke Camp, Malta (*a*)	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Potchefstroom ...	20	12	4 October	—	Empty on various dates	3·40	3	143	126	11	—	—	—	137	9
	Standerton	13	13	On various dates	1	13, 14 and 15 July	6·56	7	222	203	19	—	—	—	222	7
	Total in Branch Detention Barracks Abroad	109	—	—	—	—	22·27	21	962	916	37	—	—	—	953	30
	Total in Branch Detention Barracks at Home and Abroad	311	—	—	—	—	60·83	44	3,035	2,959	66	—	—	—	3,025	54

(*a*) Closed January, 1907.

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THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND,

1907-1908;

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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Dublin Castle,

25th July, 1908.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed),

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chairman,

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.

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THIRTIETH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON,

EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

General Prisons Board,
Dublin Castle,
24*th July*, 1908.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this our Thirtieth Annual Report on the condition of the Prisons and Prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the Registration of Criminals; also our Annual Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis, and on the Borstal Institution at Clonmel Prison.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Number of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners committed to prisons in Ireland during 1907 was 32,240, and the daily average number in custody 2,466, an increase of 375 in the number of committals as compared with 1906, but a decrease of 75 in the daily average number, showing that the average term of imprisonment during the year has been somewhat shorter.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in Irish prisons during the last ten years :—

Year.	Number of Prisoners Committed.	Daily Average No.			Proportion of Total Daily Average to 100,000 of estimated population.
		Convicts.	Local Prisoners.	Total.	
1898, . .	38,205	336	2,574	2,910	64
1899, . .	36,206	319	2,624	2,943	65
1900, . .	32,996	310	2,403	2 715	61
1901, . .	32,158	278	2,390	2,668	60
1902, . .	32,466	268	2,332	2 600	59
1903, . .	32,380	252	2,301	2,553	58
1904, . .	32,052	243	2,327	2,570	58
1905, . .	32,738	238	2,363	2,601	59
1906, . .	31,865	248	2,293	2,541	58
1907, . .	32,240	234	2,232	2,466	56

Bridewells.

The number of prisoners committed to Bridewells during the year 1907 was 478, being an increase of 44 on the number for the previous year. Of these 193 were received under sentence of 4 days or less, and 285 on remand, 150 of the latter being afterwards committed to local prisons.

Short Sentences.

A tendency in the direction of ceasing to give sentences of one or two days is generally apparent, but a notable exception is that of Belfast Prison, where the number of sentences for *one* day has increased during the past five years from 88 in 1903 to 135 in 1907. Such sentences are utterly useless, except as a rest for the prisoner, for, in a good many cases, the entire time is spent in bed recovering from the effects of a drinking bout.

The inutility of imposing such sentences upon persons previously convicted, say, from 25 to 100 times, has been often drawn attention to in our Annual Reports. We know of nothing less calculated to do the individual good than this "*in and out*" practice.

Drunkards.

The proportion of prisoners sent to prison on conviction for drunkenness to the total number of convicted prisoners committed in 1907 was 43 per cent. This is a slight increase on the previous year, when the proportion fell to 41 per cent. These figures refer to those committed for drunkenness only, or for riotous or disorderly behaviour while drunk, but do not include cases where, in addition to the sentence for drunkenness, the prisoner was at the same time committed for an offence of a distinct nature, *e.g.*, assault. If the number of the latter class be included, the percentage would be 47 for each of the years mentioned.

Naval and Military Prisoners.

There has been a decrease in the number of military prisoners committed, the number for 1907 being 68, as compared with 78 in 1906. The number of naval prisoners committed has also fallen from 72 in 1906 to 41 in 1907.

Juveniles.

The following table of the number of juveniles, *i.e.*, prisoners under 16 years of age, committed during the past ten years shows that the practice of committing children under 12 years of age to prison has been almost given up, only 5 such committals having taken place in 1907.

The number of boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age committed during 1907 was, however, somewhat higher than the previous year, though much below the average of the past ten years.

Year.	Number of Juveniles Committed.						
	Under 12 years of age.		12 to 16 years of age.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.
1898	30	1	247	36	277	37	314
1899	24	3	197	38	221	41	262
1900	39	1	247	22	286	23	309
1901	25	2	237	19	262	21	283
1902	13	1	169	11	182	12	194
1903	22	1	189	17	211	18	229
1904	11	–	172	12	183	12	195
1905	10	2	169	15	179	17	196
1906	8	–	134	13	142	13	155
1907	5	–	161	16	166	16	182

Of the 182 juvenile prisoners received in prison in 1907, 26 who were on remand or for trial were discharged at Courts, or remained untried at end of the year.

The remaining 156 were dealt with as follows :—

54 were sentenced to imprisonment for terms from 7 days to 3 months ;

16 were discharged under the Summary Jurisdiction over Children (Ireland) Act, 1884, and 28 under the Probation of First Offenders Act, 1887 ;

49 were sent to Reformatories and 2 to Industrial Schools ;

7 were fined, bound to keep the peace, etc.

Of the 5 children under 12 years of age committed during the year, one, 10 years' old, was committed to Kilmainham Prison charged with stealing, and four between 10 and 12 years old were committed to Londonderry Prison charged with the following offences respectively :—(1) Breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony; (2) Larceny (two cases); (3) Larceny; (4) Stealing a cash-box containing £6 5*s*. 7*d*. The disposal of these children was as follows.—One was discharged at Petty Sessions; three were allowed out under the First Offenders Act, and one was sent to a Reformatory for five years.

In addition to these cases, a boy of 10 years of age was committed to Birr Bridewell for 24 hours' imprisonment in default of payment of a fine and costs amounting to 2*s*. 6*d*. for "hurling" on the public street, to the danger of passengers. We trust an effectual stop will soon be put to the committal of children of tender years to prison, as the "Children's Bill" now before Parliament makes it illegal to commit children, *i.e.*, those under the age of 14 years, to prison. It also abolishes the committal of "young persons," *i.e.*, those between 14 and 16 years of age, to prison unless they are of so unruly or depraved a character that they cannot be dealt with as otherwise provided for in the Bill.

Juvenile-Adults—"Borstal System."

The new departure in the prison treatment of Juvenile-Adult prisoners, *i.e.*, those between the ages of 16 and 21 years, known as the "Borstal" system, which has been attended with much success in England, and was introduced into Ireland at Clonmel Prison in 1906, is producing similar good results in this country. The number of cases at Clonmel was 32 at the end of the year 1907. They have since increased to 35.

This class of prisoners at Clonmel Prison consists at present of selected juvenile-adults sentenced to from 9 months to 2 years' imprisonment. (On the passing of the Prevention of Crime Bill the minimum term of detention will be one year.)

Particulars of the ages, offences, sentences, and previous convictions of the 33 prisoners received during the year are given in a table in the Appendix. 22 of the youths had been previously convicted once or oftener, and the results of inquiries made as to the remaining 11 were so unsatisfactory that none of the 33 was considered suitable for the "Star" class. 12 of the 33 had both parents living, 2 had lost both parents, 11 had lost one parent, 6 had step-parents, and 2 were illegitimate. Only in a few cases have the parents been described as respectable and hard-working. As regards the reformatory treatment carried on at Clonmel Prison, the Governor reports :—

> "They were usefully employed during the year at carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, painting, gardening, and general jobbing in and around the Prison.

"The routine of a day's work is as follows:—5.45 a.m., inmates rise, wash, and make up beds. 6.15, physical drill and exercise. 7.15, wash out cells and general cleaning. 7.45, breakfast. 8.30, labour commences in cells. 9, turn out to work in garden, workshops, &c. 12.45 p.m., dinner. 2, exercise. 3, inmates who have not passed Class III. of the Education Standard go to school for two hours, and those above Class III. resume work until 4.45, when they get an hour's schooling in cells. 5, the boys at school for two hours return to work. 5.45, supper. 6.30, work in cells. 7, the "Special Grade" lads go to the recreation room for one hour. 8, work and tools removed from cells. 8.30, gas turned off—Ordinary Grade. 9, gas turned off—Special Grade.

"They were lectured on moral and religious subjects by the Chaplains, and readings on "Temperance" and "Simple Lessons on Health and Habits" were given weekly by the Chief Warder, Schoolmaster, and myself."

One of the most important features of the "Borstal" system is the Prisoners Aid Society. We subjoin extracts from this Society's last annual report, recently circulated by the Hon. Secretary of the Society, as follows:—

"Since the inception of the system in Clonmel 29 boys were discharged on expiration of their terms of imprisonment. Of this number, 5 were re-convicted, and of the remaining 24, all are doing well with the exception of 2, as to whom there are some doubts as to the permanency of their reformation.

"Some instances may be given of how successful the treatment under the Borstal system has been. In one case a boy nearly twenty years of age was sentenced to fifteen months' confinement, and when he entered prison was wholly illiterate, and had but a very vague conception of religious duties. He availed himself to the fullest extent of the education he received while in the gaol, and left fairly well able to write letters to his relatives, competent to read the Fourth book, and quite satisfactory to the chaplain in regard to religious knowledge. At the outset, when medically examined, he appeared to be of weak intellect, and it is gratifying to know that his intellectual faculties developed in a surprising degree. Another boy entered the prison with an extremely bad character, but since his discharge he has been doing well, and has given the greatest satisfaction to his employers in the capacity of what is known as a 'handy man.' A third boy, whose home surroundings were of an evil kind, has for the past twelve months worked constantly for the one employer, and is described as leading now an 'exemplary life.'

"These three cases are in themselves the strongest evidence of the good that may be achieved by the treatment of boys under the Borstal system. They are mentioned as striking instances of reformation; but it is very gratifying to know, from careful inquiries made, that the remaining 19 are all earning honest livelihoods, and not likely to again revert to the paths of crime.

"It may be well to remind the public what the treatment under the Borstal system means. It can be briefly described as follows:—All Borstal boys are strictly isolated from the ordinary prisoners. They are allowed special facilities in the way of reading, writing letters, and receiving visitors. Prisoners who are not educated up to a certain standard receive two hours' instruction daily, and can avail themselves of a splendid library of specially-selected books. They are supplied with these for reading while in cells. They receive a better diet than ordinary prisoners, and their cell accommodation is more comfortable. They have a recreation room in

which they can amuse themselves at games of chess, draughts and dominoes. They are employed during working hours in various trades, with competent officers to instruct them. They are carefully looked after by the chaplains and prison officials, and lectures given to them not only in purely religious matters, but also as to manners, character, cleanliness, &c. Upon leaving prison they invariably appear improved in physique, and are certainly better mannered than when committed. In fact, while undergoing their term of punishment every inducement is held out to them to keep away from vicious habits in the future, and the results, as above mentioned, are most encouraging. It has proved to be what Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission in England, recently stated the prison should be, 'not only a school of reform, but a sort of moral hospital, giving, through the kindness of its agencies, a chance for the weak and feeble and unfortunate to make a fresh start and take their place in the great industrial army.'

"It is to be regretted, under the circumstances, that the financial aid given to the society has not been what one would expect. There were 1,000 circulars sent out last year appealing for subscriptions to enable the admirable work of the society to be effectively carried on, but outside the immediate vicinity of Clonmel the response was only three subscriptions amounting to £4 1s. It would be often desirable to assist boys, upon their discharge, to emigrate or to go to some part of the country so distant from their own homes as to remove them from evil surroundings, and to maintain them at such a place until they could get employment, but work of this kind is not possible with the small funds available, and if it were not for the Government grants given upon the recommendation of a Gaol Committee the Society would necessarily cease to exist.

"The Society deals with boys from all parts of Ireland, but principally from Dublin and Belfast. Yet the well-to-do people in either of these places do not seem to think they have any obligation with regard to those poor boys, whose offences are oftener than not the result of evil surroundings; and yet there can scarcely be conceived a higher form of charity than an attempt to bring back these lost sheep to the fold. It is to be hoped that the Society's appeal for relief will meet with a more generous response this year than given to it heretofore.

"It should be mentioned that a month previous to discharge each boy is interviewed by one or more members of the committee, and his history carefully inquired into. The hon. sec. then communicates with such persons as may be likely to give assistance to the boy when he gets to his destination, and who will also exercise some supervision over him. The money grants are sent to this person, and their expenditure in the boy's best interests is thereby secured."

We strongly endorse the appeal which the Society makes for increased support from the public.

While no Juvenile-Adult of less than 9 months' sentence is removed to Clonmel Prison, special attention is given in other prisons to the Juvenile-Adults of shorter sentences than 9 months. This remark applies especially to the larger prisons, viz., those at Belfast, Cork, and Mountjoy, where the Borstal system is applied to Juvenile-Adult prisoners as far as possible.

The Governor of Belfast Prison, in his last Annual Report, refers to the treatment of this class as follows :—

"The Juvenile-Adult Class has received very special attention.

"176 males (and 31 females) between 16 and 21 years of age have been received during the year. They have been segregated from all other classes of prisoners; they have had daily physical drill.

"The good effect of the drilling is most apparent, as when the sentence is long enough they are discharged well set-up, and in much better physical condition than on admission. Strict discipline, with kindness, has been maintained. Reports for offences against Prison Rules are very few, and the general conduct has been very good. They have been employed at tailoring, shoemaking, cutting linen, gardening, &c. The books intended for their use have been specially selected. Special efforts are made by the Chaplains, Schoolmaster, and Visiting Justices for the uplifting of these boys.

"The Schoolmaster and Schoolmistresses are both painstaking, conscientious, and effective in their work. I regard their moral influence as of great importance and productive of much good."

The great drawback to the success of the "Borstal" system is the shortness of the sentences of many of the Juvenile-Adults, which in 13 out of the 33 cases sent to Clonmel during the year were for the minimum term of nine months. This drawback, however, will be to a great extent remedied in the event of the Prevention of Crime Bill, now before Parliament, passing into law, one year being therein fixed as the minimum term of detention in Borstal Institutions.

This important measure proposes to deal with two classes who occupy the extremes of the present prison population, namely, the young offender and the habitual criminal. As regards the first class the Bill provides that—Where a person is convicted on indictment of an offence for which he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, and it appears to the court that the person is not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-one years of age; and that, by reason of his antecedents or mode of life, it is expedient that he should be subject to detention for such term and under such instruction and discipline as appears most conducive to his reformation and the repression of crime, it shall be lawful for the court to pass a sentence of detention under penal discipline in a Borstal Institution for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years.

Habitual Criminals.

As regards the second class, the Bill provides that—Where a person is convicted on indictment of a crime whether committed before or after *the passing of the Act*, and subsequently the offender admits that he is, or is found by a jury to be, a habitual criminal, and the court passes a sentence of penal servitude, the court, if of opinion that by reason of his criminal habits and mode of life it is expedient for the protection of the public that the offender should be kept in detention for a lengthened period of years, may pass a further sentence ordering that on the determination of the sentence of penal servitude he be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, such further sentence of detention to be called "preventive detention."

Release on Part Payment of Fine.

During the year 3,611 prisoners availed themselves of the provisions of the Fine or Imprisonment Act, which permits of a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in default of fine securing a remission of a portion of his imprisonment by paying a proportionate part of the fine. The total number of days remitted amounted to 16,894, and the sums paid to £1,013 5*s*. 3*d*.

Health and Mortality of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been very good.

Of the three main divisions of the United Kingdom, Ireland has now the largest proportion of tuberculosis amongst its general population.

The amount of this disease in our prisons is very small as compared either with prisons in other countries or with the general population of Ireland, although so many prisoners come from a class who lead reckless, intemperate, and poverty-stricken lives. The reasons are chiefly the following :—

1st.—The amount of employment in the open air afforded to the prisoners. Every local prisoner, if employed at labour in his cell, must have two hours' exercise daily in the open air, and the time of exercise of any prisoner is extended if the Medical Officer considers it to be desirable in the interest of the prisoner's health. But the majority of prisoners are occupied for the greater part of the working day at manual labour in the open air. Two of the chief employments, stone-breaking and firewood making, are entirely open-air work, and the classes working in association at bag-making, mat-making, etc., are either in the open air or in large workshops or halls. Moreover, to two-thirds of our prisons is attached a certain amount of land on which a considerable number of prisoners are employed at gardening.

2nd.—The cells are roomy, well ventilated, well lighted, and kept thoroughly clean. They are limewashed twice every year. Spitting in cells is treated as a prison offence. There is less temptation to spit than in outside life, as smoking is permissible to very few prisoners, and even these may smoke only at exercise. One dangerous source of infection is thus minimised.

3rd.—The change in the condition of life is to most prisoners beneficial. As drinking to excess is the cause of most of the minor offences in Ireland, it will be easily understood that many on committal have not only been ill-fed, ill-clad, exposed to cold and wet, and the hardships of a badly regulated life, but are also the victims of intemperance. For such, the shelter of prison, with its wholesome food, equable temperature (the cells and passages during the six winter months are heated day and night), and healthy occupation, is not merely a beneficial but a stimulating change—a real, though not a luxurious,

sanatorium. Prisoners generally weigh more on discharge than on committal. It may be of interest in this connection to mention that fresh milk enters largely into the dietaries, prisoners getting on the average about 7 pints per week.

To the above may be added the care exercised by the Medical Officers in the supervision and treatment of prisoners individually. For prisoners in cells as well as inmates of prison hospitals Medical Officers recommend such alterations in exercise, work, and diet as may on medical grounds seem desirable.

We are justified from the facts in concluding that the prison system as applied in Ireland—with open air employment, good food, and plenty of milk, perfect cleanliness, and separate, well ventilated cells for sleeping in, and with association at labour and exercise—does not promote the development of tubercular disease, as has been alleged of prison life generally.

Six deaths occurred during the year amongst local prisoners. Three of these were the result of heart failure, one followed Bright's disease, one hæmorrhage on brain, and one septic infection of gall bladder. There was only one death amongst convicts, the cause being septicæmia. Thirty-seven prisoners were released from local prisons on medical grounds before the expiration of their sentences, of whom thirteen were women who were near their confinement, and four were released from the convict prisons.

Insane Prisoners.

During the year 53 insane prisoners were transferred from local prisons to lunatic asylums. Of this number 8 had been ordered to be detained during the pleasure of His Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant as having been insane at the time of committing the offence or being incapable of pleading, 33 were insane on reception, while two of the remainder were "fair," one was "doubtful," one was "unsound," one was "eccentric," one was "probably insane," and one "epileptic."

Seven prisoners were removed from convict prisons to lunatic asylums. Of these one, who suffered from recurrent mania, was insane on reception, and another when received was of doubtful sanity. In the other five cases insanity developed in periods varying from two to five and a half years.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been very good. From the usual table of punishments in the Appendix it will be seen that only 1,556 local prisoners, about 4 per cent. of the total number in custody during the year, and 85 convicts, about 24 per cent., were punished. There was no case of corporal punishment.

Remission of Sentence.

By the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1907, the principle of permitting local prisoners by special industry and good conduct to earn remission of sentence, which was adopted in England in the Prisons Act of 1898, was extended to Ireland. Convicted local prisoners in Ireland under sentences exceeding one calendar month can now earn remission not exceeding one-sixth of their sentences. This privilege forms a valuable incentive to industry and good conduct on the part of the prisoners.

Lectures to Prisoners.

During the year three lectures were delivered to prisoners; one by a Roman Catholic Clergyman on the subject of "The Life of Our Lord," was given to Roman Catholic female prisoners at Mountjoy Prison; one on the same subject by the Church of Ireland Chaplain to Church of Ireland male prisoners in the same prison, and the third at Dundalk Prison on the subject of "Temperance," was given by a temperance lecturer, to all denominations. We should be glad to see more advantage taken by Visiting Committees of their powers in respect of organising lectures for the benefit of prisoners.

Prison Industries.

Every effort is made to secure employment which shall not only be remunerative, but furnish the means of teaching some sort of industry to prisoners, which, even if it may not directly conduce to their employment in that particular trade on discharge, will, at all events, train them in habits of manual dexterity and develop their mental and physical powers. The preponderance of short sentences amongst those committed proves one of the chief difficulties in teaching useful industries. In this connection it may be noticed that, during the past year, the proportion of prisoners whose sentences were 5 weeks and under was 82 per cent. of those convicted, and of those whose sentences were 3 months and under 94 per cent., leaving only 6 per cent. sentenced to terms over 3 months.

Outdoor labour is provided as far as possible, and all the available ground belonging to the prisons is carefully tilled. Gardening is a most valuable employment, both on account of the useful instruction imparted to the prisoners and of the good effects resulting to their health and conduct.

The principal employments are—for males—gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, smithing, stonebreaking, weaving, brushmaking, mat-making, woodcutting, and, in Dublin and Cork, baking—for females—dressmaking, sewing, knitting, and laundry work.

The requirements of the Prison Service provide the principal outlet for the prisoners' labour, but orders from other Government Departments, such as the Post Office, Board of Public Works, and Royal Irish Constabulary, supply useful employment in the manufacture of mail bags, etc., mats, firewood, bedding, etc., for the Public Service.

The extension in recent years of the association of prisoners at labour in local prisons after a certain stage has worked satisfactorily. Its results are noticed in the improved industry and good conduct of the prisoners.

Many useful and much needed structural alterations have been carried out during the year by prison labour. In Mountjoy Prison an extensive range of new workshops is approaching completion. These shops are an excellent example of what may be effected by prison labour, and will bear comparison with similar buildings erected by free industry. In Belfast Prison a number of shelters used for stonebreaking, etc., have been demolished, and in their stead new workshops, stores, and stonebreaking sheds have been erected: also a new lavatory for the use of Officers. In Maryborough Prison, a detached block of the old Prison has been converted into a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Untried prisoners and those under rule of bail are not, under the Prison Rules, compelled to work, but care is taken to offer them employment, which is generally willingly accepted.

Particulars relating to the industries carried on in the several Irish prisons will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

Prison Buildings.

The prisons are in a satisfactory condition.

The Prisons transferred to the Board by the Prisons Act of 1877 were admirably constructed, some of them being of great architectural merit. They have been fully brought up to modern requirements since 1878 by the enlargement of cells, improved sanitation and ventilation, removal of internal walls and disused buildings so as to admit more air and light, building of workshops, hospitals, laundries, etc.

New and excellent Prison buildings have been erected at Maryborough (where a farm of about 34 acres has also been acquired) for the accommodation of all male convicts in Ireland.

The disused Prison at Ennis has been converted into a State Inebriate Reformatory.

During the thirty years mentioned, about £300,000 out of money voted by Parliament has, with the approval of the Treasury, been expended in maintaining and improving the Prison buildings, Prison labour being thereby utilised to a large extent.

Visiting Committees.

We wish to acknowledge, as in former years, the valuable assistance rendered by the Visiting Committees of Prisons.

The number of visits paid by members of the Visiting Committees to local prisons during 1907 was :—

Prisons.	Number of Meetings at which two or more Members were present.	Number of visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh,	8	3
Belfast,	12	6
Castlebar,	1	7
Clonmel,	10	9
Cork, Male,	10	13
Cork, Female,	1	5
Dundalk,	3	23
Galway,	—	7
Kilkenny,	7	9
Kilmainham,	10	5
Limerick,	1	8
Londonderry,	11	9
Mountjoy,	13	25
Sligo,	10	2
Tralee,	6	13
Tullamore,	6	10
Waterford,	12	2

The Visitors appointed by Your Excellency to visit Maryborough Convict Prison paid eight visits during the year, one member visiting on each occasion.

Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Within the last few years Certified Prisoners' Aid Societies have been formed in Clonmel, Dundalk, and Londonderry, where before there were none. During the past year the male Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Societies in Belfast and Dublin have been reorganised, and a Female Roman Catholic Society started in Belfast. The St. Vincent de Paul Society has, we are glad to state, undertaken prisoners' aid work amongst Roman Catholic discharged prisoners in both these cities, and will, we trust, do so in other places.

It is much to be regretted that no Prisoners' Aid Society has yet been established in connection with the prisons at Armagh, Castlebar, Cork (male), Galway, Kilkenny, Sligo, Tralee, and Tullamore.

Prisoners' Aid Society work in connection with these prisons falls on the Prisons Board, who cannot enter into the details of all individual cases in the same way as local Prisoners' Aid Societies. Grants of monetary assistance, such as it is in the power of the Board to give in individual cases, could be more frequently approved at such prisons but for the want of such societies to act as the Board's agents in undertaking to expend the grants on the discharged prisoners behalf.

The Prisoners' Aid Society at Waterford has succeeded in establishing branch representatives in some of the other counties besides County Waterford from which prisoners are committed to that prison. This is a plan which other Societies might advantageously adopt.

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

The number of discharged convicts and habitual criminals registered in 1907 was 176.

Besides the "Register of Convicts and Habitual Criminals," there is also kept a "Supplemental Register" of persons who receive sentences of over one month at Petty Sessions and Police Courts, and sentences of a month and upwards at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, for certain specified offences. During the past year 1,770 names were added to this Register.

There are now in the office about 12,000 sets of finger impressions.

During 1907 there were 411 applications from the Police to have the finger prints taken of untried prisoners whose antecedents were unknown. Of these, 178 were identified by means of finger impressions as having been previously convicted. Finger prints sent up from the prisons for registration in many instances resulted in the discovery of previous convictions against prisoners, which would not otherwise have been recorded against them. A prisoner who had escaped from an Irish Prison was identified by means of his finger prints on his arrest in England on a charge of burglary. There have been several cases in which burglars have been convicted solely or partly on the evidence furnished by finger marks.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

The number of habitual inebriates committed during 1907 to the State Inebriate Reformatory established at Ennis for the reception of those committed under Section 1 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, and of any cases transferred from Certified Inebriate Reformatories under Section 6 of the Act, was 26, viz., 12 males and 14 females. The daily average number in custody was 27, viz., 11 males and 16 females. There are now 48 inebriates at Ennis. Further particulars of the committals during 1907 will be found in the Appendix.

The Governor of the Reformatory in his Annual Report states :—

> "There has been an increase in the number of inmates committed during the year, and these have come in many cases from counties from which none were previously received. This is probably a sign that the provisions and working of the Inebriates Act are becoming better understood, a fact which very likely is attributable to the "Memorandum on the Inebriates Act, 1898," recently published and circulated by the Board.*
>
> "This increase in the number of committals has continued during the first months of the present year. It is also satisfactory to note that there are fewer sentences for short terms of 12 and 18 months, and that those for periods of two and three years have considerably increased.
>
> . . . . . .

*Copies of the Memorandum can be obtained from Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116 Grafton-street, Dublin, price 8*d.* each.

"The male inmates, as heretofore, have been employed in gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, smithing, chopping firewood, cleaning and assisting in the necessary work of repairing and maintaining the buildings. The females are engaged in cooking, laundry work, knitting, making uniforms and articles of clothing for the Reformatory, for prisons, and making mats, fancy thread work, shirts, &c., for sale. The principal object aimed at is the giving of instruction to the inmates in work or trades that may prove useful to them on their discharge.

"The method of treatment has been the same as in previous years. The recreation hours of the inmates are rendered as pleasant as possible, and every facility is given them to engage in suitable games, and this they usually do with zest. The hours of recreation, no less than those of work, form an important part in the treatment of the Inebriate, for they tend to raise and improve the general tone and character of their life, and teach them to find interest and pleasure in other things than drink.

"The members of the Visiting Committee meet every month, see all the inmates, and inspect the Reformatory. They give every possible assistance in the management of the Reformatory."

"Lady visitors have given valuable assistance in advising and instructing female inmates."

"The inmates were well conducted during the year, very few punishments had to be imposed, and those mostly in the nature of deprivation of privileges.

"The secular instruction of the inmates has been carried out as usual, and satisfactory progress made in most cases.

"A period of nearly seven years has now elapsed since the first inebriate was discharged, and during these seven years ended 31st December, 1907, the numbers discharged were:—

Males,	34
Females,	70
Total,	104

"Of these discharges, however, 11 are those of inebriates who were re-committed to the Reformatory, either on revocation of licence, or on fresh sentences, so that the actual number of individuals discharged was:—

Males,	31
Females,	62
Total,	93

"The subsequent history of these inebriates up to March, April, and May, 1908, is shown in the following table:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Died,	3	8	11
Committed to Lunatic Asylums,	1	3	4
Re-Committed to Reformatory and in custody on 31st December, 1907,	1	2	3
Relapsed,	16	19	35
Going on well when last heard of, having been discharged for periods varying from $6\frac{3}{4}$ years to 5 months,	10	25	35
Present whereabouts unknown,	—	5	5
Gross Total,	31	62	93

For extracts from various reports received by the Governor from the Police, Clergymen, and others in the cases of inmates returned in the foregoing table as going on well when last heard of, we beg to refer to the Appendix.

We much regret the loss which has been sustained by the resignation, in March, 1908, of Dr. Faris, the medical officer of the Reformatory, who rendered valuable service in connection with the organization of the institution, and devoted much time, attention, and skill to the inmates under his care.

GENERAL.

Prison Officers.

The conduct of the Prison Officers has been very good.

The salaries of most classes of the subordinate Prison Officers which were lower than those of the corresponding classes in England and Scotland, have been substantially improved, the minimum salaries of the Ordinary Warders being increased by £2 a year, the maximum salary by £10 a year, and the salaries of the Assistant Matrons by £5 a year.

"The Imperial Service Medal" was awarded to four prison officers, who retired during the year after more than 25 years' meritorious service.

Expenditure.

Particulars of the expenditure on prisons, etc., during the past and previous years are given in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

J. S. GIBBONS,
Chairman.

JOHN MULHALL,
Vice-Chairman.

JOHN FAGAN.

APPENDIX

TO

THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.—RETURN of COMMITTALS to the several PRISONS

PRISONS.	COMMITTED						
	On Remand and afterwards Discharged.	For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and in the result				After conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions (not previously in Prison).	After Summary Conviction.
		Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Remaining untried at end of year.	Otherwise disposed of.		
TOTAL, M. & F., { Local Prisoners,	2,006	911	310	104	45	90	27,520
Convicts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MALES.							
Local Prisons.							
Armagh,	40	23	16	3	3	7	744
Belfast,	347	196	78	20	–	8	3,151
Castlebar,	33	7	2	4	–	6	230
Clonmel,	43	9	12	–	–	–	625
Cork, Male,	88	59	11	9	–	8	1,453
Dundalk,	28	27	13	2	–	2	475
Galway,	40	15	17	6	–	5	435
Kilkenny,	55	35	12	3	5	2	583
Kilmainham,	737	131	32	17	28	5	1,650
Limerick,	66	31	16	9	–	5	1,290
Londonderry,	84	39	12	6	2	18	1,168
Mountjoy,	–	171	–	–	–	14	3,861
Sligo,	28	31	12	6	–	3	491
Tralee,	34	18	6	5	1	–	624
Tullamore,	42	21	6	2	2	3	384
Waterford,	67	16	6	3	2	1	654
Convict Prisons.							
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Males,	1,732	829	251	94	43	87	17,818
FEMALES.							
Local Prisons.							
Armagh,	13	–	3	1	–	1	264
Belfast,	49	22	8	1	–	–	1,715
Castlebar,	5	–	1	–	–	–	110
Cork, Female,	24	8	2	–	–	–	872
Galway,	8	–	2	1	–	1	185
Limerick,	8	4	4	–	–	–	349
Londonderry,	11	1	3	2	–	–	445
Mountjoy,	121	37	28	5	2	–	4,790
Sligo,	9	4	3	–	–	–	182
Tralee,	5	–	–	–	–	–	150
Tullamore,	6	1	–	–	–	–	138
Waterford,	15	5	5	–	–	1	502
Convict Prison.							
Mountjoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Females,	274	82	59	10	2	3	9,702

* This number consists for the most part of

† Besides this number there were 930 prisoners received on remand or for trial who, on conviction

from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907.

COMMITTED.							
Want of Sureties.	Naval and Military Offenders.	Remaining on Remand at end of year.	Other Classes.	Total Commitments (excluding Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	Gross Total.	PRISONS.
684	109	124	214*	32,117	123	32,240	Local Prisoners. Convicts. } TOTAL, M. & F.

MALES.

							Local Prisons.
32	2	11	3	884	2	886	Armagh.
51	3	25	121	4,003	15	4,018	Belfast.
4	–	4	–	290	1	291	Castlebar.
15	6	3	–	713	4	717	Clonmel.
61	60	7	11	1,767	9	1,776	Cork, Male.
11	–	1	–	559	7	566	Dundalk.
24	3	7	–	552	3	555	Galway.
14	–	8	4	721	2	723	Kilkenny
42	–	16	19	2,677	9	2,686†	Kilmainham.
21	2	1	–	1,441	–	1,441	Limerick
19	8	13	4	1,373	–	1,373	Londonderry
130	15	–	11	4,202	36	4,238	Mountjoy.
26	1	6	–	603	2	605	Sligo.
14	–	3	–	705	4	709	Tralee.
52	9	6	–	527	11	538	Tullamore.
13	–	1	4	767	4	771	Waterford.
							Convict Prisons.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maryborough.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mountjoy.
529	109	112	180	21,784	109	21,893	**Total Males.**

FEMALES.

							Local Prisons.
13	–	–	1	296	–	296	Armagh.
16	–	1	24	1,836	–	1,836	Belfast.
6	–	4	–	126	1	127	Castlebar.
37	–	–	5	948	2	950	Cork, Female.
1	–	–	–	198	–	198	Galway.
3	–	3	–	371	2	373	Limerick.
8	–	–	–	472	1	473	Londonderry.
58	–	2	4	5,045	6	5,051	Mountjoy.
2	–	–	–	200	–	200	Sligo.
1	–	2	–	158	1	159	Tralee.
2	–	–	–	147	–	147	Tullamore.
8	–	–	–	536	1	537	Waterford.
							Convict Prison.
–	–		–	–	–	–	Mountjoy.
155	–	12	34	10,333	14	10,347	**Total Females.**

prisoners committed for quasi-criminal offences.
were committed to Mountjoy, and are included in the figures for that prison.

TABLE II.—RETURN of all PRISONERS received into LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of their Disposal, during the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year. { In Local Prisons,	1,514	490	2,004	1,802	509	2,311
{ Out on bail,*	59	2	61†			
{ In Convict Prisons,	229	17	246			
RECEIVED:—						
Under Commitment, not having been in the custody of other Governors:—						
Remanded and discharged,	1,732	274	2,006			
Remaining on remand at end of year,	112	12	124			
For Trial at Assizes and Sessions, and in the result:—						
Tried and convicted,	829	82	911			
Tried and acquitted,	251	59	310			
Remaining untried at end of the year,	94	10	104			
Otherwise disposed of,	43	2	45			
	1,217	153	1,370			
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (not previously in Prison),	87	3	90			
Convicted summarily,	17,818	9,702	27,520			
Want of sureties,	529	155	684			
Debtors and Civil Process,	109	14	123			
Naval and Military offenders,	109	–	109			
Other classes,	180	34	214			
Total Commitments				21,893	10,347	32,240
Received in Convict Prisons after forfeiture (under Penal Servitude Act, 1864), or revocation of Licence,				‡14	1	15
Total,				21,907	10,348	32,255
GROSS TOTAL,				23,709	10,857	34,566

	Local Prisons.			Convict Prisons.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISPOSED OF:—									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment	18,815	8,368	27,183	–	–	–			
Discharged on licence,	1	–	1	84	6	90			
Discharged on pardon, remission or commutation of sentence,	289	40	329	1	–	1			
Discharged on payment of fine, &c., in full,	642	218	860	–	–	–			
Discharged on part payment of fine,	1,926	1,681	3,607	–	–	–			
Removed to Schools or Reformatories,	41	3	44	–	–	–			
Removed to Inebriate Reformatories,	13	13	26	–	–	–			
Removed to Lunatic Asylums,	47	20	67	6	1	7			
Committed Suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Escaped,	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Died,	4	3§	7	1	–	1			
Executed,	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Total,	21,778	10,346	32,124	92	7	99	21,870	10,353	32,223
Remaining at the end of the year:—									
In custody,	1,549	482	2,031	226	19	245	1,775	501	2,276
Out on bail,*	64	3	67	–	–	–	64	3	67
GROSS TOTAL,	23,391	10,831	34,222	318	26	344	23,709	10,857	34,566

NOTE.—991 males and 8 females, who were in two prisons in connection with the same charge, are counted only once in the table.

* These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison.

† Besides these, 13 males out on bail at beginning of year, were committed under sentence during the year, and are included in the reception.

‡ Includes one male convict whose licence was forfeited by a court of Summary Jurisdiction under Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, and who was received direct into convict prison.

§ One of this number died while out on bail.

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in Local and Convict Prisons (not including Bridewells), and of the daily average and greatest and least number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1907.

PRISONS.	Number of Cells fitted for present occupation.		Number of other Cells that could be made available.		Number of Rooms.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Local Prisons.													
Armagh, . . .	74	51	–	–	2	1	61	19	80	90	32	39	5
Belfast, . . .	431	155	12	1	6	1	337	112	449	428	149	260	81
Castlebar, . . .	45	16	48	–	10	2	20	6	26	30	12	12	1
Clonmel, . . .	154	–	–	–	6	–	71	–	71	84	–	53	–
Cork, Male, . .	259	–	2	–	6	–	161	–	161	216	–	114	–
Cork, Female, . .	–	153	–	–	–	3	–	69	69	–	92	–	55
Dundalk, . . .	122	–	3	–	3	–	52	–	52	76	–	27	–
Galway, . . .	101	22	4	8	4	1	36	13	49	52	25	16	1
Kilkenny, . . .	169	8	28	–	17	–	69	–	69	93	–	45	–
Kilmainham, . .	169	–	–	–	14	–	151	–	151	183	–	115	–
Limerick, . . .	93	39	–	–	3	2	77	22	99	100	43	56	14
Londonderry, . .	152	51	1	–	3	3	107	31	138	131	46	89	17
Mountjoy,* . . .	526	387	47	3	5	3	362	207	569	474	272	297	148
Sligo, . . .	81	26	–	–	2	2	44	13	57	58	25	27	4
Tralee, ...	75	14	–	–	5	1	52	9	61	78	19	31	2
Tullamore, . . .	89	40	5	–	8	3	41	12	53	65	19	22	4
Waterford, . . .	74	44	3	–	2	3	46	32	78	62	52	29	21
Total in Local Prisons.	2,614	1,006	153	12	96	28	1,687	545	2,232	–	–	–	–
Convict Prisons.													
Maryborough, . .	306	–	6	–	4	–	215	–	215	233	–	202	–
Mountjoy,* . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	16	19	5	19	1	14
Total in Convict Prisons.	306	–	6	–	4	–	218	16	234	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL, .	2,920	1,006	159	12	100	28	1,905	561	2,466†	–	–	–	–

* The accommodation for convicts in Mountjoy Convict Prison is included in the figures opposite Mountjoy Local Prison.

† In addition to this number there was a daily average of 27 inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory during the year.

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES on CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed during the year ended 31st December, 1907.

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length).

Period of Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PENAL SERVITUDE.*			
10 years, ...	2	1	3
9 ,, ...	—	—	—
8 ,, ...	—	—	—
7 ,, ...	5	—	5
6 ,, ...	—	—	—
5 ,, ...	11	2	13
4 ,, ...	2	—	2
3 ,, ...	53	5	58
Total, ...	73	8	81
IMPRISONMENT.			
Over 2 years, ...	4	4	8
24 months, and over 23 months,	10	7	17
23 ,, ,, 22 ,,	—	—	—
22 ,, ,, 21 ,,	—	—	—
21 ,, ,, 20 ,,	1	—	1
20 ,, ,, 19 ,,	—	—	—
19 ,, ,, 18 ,,	5	—	5
18 ,, ,, 17 ,,	18	2	20
17 ,, ,, 16 ,,	—	—	—
16 ,, ,, 15 ,,	—	1	1
15 ,, ,, 14 ,,	7	1	8
14 ,, ,, 13 ,,	7	—	7
13 ,, ,, 12 ,,	1	—	1
12 ,, ,, 11 ,,	111	7	118
11 ,, ,, 10 ,,	2	2	4
10 ,, ,, 9 ,,	11	4	15
9 ,, ,, 8 ,,	75	4	79
8 ,, ,, 7 ,,	41	4	45
7 ,, ,, 6 ,,	51	6	57
6 ,, ,, 5 ,,	317	50	367
5 ,, ,, 4 ,,	92	20	112
4 ,, ,, 3 ,,	433	145	578
3 ,, ,, 11 weeks,	692	275	967
11 weeks ,, 10 ,,	42	15	57.
10 ,, ,, 9 ,,	48	18	66.
9 ,, ,, 8 ,,	1,034	389	1,423
8 ,, ,, 7 ,,	281	103	384
7 ,, ,, 6 ,,	128	46	174
6 ,, ,, 5 ,,	330	128	458
5 ,, ,, 4 ,,	2,546	1,861	4,407
4 ,, ,, 3 ,,	1,263	466	1,729
3 ,, ,, 2 ,,	361	135	496
2 ,, ,, 1 week,	3,300	1,762	5,062
1 week, ...	5,844	3,017	8,861
6 days, ...	3	—	3
5 ,, ...	8	—	8
4 ,, ...	1,265	1,155	2,420
3 ,, ...	356	148	504
2 ,, ...	54	7	61
1 ,, ...	19	4	23
Total Sentences of Imprisonment.	18,760	9,786	28,546
GRAND TOTAL, ..	18,833	9,794	28,627

* There were no sentences of Penal Servitude for terms exceeding 10 years.

TABLE V.—NUMBER of CRIMINAL PRISONERS COMMITTED on conviction to Local Prisons, or direct to Convict Prisons, during the year ended 31st December, 1907, and the number of previous convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the number of Prisoners who had not been previously convicted—Court Martial Prisoners excluded

—	Total Number committed on conviction to Local Prisons, or received direct into Convict Prisons.		Number who had been previously convicted.																		Number who had not been previously convicted.		Number who when previously convicted, received a sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
			Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to Ten times.		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		TOTAL.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment, .	18,653	9,787	2,163	528	1,316	485	1,156	444	997	607	910	406	2,119	900	2,457	1,345	2,895	3,730	14,013	8,445	4,640	1,342	294	62
Penal Servitude, .	74	8	3	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	4	–	16	3	15	2	14	1	64	6	10	2	18	2
Total, .	18,727	9,795	2,166	528	1,319	485	1,161	444	1,001	607	914	406	2,135	903	2,472	1,347	2,909	3,731	14,077	8,451	4,650	1,344	312	64

TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS of PRISONERS RELEASED on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.]

NAME OF PRISON.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception into Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception.
Local Prisons.									
Armagh, ...	1	F.	A. M'D.	7. 5. 07.	7. 5. 07.	1 c. mth. impt., ..	11. 5. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
Belfast, ...	2	F.	A. L. ..	18. 6. 07.	18. 6. 07.	1 c. mth. or 41*s.*, ..	21. 6. 07.	Do., ...	—
	3	M.	E. W. W.	—	24. 4. 07.	Unlimited, ..	30. 8. 07.	Mental impairment, ..	After.
	4	M.	J. T. ..	20. 7. 07.	16. 5. 07.	14 c. mths. h. l., ..	11. 12. 07.	Acute phthisis, ..	Before.
Castlebar, ..	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel, ...	5	M.	D. M. ..	14. 3. 07.	26. 3. 07.	7 days impt. or 13*s.*,	28. 3. 07.	Rheumatism and heart failure.	Before.
	6	M.	M. D. ..	7. 10. 07.	7. 10. 07.	I. 7 days h. l. or 6*s.* 6*d* II. 7 days h. l. or 11*s.* 6*d.*	10. 10. 07.	Heart disease, ..	do.
Cork Male, ..	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork Female, ..	7	F.	M. B. ..	23. 10. 07.	23. 10. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	19. 11. 07.	Pneumonia, ...	After.
	8	F.	J. B. ..	2. 12. 07.	2. 12. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	7. 12. 07.	Tuberculosis, bronchitis, and anaemia.	Before.
Dundalk, ...	9	M.	J. K. ..	6. 12. 06.	9. 7. 06.	12 c. mths. h. l. from 16. 7. 06.	22. 5. 07.	Weak mental condition, likely to be aggravated by further confinement.	do.
Galway, ...	10	F.	M. M. ..	21. 1. 07.	21. 1. 07.	3 c. mths. suit. lab.,	7. 2. 07.	Old age and debility, ..	do.
Kilkenny, ..	11	M.	M. S. ..	17. 7. 07.	27. 6. 07.	I. 18 mths. h. l., .. II. do. concurrent.	4. 10. 07.	Phthisis, ...	After.
	12	M.	J. A. ..	9. 12. 07.	9. 12. 07.	14 days impt., ..	16. 12. 07.	Heart disease, ..	Before.
Kilmainham, ..	13	M.	T. W. ..	13. 2. 07.	13. 2. 07.	3 c. mths. h. l., ..	7. 3. 07.	Septic finger, ..	After.
	14	M.	J. C. ..	—	26. 8. 07.	For trial, ..	3. 8. 07.	Abscess, ...	Before.
	15	M.	J. P. ..	—	14. 8. 07.	Do., ..	3. 10. 07.	Bronchitis and haemoptysis.	Do.
	16	M.	W. D.	—	24. 10. 07.	Do., ..	19. 11. 07.	Cough with fever, ..	do.
	17	M.	M. J. B.	1. 8. 06.	4. 8. 06.	6 c. mths. h. l., ..	13. 1. 07.	Dyspepsia and rheumatism.	do.

Limerick, ...	18	F.	E. H. ..	14. 6. 07.	19. 6. 07.	I. 7 days h. l. or 12*s.*, II. 7 days h. l. or 12*s.*,	29. 6. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
	19	F.	C. M. ..	22. 11. 07.	23. 11. 07.	1 mth. impt. or 41*s.* 6*d.*	30. 11. 07.	Do., ...	—
	20	M.	M. M.	—	9. 7. 07.	For trial, ..	13. 9. 07.	Enteric fever, ..	After.
Londonderry, ..	21	F.	E. M'C.	31. 5. 07.	31. 5. 07.	1 c. mth. impt., ..	15. 6. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
	22	M.	P. D. ..	19. 7. 07.	19. 7. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	7. 8. 07.	Threatened appendicitis,	After.
	23	F.	M. G. ..	2. 10. 07.	2. 10. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	17. 10. 07.	Acute bronchitis and weak action of heart.	Before.
Mountjoy, ..	24	F.	A. M. M.	25. 1. 07.	25. 1. 07.	3 c. mths. h. l., ..	14. 2. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
	25	F.	C. R. ..	16. 5. 07.	16. 5. 07.	3 c. mths. h. l., .. 1. c. mth. or bail.	5. 6. 07.	Enteric fever, ..	Before.
	26	F.	N. M'C.	20. 9. 07.	20. 9. 07.	1 c. mth. impt., ..	11. 10. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
	27	M.	P. G. ..	1. 8. 06.	4. 8. 06.	8 c. mths. h. l., ..	16. 1. 07.	Mental condition. ..	Before.
Sligo, ...	28	M.	T. M'G.	3. 11. 06.	28. 1. 07.	6 weeks impt. or £9 10*s.*	12. 2. 07.	Senile debility and bronchitis.	do.
	29	F.	B. Q. ..	27. 4. 07.	15. 5. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	25. 5. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
	30	F.	E. F. ..	17. 7. 07.	18. 7. 07.	14 days h. l., ..	22. 7. 07.	Do., ...	—
	31	M.	T. K. ..	14. 8. 07.	14. 8. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	26. 8. 07.	Hæmoptysis. ..	After.
	32	F.	M. M'M.	26. 9. 07.	26. 9. 07.	2 c. mths. h. l., ..	8. 10. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
Tralee, ...	33	F.	K. Q. ..	28. 5. 07.	28. 5. 07.	1 mth. impt. or 40*s.*,	31. 5. 07.	Do., ...	—
	34	F.	B. C. ..	18. 9. 07.	23. 10. 07.	1 fortnight h. l., or 27*s.*	26. 10. 07.	Do., ...	—
Tullamore, ..	35	M.	J. H. ..	1. 7. 07.	15. 6. 07.	6 c. mths. h. l., ..	6. 7. 07.	Abdominal tumour, ..	Before,
Waterford, ..	36	F.	E. B. ..	21. 2. 07.	19. 2. 07.	3 c. mths. h. l., ..	3. 4. 07.	Appendicitis, ..	After.
	37	F.	L. S. ..	14. 6. 07.	12. 7. 07.	1 c. mth. h. l., ..	23. 7. 07.	Advanced pregnancy, ..	—
Convict Prisons.									
Maryboro', ..	38	M.	M. O'B.	6. 12. 89.	14. 5. 89.	Death commuted to p. s. for life.	12. 1. 07.	Age and debility, ..	After.
	39	M.	S. L. S.	8. 12. 05.	8. 12. 05.	3 years p. s., ..	14. 11. 07.	Distension of gall bladder, due to presence of gall stones.	do.
	40	M.	J. K. ..	1. 12. 05.	2. 10. 05.	7 years p. s., ..	21. 11. 07.	Heart disease, ..	Before.
Mountjoy, ..	41	M.	T. K. ..	4. 7. 07.	25. 6. 07.	3 years p. s., ..	12. 7. 07.	Anasarca.	do.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1907.

(*a*) DEATHS EXCLUSIVE OF EXECUTIONS.

Prisons in which Deaths occured.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age at Death	Date of Reception.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether Disease originated before or after reception into Prison	General Health on reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
Local Prisons.													
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar,	1	F.	E. B.	50	25. 7. 07	—	Unlimited,	21. 10. 07	Heart failure and fatty degeneration.	Before,	Fair,	Nil,	Housekeeper.
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork Male	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork Female,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	2	M.	P. J.	61	22. 10. 07	22. 10. 07	I. 1 c. mth h. l. II. 1 c. mth. bail (consecutive).	1. 11. 07	Kidney disease (Bright's).	Before,	Physical, Good; Mental, doubtful.	Nil,	Pensioner.
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmainham,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	3	M.	T. B.	61	13. 2. 07	13. 2. 07	1 mth impt.	18. 2. 07	Heart failure,	After reception, & probably immediately before death.	Debilitated.	20	Horse trainer.

Londonderry, .	4	M.	J. K.	51	4. 2. 07	4. 2. 07	3 c. mths. h. l.	12. 4. 07	Hæmorrhage on brain.	After, .	Good, .	50	Labourer.
	5	F.	S.M.G	40	17. 7. 07	18. 7. 07	14 days h. l.	25. 7. 07	Failure of heart's action.	Before, .	Do., .	Nil, .	Servant.
Mountjoy, .	6	M.	J.O.N.	63	16. 5. 07	14. 6. 07	6 c. mth. h. l.	25 11. 07	Septic inflammation of gall bladder.	Before, .	Fair—Infirm.	3	Plasterer.
Sligo, .	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee, .	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore, .	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, .	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Prisons.													
Maryborough,	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy, .	7	M.	J. B.	69	9. 3. 98	18. 7. 98	death, commuted to p. s. for life.	26. 4. 07	Septicemia, following gangrene of soft palate.	After, .	Fair, .	Nil, .	Miner.

(*b*) EXECUTIONS.

—	–	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners

(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
						ARMAGH.				**Local**
M. K.,	1327/06	F.	22	R.W.	Servant,	Murder,	8. 3. 07	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	19. 12. 06 on remand 11. 3. 07 on conviction.	1
J. M C.,	1366/06	M.	20	R.W. Impt.	Labourer,	False pretences,	1. 2. 07	4 c. mths. h. l., from 3. 1. 07.	31. 12. 06	2
						BELFAST.				
F., M'D.	2012	M.	33	Illit.	Labourer,	Larceny,	20. 7. 06	12 c. mths. h. l.,	9. 7. 06	3
A. D.,	455	M.	39	Do.,	Do.,	Vagrancy,	19. 2. 07	3 c. mths impt.,	19. 2. 07	4
J. B.,	3528	M.	32	Do.,	Do.,	Maiming and killing a heifer.	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	31. 12. 06	5
T. D.,	1281	M	38	R.W.	Do.,	Assault,	7. 5. 07	4 c. mths. h. l.,	7. 5. 07	6
J. B.,	1619	F.	41	Illit.	Prostitute,	Drunk and disorderly,	18. 11. 07	1 c. mth. h. l.,	18. 11. 07	7
M. W.,	1624	F.	16½	R. W.	Nil,	Indecent behaviour,	19. 11. 07	1 c. mth. impt., or 41s.	19. 11. 07	8
						CASTLEBAR.				
O. L.,	203	M.	40	R.W.	Shopkeeper,	Murder,	— 16. 7. 07	I. For trial, II. Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	15.5.0	9
						CLONMEL.				
P. B.,	657	M.	30	R.W.	Labourer,	I. Insubordination in Union. II. Do.	30. 10. 07	I. 1 c mth. h. l., II. 1 c. mth. h l. to follow,	30. 10. 07	10
						CORK (Male).				
D. M.,	1907	M.	50	Illit.	Labourer,	Attempt to commit suicide.	—	I. For trial, II. Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	20. 12. 06	11
P. O'S.,	698	M.	63	R.	Caretaker,	Do.,	—	Remand,	15. 6. 07	12
D. W.,	732	M.	31	R W.	Labourer,	Larceny,	22. 6. 07	3 c. mths. h l.,	22. 6. 07	13
						CORK (Female).				
F. D.,	309	F.	28	R.	Prostitute,	Vagrancy,	15. 5. 07	3 c. mths. h. l.,	15. 5. 07	14
H. R.,	432	F.	40	R.W.	Housekeeper.	Wilful murder,	—	Remand,	27. 6. 07	15

in Local and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1907.

Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
Prisons.									
				ARMAGH.					
1	Sane,	No,	—	—	—	–	Dundrum, 16. 3. 07.	–	–
2	Fair,	No,	33 days,	Religious and suicidal mania.	Hereditary,	–	rmagh, 14. 2. 07.	–	–
				BELFAST.					
3	Insane,	Not known,	—	Paranoia (delusional mania).	Not known,	–	Belfast, 12. 1. 07.	–	–
4	do.,	do.,	—	Dementia,	do.,	–	Belfast, 4. 3. 07.		–
5	do.,	do.,	—	Congenital imbecility,	Congenital,	–	Dundrum, 25. 3. 07.	–	–
6	do.,	Yes,	—	Delusional mania,	Not known,	–	Belfast, 22. 5. 07.	–	–
7	do.,	do.,	—	Acute mania,	Alcoholism,	–	Belfast, 26. 11. 07.	–	–
8	do.,	Not known,	—	Moral insanity,	Congenital,	–	Belfast, 1. 12. 07.	–	–
				CASTLEBAR.					
9	Insane.	Yes,	—	Dementia,	Hereditary & drink.	–	Castlebar, 19. 6. 07. Received back, 16. 7. 07. Dundrum, 19. 7. 07.	–	–
				CLONMEL.					
10	Unsound,	No,	—	Delusional mania,	Dissipation,	–	Clonmel, 10. 11, 07,	–	–
				CORK (Male).					
11	Insane,	Not known,	—	Melancholia and suicidal tendency.	Not known,	–	Cork, 11. 1. 07. Cork, 30. 1. 07,	–	–
12	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Cork, 21. 6. 07.	–	–
13	Sane,	Yes,	24 days,	Acute melancholia,	Hereditary,	–	Cork, 20. 7. 07.	–	–
				CORK (Female).					
14	Fair,	No,	Showed symptoms of insanity on commital.	Acute melancholia,	Prostitution, destitution, and drink.	–	Cork, 30. 7. 07.	–	–
15	Insane,	do.,	—	Maniacal outbursts,	Not known,	–	Cork, 6. 7. 07.	–	–

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years)	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
						DUNDALK.				
P. M., .	414	M.	40	R.W.	Carpenter, .	Vagrancy, . . .	25. 9. 07	28 days h. l. . .	26. 9. 07	16
						GALWAY.				
H. S., .	22	F.	38	Illit.	Prostitute, .	I. Drunk, . . .	31. 12. 06	I. 14 days h. l. or 21*s.* 6*d.*	14. 1. 07	17
						II. Abusive language, .	do.,	II 7 days h. l. or 6*s.* 6*d.*		
						III. Loitering for prostitution.	7. 1. 07	III. 1 c. mth. h. l. or 41*s.* 6*d.*		
						IV. Like offence, . .	do.,	IV. 1 c. mth. h. l. or 41*s.* 6*d.*		
						KILKENNY.				
L. B., .	263	M.	18	R.W.	Soldier, .	Shooting at with intent to kill	20. 7. 07	Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	18. 5. 07	18
T. E., .	642	M.	31	R.W.	Carpenter, .	I. Assaulting police constable	13. 11. 07	I. 1 c. mth. h. l. . .	13. 11. 07	19
						II. Malicious damage to glass door.		II. 1 c. mth. to follow.		
						KILMAINHAM.				
M. G., .	375	M.	25	R.W.	Labourer, .	Loitering, . . .	—	Remand, . . .	4. 3. 07	20
M. W., .	550	M.	36	R.W.	Bricklayer, .	False pretences, . .	—	do., . . .	2, 4. 07	21
J. C., .	717	M.	19	R.W.	Labourer, .	Attempted suicide, .	—	For trial, . . .	2. 5. 07	22
						LIMERICK.				
J. F., .	253	M.	37	R.W.	Labourer, .	Found in a wool store for an unlawful purpose.	15. 3. 07	3 mths. h. l., . . .	15. 3. 07	23
M. B., .	1172	M.	76	Illit.	Fisherman,	Drunkenness, . . .	23. 10. 07	1 mth. impt. or 41*s.* 6*d.*,	23. 10.	24
J. C., .	1277	M.	33	R.	Mason, .	Drunk and disorderly, .	22. 11. 07	1 mth. h. l., . . .	22. 11. 07	25
						LONDONDERRY.				
J. H., .	766	M.	49	Illit.	Labourer, .	Vagrancy, . . .	25. 7. 07	3 c. mths. h. l., . .	25. 7. 07	26

and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1907—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			DUNDALK.						
16	Eccentric,	Not known,	2 days,	Idiopathic,	Not known,	–	Richmond, 3. 10. 07.	–	–
			GALWAY.						
17	Insane,	do.,	—	Mania,	Alcohol,	–	Ballinasloe, 6. 2. 07.	–	–
			KILKENNY.						
18	Sane,	Unknown,	—	—	—	–	Dundrum, 26. 7. 07.	–	–
19	Insane,	do.,	—	Epileptic dementia,	Unknown,	–	Kilkenny. 12. 12. 07.	–	–
			KILMAINHAM.						
20	Insane,	Not known,	—	Delusional, paralytic,	Not known,	–	Richmond, 9 3. 07.	–	–
21	do.,	do.,	—	Acute mania,	do.,	–	Richmond, 7. 4. 07.	–	–
22	Epileptic,	do.,	—	Epilepsy,	Hereditary,	–	Richmond, 30. 5. 07.	–	–
			LIMERICK.						
23	Insane,	Not known,	—	Mania with delusions,	Not known,	–	Limerick, 26. 3. 07.	–	–
24	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Limerick, 3. 11. 07	–	–
25	Good,	Yes,	19 days,	do.,	do.,	–	Limerick, 17. 12. 07.	–	–
			LONDONDERRY.						
26	Sane,	Yes,	18 days,	Delusional mania,	Habits of life,	–	Londonderry, 25. 8. 07.	–	–

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education	Occupation previous to Conviction	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
					MOUNTJOY.					
A. M'L.	4382	F.	52	R.W.	Nil, . .	Vagrancy, . . .	31. 12. 06	1 c. mth. impt., . .	31. 12. 06	27
M. J. M.	155	F.	38	R.W	Prostitute, .	Drunk and disorderly, .	14. 1. 07	1 c. mth. impt. or 40*s*., .	14. 1. 07	28
M. B., .	1698	F.	60	R.W.	Nil, .	Drunk, ...	18. 5. 07	7 days or 5*s*., . . .	18. 5. 07	29
M. S., .	1797	F.	32	R.W.	Prostitute, .	Profane and obscene language.	27. 5. 07	1 c. mth. impt. or 40*s*., .	27. 5. 07	30
M. S., .	4048	F.	32	R.W.	do., . .	Soliciting, , . .	30. 10. 07	do., .	30. 10. 07	31
M. A. T.	4360	F.	35	R.W.	do., . .	Vagrancy, . . .	23. 11. 07	1 c. mth. h. l., . .	23. 11. 07	32
W. B., .	4431	F.	32	R.W.	do., .	Drunk and disorderly, .	28. 11. 07	1 c. mth. impt. or 40*s*., ,	28. 11. 07	33
E. R., .	4452	F.	35	R.W.	do., . .	Vagrancy, . . .	30. 11. 07	1 c. mth. h. l., . .	30. 11. 07	34
A. M'N.	518	M.	38	R.W.	Traveller, .	Forgery, ...	22. 2. 07	6 c. mths. impt., . .	22. 2. 07	35
R. E., .	1311	M.	30	R.W.	Labourer, .	Attempted suicide, .	30. 4. 07	1 c. mth. h. l., . .	30. 4. 07	36
J. L., .	1851	M.	36	R.W.	Baker, . .	Malicious wounding, .	13. 6. 07	12 c. mths. impt , . .	14. 6. 07	37
F. R., .	1899	M.	35	R.W.	Labourer, .	Assaults (2 cases), .	19. 6. 07	2 and 1 c. mths. h. l., .	19. 6. 07	38
W. H., .	2092	M.	35	R.W.	do., . .	Neglect children, . .	26. 6. 07	3 c. mths. h. l., . .	26. 6. 07	39
J. C., .	2162	M.	26	R.W.	do., . .	I. Assault, ... II. Malicious damage. III. Assaults. IV. do.	6. 7. 07	I. 14 days impt , . . II. do. III. 6 weeks h. l. IV. do. to follow.	6. 7. 07	40
					SLIGO.					
J. R., .	450	M.	26	R.W.	Mason, .	Burglary, . . .	12. 10. 07	12 c. mths. h. l., . .	29. 7. 07	41
K. B., .	751	F.	39	R.W.	Housekeeping,	Larceny of money, .	9. 12. 07	14 days impt., . .	3. 12. 07	42
					TRALEE.					
E. D., .	195	F.	47	R.W.	Nil, . .	Drunk, ...	5. 4. 07	1 c. mth. h. l. or 41*s*., .	5. 4. 07	43
T. S., .	783	M.	23	R.W.	Farmer, .	Murder, . . , .	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	28. 10. 07	44
					TULLAMORE.					
C. C., .	35	M.	21	R.W.	Labourer, .	I. Disorderly whilst drunk. II. Quarrelsome and refusing to quit licensed premises.	17. 1. 07	I. 1 c. mth. h. l. or 21*s*. 6*d*. II. do. to follow.	17. 1. 07	45
W. F., .	210	M.	32	R.W.	do., . .	I. Assault his mother, . II. do. do.	24. 4. 07	I. 1 c. mth. h. l., . . II. 1 c. mth. or bail to follow.	23. 4. 07	46

and Convict Prisons, during Year ended 31st December, 1907—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			MOUNTJOY.						
27	Insane,	Not known,	—	Dementia,	Unknown,	–	Richmond, 9. 1. 07.	–	–
28	do.,	Yes.	—	Recurrent mania,	do.,	–	Richmond, 24. 1. 07.	–	–
29	do.,	Not known,	—	Mania,	do.,	–	Richmond, 23. 5. 07.	–	–
30	do.,	Yes,	—	Mania *a potu*,	Intemperance,	–	Richmond, 8. 6. 07.	–	–
31	do.,	do.,	—	do.	do.,	–	Richmond, 12. 11. 07.	–	–
32	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	Alcohol,	–	Richmond, 7. 12. 07.	–	–
33	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Richmond, 7. 12. 07.	–	–
34	do.,	do.,	—	Delusional insanity,	Alcohol and hardship.	–	Richmond, 7. 12. 07.	–	–
35	do.,	Not known,	—	General paralysis,	Intemperance,	–	Richmond, 16. 3. 07.	–	–
36	do.,	do.,	—	Delusional,	Unknown,	–	Richmond, 8. 5. 07.	–	–
37	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Richmond, 9. 7. 07.	–	–
38	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Richmond, 22. 7. 07.	–	–
39	do.,	Yes,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Richmond, 7. 8. 07.	–	–
40	do.,	do.,	—	do.,	do.,	–	Richmond, 16. 8. 07.	–	–
			SLIGO.						
41	Doubtful	Not known,	46 days,	Delusional mania,	Not known,	–	Dundrum, 9. 11. 07.	–	–
42	Insane,	Yes,	—	Chronic mania,	do.,	–	Sligo, 18. 12. 07.	–	–
			TRALEE.						
43	Insane,	Not known,	—	Delusional,	Alcoholism,	–	Killarney, 17. 4. 07.	–	–
44	Doubtful,	No,	—	Traumatic insanity,	Not known,	–	Dundrum, 12. 12. 07.	–	–
			TULLAMORE.						
45	Normal,	No,	1 month,	Acute Mania,	Not known,	–	Maryboro', 20. 2. 07.	–	–
46	Insane,	Not known.	—	do.,	do.,	–	Maryboro', 15. 6. 07.	–	–

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
					WATERFORD.					
J. S., .	46	M.	27	R.W.	Labourer, .	Riotous, . . .	17. 10. 06	1 mth, 41*s.* 6*d.*, . .	13. 1. 07	47
M. H., .	388	F.	39	R.	Prostitute, .	Vagrancy, . . .	2. 5. 07	3 c. mths. h. l., , .	2. 5. 07	48
E. M., .	498	F.	46	R.W.	Dealer, .	Assaults (2), . . .	31. 5. 07	I. 14 days h. l., 12*s.* 6*d.*, II. 2 c. mths. impt., to follow.	31. 5. 07	49
P. L., .	501	M.	59	R.W	Male nurse, .	Attempted suicide, .	10. 6. 07	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	31. 5. 07 for trial.	50
N. W.,	490	M.	30	Illit	Labourer, .	Assault on plate glass windows.	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	30. 5. 07 for trial.	51
E. L., .	940	M.	50	Illit.	do., .	Riotous, . . .	19. 9. 07	1 week or 7*s.*, . .	19. 9. 07	52
J. K., .	1193	M.	40	R.W.	do., .	Arson, . . .	—	—	13. 11. 07	53

Convict

					MARYBOROUGH.					
F. O'N.,	D 547	M.	35	Illit.	Labourer, .	Rape, ...	5. 12. 04	3 years p. s., . . .	6. 10. 04	54
M. S., .	D 377	M.	19	R.W. impt	Dealer, . .	Rape, ...	9. 4. 02	7 years p. s., . . .	18. 1. 02	55
R. K., .	D 281	M.	19	R W.	Labourer, .	Feloniously did set fire to a certain hay shed.	7. 12. 00	10 years p. s., . .	20. 10. 00	56
J. O., .	D 581	M.	72	Illit.	Gardener and coachman.	Manslaughter, . .	6. 7. 05	3 years p. s., . . .	25. 5. 05	57
					MOUNTJOY.					
L. R., .	B 322	F.	44	R.W.	Prostitute, .	Malicious damage, .	4. 7. 07	3 years p. s., . . .	1. 7. 07	58
P. K., .	D 480	M.	27	R.W.	Labourer, .	Housebreaking and larceny.	3. 12. 03	5 years p. s., . . .	3. 12. 03	59
P. H., .	D 544	M.	37	Blind.	do., .	Manslaughter, .	7. 12. 04	15 years p. s., . .	7. 12. 04	60

NOTE:—In addition to the above 12 males and 2 females committed to Local Prisons were, on

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1907—*continued.*

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum. Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
			WATERFORD.						
47	Probably insane.	Not known,	—	Epileptic,	Alcohol,	–	Waterford, 30. 1. 07.	–	–
48	Insane,	do.,	—	Chronic melancholia,	do.,	–	Waterford, 25. 5. 07.	–	–
49	do.,	Yes,	—	Chronic mania,	do.,	–	Waterford, 17. 6. 07.	–	–
50	Sane,	Not known,	Sane while in prison.	—	—	–	Dundrum, 17. 6. 07.	–	–
51	Insane,	do.,	—	Melancholia,	Not known,	–	Dundrum, 17. 6. 07.	–	–
52	do.,	Yes,	—	Acute mania with delusions.	do.,	–	Waterford, 25. 9. 07.	–	
53	Sane,	Not known,	4 days,	Acute mania,	Alcoholism,	–	Waterford, 22. 11. 07.	–	–

Prisons.

			MARYBOROUGH.						
54	Sound,	No,	2 years,	Congenital mental deficiency.	Hereditary,	–	Dundrum, 12. 3. 07.	–	–
55	do.,	do.,	3 years and 11 mths.	Acute mania,	Not known,	–	Dundrum, 13. 4 07.	–	–
56	do.,	Yes,	5 years and 6 mths.	Mania,	do.,	–	Dundrum, 3. 7. 07.	–	–
57	do.,	No,	2 years and 2 mths.	Senile dementia,	do.,	–	Dundrum, 14. 10. 07	–	–
			MOUNTJOY.						
58	Insane,	Yes,	–	Recurrent mania,	Unknown,	–	Dundrum 16. 8. 07.	–	–
59	Doubtful,	Not known,	–	Imbecility,	do.,	–	Dundrum, 13. 5. 07,	–	–
60	Sane,	No,	2 years and 4 mths.	Religious mania,	do.,	–	Dundrum, 30. 5. 07.	–	–

being brought up at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, sent therefrom direct to Lunatic Asylums.

TABLE IX.—RETURN of RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, and PUNISHMENTS
(Section 15 of 40 &
(See paragraph 93 of Report of Royal

PRISONS.	NUMBER OF CASES OF												(a) Total number of Prisoners punished	
	Irons (Handcuffs.)		Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Close Confinement in Punishment Cells or Special Cells for Refractory Prisoners.		Close Confinement in ordinary Cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.			
Total M. & F.,	**29**		**84**		**61**		**1,724**		**1,454**		**508**		**1,642**	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	6	20	6	–	–	18	5
Belfast,	–	–	9	11	9	7	817	112	203	65	18	2	558	93
Castlebar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	2	29	2	3	–	23	2
Clonmel,	–	–	3	–	6	–	21	–	58	–	–	–	45	–
Cork Male,	–	–	3	–	–	–	52	–	77	–	13	–	60	–
Cork Female,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	26	–	26	–	–	–	24
Dundalk,	1	–	4	–	14	–	15	–	29	–	4	–	16	–
Galway,	–	–	–	2	–	1	42	15	44	18	31	17	62	17
Kilkenny,	–	–	1	–	3	–	47	–	51	–	6	–	48	–
Kilmainham,	–	–	2	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	10	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	2	–	–	6	–	49	11	–	–	50	9
Londonderry,	–	–	4	–	–	–	50	7	116	16	48	6	91	17
Mountjoy,	19	–	–	7	3	–	279	43	286	43	120	3	252	40
Sligo,	–	–	2	1	3	2	20	5	20	5	–	–	17	4
Tralee,	–	–	2	–	–	–	24	–	25	–	2	–	20	–
Tullamore,	–	–	1	–	1	–	12	–	24	1	5	–	20	1
Waterford,	–	–	9	13	–	10	44	11	31	9	28	3	47	8
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	20	–	40	37	39	20	1,488	227	1,072	202	278	31	1,337	220
†**Net Total do.** (Cols. *a, b, c*).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,336**	**220**
Convict Prisons.														
Maryborough,	8	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	166	–	195	–	80	–
Mountjoy,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	12	1	3	1	4
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	9	–	7	–	2	–	–	9	168	12	196	3	81	4
†**Net Total do.** (Cols. *a, b, c*).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**81**	**4**

* These totals do not agree with the total prison population, as, in consequence of
year, or counted as a prisoner not punished, and
†*i.e.*, After deduction of cases of prisoners transferred during

in Local and Convict Prisons from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907.
41 Vict., cap. 49.)
Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

(*b*) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(*c*) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Columns *a* & *b*)		Prison Offences.										Prisons.
				Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.		
34,258		**35,900**		**142**		**-**		**846**		**2,077**		**3,065**		**Total M. & F.**
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	**Local Prisons.**
935	306	953	311	-	-	-	-	7	1	15	11	22	12	Armagh.
3,705	1,852	4,323	1,945	11	-	-	-	458	-	415	113	884	113	Belfast.
289	129	312	131	-	-	-	-	15	1	24	1	39	2	Castlebar.
783	-	828	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	51	-	71	-	Clonmel.
1,931	-	1,991	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	75	-	96	-	Cork Male.
-	1,035	-	1,059	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	23	-	32	Cork Female.
624	-	640	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	25	-	50	-	Dundalk.
517	189	579	206	-	1	-	-	74	1	53	66	127	68	Galway.
731	-	779	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	78	-	91	-	Kilkenny.
3,715	-	3,725	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	15	-	Kilmainham.
1,474	380	1,524	389	-	2	-	-	14	-	46	10	60	12	Limerick.
1,409	476	1,500	493	3	1	-	-	29	-	122	20	154	21	Londonderry.
4,458	5,202	4,710	5,242	27	27	-	-	102	-	280	49	409	76	Mountjoy.
634	202	651	206	2	1	-	-	3	-	22	5	27	6	Sligo.
731	164	751	164	-	-	-	-	8	-	21	-	29	-	Tralee.
570	158	590	159	-	-	-	-	22	-	28	1	56	1	Tullamore.
772	562	819	570	3	8	-	-	26	-	141	16	170	24	Waterford.
23,338	10,655	24,675*	10,875*	61	45	-	-	830	7	1,409	315	2,300	367	Total Local Prisons.
23,038	**10,619**	**24,374**	**10,843**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Net Total do.** (Cols. *a*, *b*, *c*)
														Convict Prisons.
238	-	318	-	24	-	-	-	7	-	345	-	376	-	Maryborough
5	22	6	26	1	11	-	-	-	2	4	4	5	17	Mountjoy.
243	22	324	26	25	11	-	-	7	2	349	4	381	17	Total Convict Prisons.
237	**22**	**318**	**26**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Net Total do.** (Cols. *a*, *b*, *c*).

transfers, the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the
appear opposite two prisons in columns (*a*) or (*b*).
the year from one prison to another and so counted twice.

TABLE X.—RETURN of the STAFF of the undermentioned PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS and of the STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, on 31st December, 1907, including vacancies.

PRISONS, Etc.	MALE OFFICERS.							FEMALE OFFICERS.				TOTAL.	
	Governors and Deputy Govnrs.	Chief Warders.	Chaplains.	Medical Officers.	Clerks and Storekeepers.	Warders and Bridewellkeepers	Other Subordinate Officers.	Superintendent.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons and Female Attendants at Bridewells.	Servants and other Subordinate Officers.	Male.	Female.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Armagh,	1	1	3	1	1	11	–	–	1	3	1	18	5
Belfast,	2	1	3	1	3	39	1	–	1	14	3	50	18
Castlebar,	1	1	2	1	–	8	–	–	–	2	1	13	3
Clonmel,	1	1	2	1	–	15	–	–	–	–	1	20	1
Cork, Male,	2	1	5	1	1	25	1	–	–	–	1	40	17
Cork, Female,	1	–			–	3	–	–	1	13	2		
Dundalk,	1	1	3	1	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	18	1
Galway,	1	1	2	1	1	10	–	–	–	2	1	16	3
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	1	1	13	–	–	–	–	1	19	1
Kilmainham,	1	2	2	1	1	19	2	–	–	–	1	28	1
Limerick,	1	1	2	1	1	14	–	–	1	2	1	20	4
Londonderry,	1	1	3	1	1	14	–	–	1	5	1	21	7
Sligo,	1	1	2	1	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	16	3
Tralee,	1	1	2	1	–	11	–	–	–	2	1	16	3
Tullamore,	1	1	2	1	1	11	–	–	–	3	1	17	4
Waterford,	1	1	2	1	1	10	–	–	1	5	1	16	7
CONVICT PRISON.													
Maryboro',	2	1	3	1	4	56	8	–	–	–	1	75	1
LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.													
Mountjoy,	2	1	4	2	4	55	8	1	5	29	3	76	38
STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.													
Ennis,	1	1	3	1	–	6	–	–	1	5	1	12	7
BRIDEWELLS.													
Ballina,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Birr,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Fermoy,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Loughrea,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Mallow,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Newry,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total, 1907,	**23**	**19**	**47**	**19**	**21**	**349**	**20** *	**1**	**12**	**87**	**24** †	**498**	**124**
Total, 1906,	23	20	47	19	21	349	25	1	12	87	24	504	124

* Includes 8 Supernumerary Warders for training.
† Includes 3 Supernumerary Assistant Matrons for training.

TABLE XI.—STATISTICAL RETURN relating to MALE JUVENILE ADULT PRISONERS in CLONMEL PRISON during the year ended 31st December, 1907.

In custody at the beginning of the year,	16
Received during year on transfer from other prisons,	33
Disposed of during year—	
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	16
Discharged on commutation of sentence,	1
Remaining in custody at the end of the year,	32

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

2 years,	1
18 months,	3
15 „	1
12 „	12
10 „	3
9 „	13
Total,	33

CRIMES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Larceny,	12
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	13
Assault,	2
Attempt Carnal Knowledge,	2
Indecent Assault,	2
Malicious Damage,	1
False Pretences,	1
Total,	33

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number who had been previously convicted :—	
Once,	5
Twice,	3
Thrice,	3
Four times,	6
Five times,	2
Six times,	2
Above six times,	1
Number not previously convicted	11
Total,	33

TABLE XII.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Prisons Staff and Maintenance in the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Totals.	Mountjoy.	Maryborough. (Convict Prison.)	Armagh.
Daily average number of prisoners,	MALES, 1,941 FEMALES, 578 Total, 2,519	M. 367 F. 218	M. 215	M. 63 F. 20
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	47,420 12 7	7,963 1 8	6,846 3 0	1,740 3 6
Average annual charge per prisoner,	18 16 6	13 12 3	31 16 10	20 19 4
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners,	12,694 1 6	2,654 18 4	1,842 15 9	373 7 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	423 6 3	96 6 11	63 5 3	20 10 8
Fuel, Light, and water,	3,700 17 0	1,994 9 6	1,278 0 0	303 10 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	696 18 10	141 1 5	60 8 3	24 17 0
Clothing for prisoners,	3,226 3 4	593 2 11	484 1 8	104 5 11
Bedding for prisoners,	603 4 9	112 13 9	31 18 8	23 9 2
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	579 16 7	110 13 9	48 16 9	25 18 3
Total expenses of Maintenance,	**26,924 8 3**	**5,706 6 7**	**3,809 6 4**	**875 18 8**
Average annual charge per prisoner,	**10 13 9**	**9 15 1**	**17 14 4**	**10 11 1**

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick.
Daily average number of prisoners,	M. 34 F. 13	M. 68	M. 150	M. 79 F. 22
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,573 8 10	1,561 1 0	2,380 4 6	2,022 12 6
Average annual charge per prisoner,	33 9 7	22 19 2	15 17 4	20 0 6
B. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners,	262 15 1	329 18 11	655 5 9	505 15 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	25 5 6	22 11 6	20 12 11	13 18 7
Fuel, light, and water,	309 17 7	458 7 5	369 4 8	352 8 8
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	18 13 0	20 1 4	37 11 11	29 15 8
Clothing for prisoners,	63 13 3	103 19 4	137 15 5	95 11 1
Bedding for prisoners,	16 18 1	16 15 8	43 4 3	14 5 0
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	10 0 9	29 1 3	41 1 0	22 3 8
Total expenses of Maintenance,	**707 3 3**	**980 15 5**	**1,304 15 11**	**1,033 17 10**
Average annual charge per prisoner,	**15 0 11**	**14 8 6**	**8 14 0**	**10 4 9**

(including Bridewells), and of Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, for year ended 31st March, 1908.

Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork Male.	Cork Female.	Dundalk.
M. 352 F. 116	M. 21 F. 6	M. 71	166	F. 67	M. 55
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5,223 17 11	1,175 9 6	1,707 10 10	3,047 8 11	1,286 11 10	1,608 4 10
11 3 3	43 10 9	24 1 0	18 7 2	19 4 1	29 4 10
1,988 7 8	142 7 6	399 13 3	721 7 8	325 15 8	266 7 3
43 11 1	6 3 5	12 14 0	17 13 9	14 11 7	6 8 10
603 13 0	201 8 1	251 9 8	449 19 6	295 5 7	212 13 2
119 15 10	15 4 7	22 4 0	44 12 0	25 2 1	13 16 6
561 1 6	34 8 6	122 9 6	220 14 3	107 14 11	80 14 1
106 11 1	1 18 4	26 18 6	63 6 8	23 3 8	12 3 8
60 8 1	11 12 10	29 13 10	27 4 9	43 5 7	11 3 11
3,473 8 3	**413 3 3**	**865 2 9**	**1,544 18 7**	**834 19 1**	**603 7 5**
7 8 5	**15 6 1**	**12 3 8**	**9 6 2**	**12 9 3**	**10 19 5**

Londonderry.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory.
M. 107 F. 32	M. 42 F. 13	M. 53 F. 11	M. 40 F. 12	M. 44 F. 31	(inmates). M. 14 F. 17
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,170 13 9	1,301 2 3	1,319 13 7	1,610 2 3	1,674 14 1	1,208 7 10
15 12 4	23 13 2	20 12 5	30 19 3	22 6 7	38 19 7
755 6 5	288 15 7	269 11 5	243 12 5	398 14 2	269 6 4
19 13 10	4 1 6	10 13 8	5 9 5	13 18 1	5 15 9
439 15 11	225 7 11	224 3 11	310 8 5	243 18 8	176 14 10
37 18 4	13 9 2	16 12 3	15 2 7	24 1 0	13 11 11
168 8 4	63 12 3	74 6 0	68 15 4	95 16 2	45 12 11
40 11 0	11 11 3	19 0 9	14 3 8	20 15 9	3 15 10
35 14 6	10 9 0	14 10 11	18 12 1	23 14 4	15 11 4
1,497 8 4	**617 6 8**	**628 18 11**	**676 3 11**	**820 18 2**	**530 8 11**
10 15 5	**11 4 6**	**9 16 7**	**13 0 1**	**10 18 11**	**17 2 3**

TABLE XII.—C. Expenses of Prisons, and of the State Inebriate Reformatory, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1908.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.
Gratuities to prisoners (including grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society),	1,068 11 5
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,	10,353 16 9
New buildings and alterations,	4,282 7 4
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	2,432 2 7
Rent,	306 11 8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers),	1,001 19 11
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	12 2 11
Total of other expenses,	19,457 12 7
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations,	15,175 5 3
Average annual charge per prisoner,	6 0 6

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C.

	£ s. d.
A.—Total cost of Staff	47,420 12 7
B.— „ Maintenance,	26,924 8 3
C.— „ Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c.),	15,175 5 3
Total expenses for the year,	89,520 6 1
Total annual charge per prisoner,	35 10 9
DEDUCTION:	
Appropriations in aid, viz.:—Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c.,	3,574 11 2
Net cost (after above deduction),	85,945 14 11
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction),	34 2 5

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactures, but the value of such labour in the year 1907–1908 is calculated at £14,159 17*s.* 6*d.*

Under the sub-head of the Prisons Vote "Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics," provision is made for the expenses of *all* patients in District Asylums in Ireland classed as Criminal Lunatics under the Act 1 Edward VII., ch. 17. The actual payments from the Vote have been as under:—

1903–1904,	£3,723 6 5
1904–1905,	4,929 2 0
1905–1906,	14,005 15 9
1906–1907,	8,131 9 11
1907–1908,	7,858 5 8

The payments in the year 1905–1906, include arrears for the two preceding years for expenses of patients committed under the Army Act, 1881, Section 91, and the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, Section 3.

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT of Total Expenses of Prisons, and the State Inebriate Reformatory, in each year from 1901–1902 to 1907–1908.

HEADS OF SERVICE	Year, 1901–1902. Prisoners: Male, 2,023 Female, 667 — 2,690	Year, 1902–1903. Prisoners: Male, 1,960 Female, 643 — 2,603	Year, 1903–1904. Prisoners: Male, 1,940 Female, 625 — 2,565	Year, 1904–1905. Prisoners: Male, 1,982 Female, 645 — 2,627	Year, 1905–1906. Prisoners: Male, 1,985 Female, 618 — 2,603	Year, 1906–1907. Prisoners: Male, 1,954 Female, 584 — 2,538	Year, 1907–1908. Prisoners Male, 1,941 Female, 578 — 2,519
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c.,	48,944 16 0	49,126 15 4	48,139 2 5	48,174 5 0	47,163 10 7	47,306 9 7	47,420 12 7
Victualling for prisoners,	14,776 3 2	14,463 13 3	14,049 7 10	14,770 8 7	14,479 7 3	13,316 19 9	12,694 1 6
Clothing for prisoners,	2,925 6 8	2,975 12 1	2,801 14 6	2,891 16 9	2,876 7 0	3,339 14 7	3,226 3 4
Bedding for prisoners,	651 9 11	1,046 1 1	495 9 0	497 9 5	527 17 3	553 4 6	603 4 9
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.,	628 15 0	842 7 6	516 0 0	655 16 7	626 0 10	553 11 2	579 16 7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.,	440 17 7	428 19 2	427 8 7	370 19 3	392 10 8	414 9 4	423 6 3
Gratuities to prisoners (including Grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society).	918 14 4	979 9 11	957 8 6	1,006 1 3	959 13 8	1,027 9 4	1,068 11 5
Fuel, light, and water,	9,757 11 4	9,179 17 11	8,682 13 2	7,957 13 0	8,257 3 7	7,805 1 8	8,700 17 0
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	596 5 0	651 11 0	664 1 11	685 4 9	613 15 8	635 19 5	696 18 10
Rent,	514 5 8	514 5 8	514 5 8	514 5 8	510 10 8	291 14 2	306 11 8
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,	8,759 10 8	9,618 11 2	9,436 7 11	9,641 5 1	10,499 4 7	10,337 18 0	10,353 16 9
New buildings and alterations,	6,840 14 9	6,176 1 3	2,727 4 3	5,689 19 10	4,651 15 8	3,611 12 10	4,282 7 4
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	4,656 4 6	4,928 5 3	3,985 9 1	3,751 8 7	3,383 12 0	3,238 1 5	2,452 2 7
Incidental Expenses,	1,388 14 2	1,631 16 7	1,260 2 1	1,345 10 9	1,252 12 11	1,248 12 10	1,001 19 11
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	—	—	—	—	—	5 19 5	12 2 11
Washing for public departments,	23 12 6	47 19 11	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	101,823 1 3	102,611 7 1	94,656 14 11	97,952 4 6	96,194 2 4	93,686 18 0	93,802 13 5
Totals exclusive of New buildings and alterations, and Washing for public departments.	94,958 14 0	96,387 5 11	91,929 10 8	92,262 4 8	91,542 6 8	90,075 5 2	89,520 6 1

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908.

(See 40 and 41 Vict., cap. 49, section 16.)

ARMAGH PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	9·27	74	3	10
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	5·91	·24	0	12	3
Sackmaking,	13·31	—	66	8	9
Shoemaking,	·74	—	5	8	10
Stonebreaking,	15·79	—	24	3	5
Tailoring,	·72	—	13	13	7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·95	1	17	1
Woodcutting,	7·69	—	27	6	7
Total,	44·16	10·46	213	14	4
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or Masons,	·07	—	2	3	4
Carpenters or joiners,	·42	—	18	10	0
Labourers	2·35	—	77	16	9
Painters and glaziers,	·67	—	16	2	4
Whitewashers,	·48	·06	16	18	3
Total,	3·99	·06	131	10	8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5·32	1·56	104	11	3
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·93	—	89	1	2
Gardening,	·25	—	3	16	0
Stoking prison furnaces,	·13	—	2	19	3
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	4·66	106	4	9
Total,	8·63	6·22	306	12	5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·31	·22	—		
Under punishment,	·04	·02	—		
Women nursing their own children,	—	·27	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	·62	—	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·08	—	—		
Others, &c.,	5·38	2·56	—		
Total,	6·43	3·07	—		
Grand Total,	63·21	19·81	651	17	5

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

BELFAST PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	6·17	—	93	16	0
Knitting and needleworking,	—	53·50	478	8	8
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	57·92	—	211	18	4
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	56·25	—	152	19	9
Sackmaking,	8·31	—	30	19	5
Shoemaking,	7·04	—	231	16	0
Smithing,	·56	—	40	13	6
Stonebreaking,	60·37	—	182	16	5
Tailoring,	12·92	—	261	11	1
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	22·35	141	12	6
Woodcutting,	9·19	—	27	12	7
Cutting linen,	20·62	11·03	155	17	8
Matressmaking,	·66	—	15	1	6
Bookbinding,	·76	—	26	4	3
Total,	240·77	86·88	2,051	7	8
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	1·62	—	82	7	6
Carpenters or joiners,	1·27	—	64	14	4
Labourers,	2·26	—	69	1	10
Painters and glaziers,	2·62	—	106	10	2
Plasterers,	·70	—	35	13	6
Plumbers and gasfitters,	·71	—	36	1	5
Smiths,	·27	—	13	17	1
Whitewashers,	2·27	—	51	16	6
Total,	11·72	—	460	2	4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	49·81	7·92	877	13	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	7·21	—	263	18	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·37	·11	11	6	6
Stoking prison furnaces,	·63	—	14	9	6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	12·00	273	16	6
Total,	58·02	20·03	1,441	3	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	2·93	1·06	—		
Under punishment,	1·31	·43	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	9·50	1·81	—		
Debtors,	·50	—	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·43	—	—		
Others, &c.,	28·07	7·16	—		
Total,	42·74	10·46	—		
Grand Total,	353·25	117·37	3,952	13	6

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

CASTLEBAR PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	5·	—	76	0	0
Knitting and needleworking,	—	2·51	25	4	1
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	·24	—	1	0	3
Shoemaking,	·41	—	4	7	6
Stonebreaking,	4·50	—	4	5	1
Tailoring,	·38	—	7	4	5
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	·67	1	11	11
Total,	10·53	3·18	119	13	3
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or Joiners,	·26	—	5	18	6
Painters and glaziers,	·33	—	13	4	8
Plasterers,	·08	—	3	19	2
Smiths,	·13	—	6	12	6
Whitewashers,	·26	—	6	11	9
Total,	1·06	—	36	6	7
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2·	·81	53	7	9
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	—	36	12	0
Gardening,	1·18	—	17	18	9
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1·34	30	11	0
Total,	4·18	2·15	138	9	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·51	·06		—	
Under punishment,	·13	·01		—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·	—		—	
Others, &c.,	2·54	·64		—	
Total,	4·18	·71		—	
Grand Total,	19·95	6·04	294	9	4

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

CLONMEL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	12·87	24 6 7
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	4·65	2 11 0
Shoemaking,	1·72	20 11 10
Smithing,	·02	0 9 1
Tailoring,	4·51	85 8 2
Woodcutting,	10·38	66 7 8
Carpentry,	3·69	28 12 0
Total,	37·84	228 6 4
In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers or Masons,	·07	2 6 8
Carpenters or Joiners,	2·21	66 6 8
Labourers,	·14	3 13 3
Painters and glaziers,	2·12	56 3 4
Whitewashers,	1·26	26 2 6
Total,	5·80	154 12 5
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	8·68	131 10 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·00	73 4 0
Gardening,	5·81	88 0 5
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·03	0 13 8
Stoking prison furnaces,	·59	13 8 2
Washing prisoners' clothing,	2·34	53 3 6
Total,	19·45	359 19 9
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	3·46	—
Under punishment,	·21	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	·48	—
Debtors,	·05	—
First class misdemeanants,	·06	—
Others, &c.,	2·91	—
Total,	7·17	—
Grand Total,	70·26	742 18 6

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

CORK (MALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	41·06	4 7 1
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	18·35	11 0 11
Shoemaking,	7·46	177 13 2
Smithing,	·42	6 12 7
Stonebreaking,	34·15	35 19 5
Tailoring,	3·78	72 0 0
Woodcutting,	13·50	63 10 3
Baking bread for prisoners,	1·98	60 8 0
Bookbinding,	·25	4 14 5
Total,	120·95	478 5 10
In Buildings:—		
Carpenters or Joiners,	·17	6 10 0
Labourers,	·00	0 1 6
Painters and glaziers,	·14	4 14 8
Smiths,	·84	32 5 0
Whitewashers,	1·45	33 3 0
Total,	2·60	76 14 2
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	15·90	241 15 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·96	59 12 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·12	2 17 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	1·85	42 4 6
Total,	19·83	346 8 6
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	2·11	—
Under punishment,	·23	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	5·82	—
Debtors,	·03	—
First class misdemeanants,	·29	—
Others, &c.,	13·71	—
Total,	22·19	—
Grand Total,	165·57	901 8 6

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	F.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Knitting and needleworking,	25·53	269 0 4
Bagmaking,	·08	3 10 0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	1·05	7 3 7
Total,	26·66	279 13 11
In Buildings:—		
Painters and Glaziers,	·56	25 17 4
Whitewashers,	·61	20 18 0
Total,	1·17	46 15 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	8·62	131 2 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	73 4 0
Gardening	10·73	163 2 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·34	7 16 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	8·32	189 16 6
Total,	30·01	565 0 6
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	·90	—
Under punishment,	·03	—
Women nursing their own children,	1·03	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	1·15	—
First Class misdemeanants,	·03	—
Debtors,	·01	—
Others, &c.,	7·9	—
Total,	11·05	—
Grand Total,	68·89	891 9 9

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued*.

DUNDALK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	6·08	19 6 5
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1·66	0 8 1
Sackmaking (making yeast bags),	10·91	37 19 11
Shoemaking,	·09	1 14 6
Stonebreaking,	1·64	4 6 8
Tailoring,	·55	10 11 3
Woodcutting,	8·48	18 17 0
Total,	29·41	93 3 10
In Buildings:—		
Labourers,	·06	2 5 0
Painters and glaziers,	·32	16 13 4
Whitewashers,	·08	3 0 0
Total,	·46	21 18 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4·67	71 2 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·01	73 12 0
Gardening,	2·24	35 12 0
Pumping water for the service of the prison,	1·41	21 9 0
Stoking prison furnaces,	·54	12 6 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	1·93	44 2 0
Total,	12·9	258 3 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	·19	—
Under punishment,	·34	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	7·9	—
Debtors,	·24	—
First class misdemeanants,	·1	—
Others, &c.,	1·25	—
Total,	10·02	—
Grand Total,	52·79	373 5 2

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

GALWAY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	4·97	56	18	4
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	·88	—	9	14	3
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	8·10	—	1	9	3
Shoemaking,	·26	—	5	15	2
Stonebreaking,	5·86	—	11	3	6
Tailoring,	·42	—	7	19	7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·97	9	19	8
Woodcutting,	1·39	—	15	4	8
Total,	16·91	5·94	118	4	5
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners,	·01	—	0	18	4
Labourers,	·16	—	5	17	3
Painters and glaziers,	·21	·05	11	5	0
Whitewashers,	·13	·03	5	7	3
Total,	·51	·08	23	7	10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4·41	·97	81	15	6
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·00	—	73	4	0
Gardening,	1·5	·07	23	17	3
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·03	·35	8	13	3
Washing prisoners' clothing,	·01	2·47	56	10	10
Total,	7·95	3·86	244	0	10
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·13	1·06	—		
Under punishment,	·19	·13	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·49	·1	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·03	—	—		
Others, &c.,	3·98	·09	—		
Total,	6·82	1·38	—		
Grand Total,	32·19	11·26	385	13	1

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

KILKENNY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	6·06	18 18 7
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	4·33	1 11 3
Sackmaking,	9·26	12 16 11
Shoemaking,	5·88	107 9 2
Stonebreaking,	8·27	4 10 0
Tailoring,	1·33	25 5 4
Woodcutting,	5·64	31 5 9
Bookbinding,	·18	6 3 1
Total,	40·95	208 0 1
In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers or Masons,	·05	1 17 1
Carpenters or joiners,	·25	10 19 7
Labourers,	1·22	28 9 6
Painters and glaziers,	·92	31 3 0
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	·12	6 19 7
Smiths,	·23	7 2 11
Whitewashers,	·5	12 10 9
Total,	3·29	98 12 5
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	6·14	93 6 7
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	36 12 0
Gardening,	1·65	25 1 7
Stoking prison furnaces,	·55	12 10 9
Washing prisoners' clothing,	1·42	32 7 6
Total,	10·76	199 18 5
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	1·52	—
Under punishment,	·31	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	4·18	—
Debtors,	·04	—
Others, &c.,	4·38	—
Total,	10·43	—
Grand Total,	65·43	506 10 11

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

KILMAINHAM PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Carpentering,	·03	0 13 8
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	6·19	5 2 8
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	15·33	24 1 6
Bagmaking,	15·68	36 19 10
Shoemaking,	·73	20 14 1
Stonebreaking,	20·59	21 5 11
Tailoring,	3·45	65 11 0
Woodcutting,	14·51	13 6 6
Total,	76·51	177 15 2
In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers or masons,	·12	4 12 6
Carpenters or joiners,	·04	1 7 6
Labourers,	·21	4 17 6
Painters and glaziers,	·85	27 0 0
Whitewashers,	1·22	27 4 6
Total,	2·44	65 2 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	10·32	156 17 3
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·	36 12 0
Gardening,	·06	0 18 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·08	2 3 9
Stoking prison furnaces,	·5	11 8 0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	4·58	104 8 6
Total,	16·54	312 7 6
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	3·94	—
Under punishment,	·05	—
Unemployed:—		
Awaiting trial,	27·93	—
Debtors,	·17	—
First class misdemeanants,	·41	—
Others, &c.,	22·6	—
Total,	55·1	—
Grand Total,	150·59	555 4 8

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

LIMERICK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
In Manufactures:—	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Knitting and needlework,	—	11·79	64	5	3
Mat-making, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	6·42	—	13	15	10
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.	7·65	—	0	1	11
Shoemaking,	·46	—	11	10	0
Stonebreaking,	14·5	—	15	5	10
Tailoring,	·51	—	9	16	3
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1·	2	6	6
Woodcutting,	27·2	—	67	17	10
Total,	56·74	12·79	184	19	5
In Buildings:—	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Bricklayers or masons,	·01	—	1	5	0
Carpenters or joiners,	·49	—	31	5	0
Labourers,	·23	—	8	17	6
Painters and glaziers,	·29	—	14	16	8
Whitewashers,	·46	—	17	15	0
Total,	1·48	—	73	19	2
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5·01	2·0	106	13	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	—	73	4	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·09	—	2	2	0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·96	67	10	0
Total,	7·1	4·96	249	9	0
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·37	·26	—		
Under punishment,	·15	·04	—		
Women nursing their own children,	—	2·23	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	4·26	·44	—		
First class misdemeanants,	—	·06	—		
Others, &c.	7·23	·39	—		
Total,	12·01	3·42	—		
Grand Total,	77·33	21·17	508	7	7

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	·16	13·	132	1	8
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith,	11·08	—	47	0	7
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	27·19	·96	4	4	7
Sackmaking,	16·64	—	50	14	10
Shoemaking,	·62	—	13	0	7
Smithing,	·17	—	7	8	3
Stonebreaking,	2·	—	2	11	11
Tailoring,	1·6	—	30	5	0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	2·	4	18	0
Woodcutting,	12·77	—	26	3	2
Total,	72·23	15·96	318	8	7
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·11	—	4	15	10
Labourers,	·27	—	6	16	0
Painters and glaziers,	·71	—	27	10	0
Smiths,	·06	—	2	15	0
Whitewashers,	·37	·1	10	8	0
Total,	1·52	·1	52	4	10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	14·35	2·12	250	0	6
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1·53	56	8	0
Gardening,	·02	—	0	7	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·54	·61	26	6	6
Stoking prison furnaces,	·36	1·	31	2	6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	5·03	114	15	0
Total,	15·27	10·29	478	19	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·17	·88	—		
Under punishment,	·41	·02	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	4·67	·77	—		
First class misdemeanants,	—	·16	—		
Others, &c.,	9·93	3·5	—		
Total,	16·18	5·33	—		
Grand Total,	105·2	31·68	849	12	11

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

MOUNTJOY LOCAL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking,	5·9	—	179	2	0
Brushmaking,	5·09	—	41	13	4
Knitting and needleworking,	—	97·44	744	3	6
Matmaking, Plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	24·38	—	84	2	2
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	5·12	—	0	9	9
Sackmaking,	25·93	—	50	13	4
Shoemaking,	11·67	—	284	6	4
Smithing,	1·96	—	71	13	2
In charge of piggery,	1·	—	17	11	7
Tailoring,	23·04	—	373	·2	0
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	22·06	221	4	9
Woodcutting,	36·36	—	135	1	9
Carpentering,	·42	—	7	10	6
Mailbagmaking,	107·36	—	1,031	13	8
Weaving,	14·37	—	60	16	10
Total,	262·6	119·5	3,303	4	8
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	2·5	—	113	5	0
Carpenters or joiners,	2·66	—	130	14	2
Labourers,	12·04	—	226	16	2
Painters and glaziers,	2·01	—	74	4	9
Smiths,	·69	—	31	4	11
Whitewashers,	1·72	·23	37	16	0
Total,	21·62	·23	614	1	0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	33·91	20·5	827	0	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	3·96	—	144	18	9
Gardening,	1·77	·09	28	6	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·62	—	14	5	0
Stoking prison furnaces,	1·	—	22	16	0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	31·28	713	2	0
Total,	41·26	51·87	1,750	7	9
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	10·23	6·54	—		
Under punishment,	1·38	·2	—		
Women nursing their own children,	—	7·09	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	·26	—	—		
Debtors,	1·33	—	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·01	—	—		
Others, &c.,	27·71	19·2	—		
Total,	40·92	33·03	—		
Grand Total,	366·4	204·63	5,667	13	5

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

SLIGO PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	4·81	—	73	2	3
Knitting and needleworking,	—	5·34	48	16	6
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	4·25	—	11	2	2
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	1·73	—	0	10	4
Shoemaking,	·14	—	10	9	6
Stonebreaking,	1·70	—	7	6	11
Tailoring,	·71	—	13	9	9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·98	1	6	7
Woodcutting,	10·86	—	45	2	2
Total,	24·26	6·32	211	6	2
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or Joiners,	·02	—	0	14	7
Labourers,	·52	—	11	9	9
Painters and glaziers,	·38	—	11	13	4
Smiths,	·02	—	0	9	2
Whitewashers,	·20	—	4	12	0
Total,	1·14	—	28	18	10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3·70	·99	71	5	9
Cooking for the prisoners,	1·00	—	36	12	0
Gardening,	1·15	—	17	9	7
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·02	·12	3	3	10
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·00	45	12	0
Total,	5·87	3·11	174	3	2
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·48	·11	—		
Under punishment,	·07	·03	—		
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·76	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	3·48	·13	—		
Debtors,	·11	—	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·04	—	—		
Others, &c.,	5·69	1·61	—		
Total,	9·85	3·64	—		
Grand Total,	41·12	13·07	414	8	2

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued*.

TRALEE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	8·38	—	127	7	0
Knitting and Needleworking,	—	2·92	34	12	6
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	·84	—	0	0	4
Shoemaking,	·36	—	3	12	4
Stonebreaking,	14·87	—	27	15	10
Tailoring,	·97	—	18	8	7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	1·4	0	7	5
Woodcutting,	6·74	—	7	12	6
Total,	32·16	4·32	219	16	6
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons,	·27	—	11	17	6
Carpenters or joiners,	·34	—	15	15	0
Labourers,	·85	—	19	2	3
Painters and glaziers,	·47	—	19	18	4
Smiths,	·35	—	12	19	2
Whitewashers,	·5	—	12	16	3
Total,	2·78	—	92	8	6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	3·2	1·	63	16	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1·	36	12	0
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	1·99	45	7	5
Total,	3·2	3·99	145	15	5
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·16	·07	—		
Under punishment,	·03	—	—		
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	3·03	·02	—		
Debtors,	·27	—	—		
First class misdemeanants,	·03	1·	—		
Others, &c.,	5·82	1·11	—		
Total,	10·34	2·2	—		
Grand Total,	48·48	10·51	458	0	5

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

TULLAMORE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	5·6	74	18	5
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	5·	—	1	15	3
Sackmaking,	14·64	—	34	6	2
Shoemaking,	·3	—	6	17	4
Smithing,	·18	—	6	8	0
Tailoring,	·32	—	6	3	9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	·87	6	9	7
Total,	20·44	6·47	136	18	6
In Buildings:—					
Labourers,	·45	—	17	5	0
Painters and Glaziers,	·32	—	16	10	0
Whitewashers,	·22	·01	9	2	6
Total,	·99	·01	42	17	6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	4·42	1·38	88	6	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	2·	—	73	4	0
Gardening,	·96	—	14	13	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	—	·02	0	13	6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·19	50	2	0
Total,	7·38	3·59	226	18	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·11	·22		—	
Under punishment,	·13	—		—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·36	·36		—	
Debtors,	·09	—		—	
First class misdemeanants,	·56	—		—	
Others, &c.,	7·55	1·16		—	
Total,	10·8	1·74		—	
Grand Total,	39·61	11·81	406	14	6

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued*.

WATERFORD PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	*s.*	*d.*
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking,	—	10·76	129	1	4
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	13·82	—	27	8	11
Stonebreaking,	1·35	—	3	0	0
Tailoring,	·81	—	15	7	10
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing,	—	9·	78	7	10
Woodcutting,	7·45	—	40	6	4
Carpentry,	·15	—	·3	7	7
Total,	23·58	19·76	296	19	10
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or Masons,	·05	—	3	12	11
Carpenters or joiners,	·08	—	4	1	8
Labourers,	1·20	—	43	6	3
Painters and glaziers,	1·04	—	44	6	8
Smiths,	·06	—	2	19	2
Whitewashers,	·79	·10	24	13	9
Total,	3·22	·10	123	0	5
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	5·39	1·87	110	7	0
Cooking for the prisoners,	—	1·65	60	7	10
Gardening,	1·92	1·86	57	9	1
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·16	—	3	4	10
Stoking prison furnaces,	·23	—	5	4	11
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	2·	45	12	0
Total,	7·70	7·38	282	5	8
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	1·19	1·19		—	
Under punishment,	·30	·07		—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial,	1·64	·20		—	
Debtors,	·10	—		—	
First class misdemeanants,	·01	·10		—	
Others, &c.,	5·77	·89		—	
Total,	9·01	2·45		—	
Grand Total,	43·51	29·69	702	5	11

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—		
Agriculture,	55·92	850 0 0
Basketmaking,	·02	0 8 9
Picking or teasing oakum,	1·44	0 10 0
Shoemaking,	22·15	259 0 9
Smithing and Carpentering,	2·02	68 11 1
Tailoring,	50·2	952 17 0
Woodcutting,	4·73	5 7 3
Mattressmaking,	·84	18 10 9
Bookbinding,	1·27	43 10 9
Total,	138·59	2,198 16 4
In Buildings:—		
Bricklayers or masons,	2·75	122 6 3
Carpenters or joiners,	4·46	179 18 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Labourers,	15·36	377 2 6
Painters and glaziers,	3·42	119 5 0
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	1·45	62 2 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Smiths,	·3	13 14 $0\frac{3}{4}$
Whitewashers,	1·27	19 9 0
Total,	29·01	893 17 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	11·92	181 4 0
Cooking for the prisoners,	5·	183 4 0
Gardening,	5·62	85 10 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners,	·05	1 4 0
Stoking prison furnaces,	·99	22 11 6
Washing prisoners' clothing,	6·18	141 1 6
Total,	29·76	614 15 0
Non-effective:—		
Sick,	14·56	—
Under punishment,	2·84	—
Total,	17·4	—
Grand Total,	214·76	3,707 9 0

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number.		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	F	£	s.	d.
Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needlework,	—	6·18	33	14	1
Prison employment:—					
Cooking,	—	3·23	118	4	4
Cleaning,	—	1·	15	4	0
Gardening,	—	4·14	62	18	0
Total,	—	8·37	196	6	4
Non-effective:—					
Hospital,	2·85	1·17		—	
Sick in cell,	—	·25		—	
Under punishment,	—	·03		—	
Nursing her own child,	—	·46		—	
Total,	2·85	1·91		—	
Grand Total,	2·85	16·46	230	0	5

TABLE XIV.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of Inmates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory, and estimated value of their Earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1908—*continued.*

ENNIS REFORMATORY.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).		Value of Inmates' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture,	2·49	—	37	17	0
Knitting and needleworking,	—	5·36	62	10	9
Matmaking, Plaiting, and other work connected therewith,	1·06	—	1	17	0
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	·95	·13	1	14	0
Shoemaking,	1·38	—	22	0	0
Tin Smithing,	·4	—	3	7	6
Washing, not including inmates' clothing,	—	1·01	1	16	6
Woodcutting,	1·33	—	3	1	11
Drawn Thread Work,	—	2·62	16	8	11
Rugmaking,	—	·01	0	0	9
Total,	7·61	9·13	150	14	4
In Buildings:					
Bricklayers or masons,	·28	—	9	2	6
Labourers,	1·87	—	40	2	9
Painters and Glaziers,	·6	·28	19	3	8
Smiths,	·64	—	22	14	7
Whitewashers,	·19	·24	9	0	9
Total,	3·58	·52	100	4	3
In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the reformatory and reformatory yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	2·14	2·77	74	12	8
Cooking for the inmates,	—	1·09	39	17	10
Gardening,	—	·55	8	7	2
Nursing and attending sick inmates,	—	·16	3	12	11
Washing inmates' clothing,	—	1·08	24	12	6
Total,	2·14	5·65	151	3	1
Non-effective:—					
Sick,	·26	·45		—	
Under punishment,	·05	—		—	
Women nursing their own children,	—	1·03		—	
Unemployed:—					
Others, &c.,	·03	·08		—	
Total,	·34	1·56		—	
Grand Total,	13·67	16·86	402	1	8

XV.—STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

STATISTICAL RETURN for Year ended 31st December, 1907.

	M.	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year,	6	15	21
Committed during year,	11	13	24
Received on transfer from certified reformatories,	1	—	1
Received on revocation of licence,	—	1	1
Discharged { on expiration of sentence,	1	8	9
Discharged { on licence	1	1	2
Removed to lunatic asylums,	—	1	1
In custody at end of year,	16	19	35

	M.	F.	Total.
Daily average number in custody during year,	11·25	16·06	27·31

INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentences.

3 years,	6
2 ,,	14
1½ ,,	3
1 ,,	1
Total,	24

INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Previous Convictions.

Number who had been previously convicted—

	M.	F.
Under six times,	—	3
Six to ten times,	1	1
Eleven to twenty times,	2	2
Above twenty times,	6	2
Number not previously convicted,	2	5
Total,	11	13

RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES DURING YEAR 1907.

	M.	F.
Total number of inmates during the year,	18	29
Restraints—		
Muffs with straps or restraint jackets,	—	1
Punishments—		
Close confinement in ordinary cells,	6	—
Dietary punishment,	6	—
Loss of stage or privilege,	7	—
Offences—		
Violence,	1	—
Idleness,	2	—
Other breaches of regulations,	7	—
Total offences,	10	—

Crimes (in addition to that, in each case, of being a habitual drunkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Assault,	3	Neglect children,	9
Larceny, etc.,	2	Larceny,	3
Malicious damage,	3	Receiving,	1
Unlawful wounding,	2		—
Ill-treat children,	1		
Total,	11	Total,	13

Staff on 31st December, 1907.

1 Governor.	6 Ordinary Warders.
1 Medical Officer.	1 Matron.
1 Church of Ireland Chaplain.	4 Assistant Matrons.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.	1 Occasional Matron.
1 Presbyterian Chaplain	1 Mess Servant.
1 Chief Warder.	

For Expenditure, see page 25.
For Return showing employment of Inmates, etc., see page 47.

Extracts from various Reports received by the Governor of Ennis Reformatory in the cases of Inmates discharged during the 7 years ended 31st December, 1907, who are reported as doing well.

(The information given in brackets at the beginning of each case refers to the register number of the inmate, the length of sentence in years, and the year of release. The date given at end is that of the last report).

(7/01. 1 year, 1902). . . . is presently employed as wardsmaid in . . . Hospital. From inquiry it seems she is now keeping perfectly sober. On the whole, since her discharge from Ennis Reformatory, there has been a decided improvement in her conduct, especially as regards her drinking habits, as, before going there, she was much addicted to drink. (17/4/08).

(3/01. 1½ years, 1902). . . . . is conducting himself well and keeping sober. (11/4/08).

(2/02. 1 year, 1903). He seems to be all right at present as far as can observe. . . . . (15/4/08).

(4/01. 2 years, 1903). I beg to report that . . . . is conducting herself well and is keeping sober. . . . . is now living in the country and doing remarkably well. (11/4/08).

(5/02. 1 year, 1903). She commenced to drink after her husband's death, but is going on well since and keeping from drink. (9/5/08).

(25/01. 1½ years, 1903). . . . . is keeping from drink and doing very well. Her husband says her conduct is all that can be desired. (9/5/08).

(21/01. 3 years, 1903). . . . . is all right now and going on well. (15/4/08).

(4/03. 2 years, 1903). . . . . She is going on very well and keeping from drink. (9/5/08).

(22/01. 2 years, 1903). . . . . is conducting herself well and keeping sober. (11/4/08).

(1/01. 3 years, 1904). . . . . has been very steady on the whole. There is no doubt whatever but that her detention in the Retreat effected a vast improvement in her. (14/4/08).

(7/03. 12 months, 1904). . . . . is keeping steady. (16/4/08).

(6/02. 2 years, 1904). . . . . is in the constant employment of . . . . , (who) states that . . . . is a good workman and very attentive to his business. (17/4/08).

(8/02. 2 years, 1904). . . . . her conduct is all that can be desired. She is keeping from drink. (9/5/08).

(6/03. 1½ years, 1904). . . . is going on well. There is a marked improvement in his conduct since he left the Reformatory. There has been no charge against him during the period. (12/4/08).

(23/01. 3 years, 1904). . . . . there is a great improvement in this woman since she was discharged from Ennis Reformatory. She still takes drink occasionally, but not to excess. On the whole, her conduct has been very good since she came back. (12/4/08).

(12/03. 2 years, 1905). Is in Canada, and, as far as known, is going on well. (28/3/08).

(1/04. 1½ years, 1905). He drinks occasionally, but has not been noticed under the influence, and is conducting himself well. (9/5/08).

(14/03. 2 years, 1905). . . . informed me that her conduct is much improved, and states that she drinks very little. (9/5/08).

(20/03. 3 years, 1905). She is living a sober, well-conducted life, and bears a good character in the neighbourhood where she lives. (14/4/08).

(3/04. 2 years, 1906). She is keeping quiet, and as regards drink, takes a little now and again, but not to a great extent. (9/5/08).

(18/04. 1½ years, 1906). Her present address is unknown. Her conduct was good, and she was keeping from drink. (9/5/08).

(13/04. 2 years, 1906). . . . . I have pleasure in endorsing all that I stated in my last letter regarding . . . . She is going on very well and keeping strictly temperate. The poor woman lost one of her children . . . . who died some months ago in . . . . and, although greatly grieved at the time, yet she never tasted intoxicating drink. (15/4/08).

(2/04. 3 years, 1906). . . . . is conducting herself fairly well since she came out of the Ennis Reformatory. (14/4/08).

(5/04. 3 years, 1906). . . . . was doing fairly well up to 29/3/08. A mission then started in . . . . . since then she is doing very well and has taken the pledge. (14/4/08).

(19/04. 2 years, 1906). It appears that she is living a sober, correct life, and is attending to her household duties well. The house looks clean and tidy, and she appears comfortable. (14/4/08).

(3/06. 1 year, 1907). . . . . has conducted herself well since her release . . . . saw both herself and husband to-day. They are getting on well together, and the husband states that his wife never now takes any drink. The year at Ennis has improved this woman very much. (13/4/08).

(3/07. 2½ years, 1907). . . . . is doing fairly well at present; she gave way to drink on one or two occasions shortly after her release, but latterly there seems to be a decided improvement, although she still takes some drink. . . . . (14/4/08).

(1/06. 1½ years, 1907). She conducted herself well after release up till November last, when she commenced to drink, since then she has kept from drink and her conduct is good. (9/5/08).

(6/05. 2 years, 1907). She has gone on very well since her release, and I have not seen her with any sign of drink. (9/5/08).

(10/05. 3 years, 1907). . . . . is very well and doing well. (21/4/08).

. . . . . Since her arrival here her conduct has been exemplary. She has been guilty of no offence, and as far as . . . . . are aware has never touched intoxicating drink. (22/4/08).

TABLE XVI., showing the names of the various Certified Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Ireland.

BELFAST .	Prison Gate Mission for Men (Protestant).
	Prison Gate Mission for Women (Protestant).
	Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Men Prisoners.
	Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Women Prisoners.
CLONMEL .	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).
CORK .	Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
DUBLIN .	Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
	Discharged Male Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
	Society for the Relief of Poor Protestants (Male and Female) discharged from Prison.
DUNDALK .	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).
LIMERICK .	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary (undenominational).
LONDONDERRY.	Presbyterian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
	Church of Ireland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
	Catholic Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
WATERFORD .	Waterford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND,

FOR THE YEAR

1907.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN SINCLAIR M.P.,

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1908.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN SINCLAIR, M.P.,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

11 Rutland Square,
Edinburgh, 15*th April*, 1908.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1907 on Prisons in Scotland—on the Department for Criminal Lunatics—on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth—and on the Registration of Habitual Criminals.

Numbers of Prisoners.

The number of committals to prison in 1907 was 61,312, showing an increase of about 1,100 over those reported in the previous year.

Almost the whole of the increment was in the class of ordinary prisoners, and may be taken as equal to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This slight addition appeared almost proportionately in the male and female departments.

The sentences of penal servitude imposed on males rose suddenly to 122. For the previous ten years they had averaged 75. On the other hand, there was no sentence of penal servitude pronounced on a female during 1907, and it is the first time that this has happened, so far as can be ascertained from the records. The class of female convicts tends to disappear in Scotland.

The average daily numbers in custody were:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Ordinary Prisoners, -	2,017	593
Convicts, - - -	316	7

More than 13,000 of those who entered the prison were there for the first time, and the remainder of the imprisonments, viz., 48,254, were accounted for by 28,424 separate individuals, indicating that many of them had several short sentences during the year.

The sentences imposed were as follows:—

Imprisonment.

45,282—for from less than 1 day to 14 days.
9,784—above 14 days to 1 month.
3,700— „ 1 month to 6 months.
284— „ 6 months to 1 year.
89— „ 1 year to 2 years.

Penal Servitude.

93—from 3 years to 5 years.
24—above 5 years to 10 years.
2—for 15 years.
3—Life.

From this it will be seen that three-quarters of the sentences imposed did not exceed fourteen days. Why they are so short can be understood by examining the list of crimes and offences for which the prisoners were received. It is there shown that more than 49,000, or 80 per cent. of the charges, belonged to the class of Miscellaneous Offences. In that class the dominating items are the different kinds of disorder and drunkenness—and after these, the offences of prostitution and vagrancy. Under these headings alone, 46,080 imprisonments are registered.

Serious cases of assault have not been more numerous, nor in the category of crimes connected with housebreaking is any advance to be noted. On the contrary, both these classes show a decrease from the record of the previous year. Still the sentences of penal servitude have nearly doubled, so it seems clear that the judges during 1907 increased considerably the severity of the punishments they inflicted for crime.

The thefts punished annually exceed, as a rule, 5,000, and last year they were only slightly above those of 1906, but there was a sensible addition (from 326 to 385) to the convictions for fraud.

th of
nces.

For all the crimes and offences the average sentence of imprisonment works out as 16.5 days.

The sentences are of much shorter duration than they were thirty years ago, as can be observed by comparing the Prison Report of 1877 with that of 1907. The population of the prisons, as determined by the daily average in custody, was practically the same in both the years, but the number of committals in 1907 was greater by one-third than it was in 1877, and had the average duration of imprisonment been of the same length there would have been a daily number last year of 3,425 instead of 2,61

or
isonment

The tendency of the Courts for many years has undoubtedly been in the direction of shortening sentences, and another cause has brought about a substantial reduction in the duration of confinement of those incarcerated owing to inability to pay a fine, viz., the Fine or Imprisonment Act of 1899. Under that Statute a prisoner may be released at the expiry of half his sentence if he can pay half the fine, and similar proportionate reductions are made when any portion of the fine is paid. In this way the prison population of the past year had been lowered in its daily average by 139 inmates.

The prisons at which the receptions increased sensibly were Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee. They were smaller at Aberdeen, Ayr, Greenock, and Inverness. The certified Police Cells at Edinburgh, Stirling, and Kirkcaldy received in 1907 for short imprisonments many more offenders than during the previous year.

uations of
ners.

The diagram indicating the prison population for each week during the year shows that in the early and inclement spring the numbers in custody were fairly low, but when the summer set in the population rose quickly to a maximum in July; it

fell again in September, after which it rose above the usual point in October before declining along the usual curve to the end of the year.

The sudden rises in the population at Edinburgh and Glasgow Prisons necessitated the removal of 879 males and 50 females from those prisons to Perth Prison.

Nationalities.

The nationalities of the prisoners as recorded on 31st December were as follows :—

Scotch,	1,729
Irish,	971
English,	151
Others,	43

Religious Persuasions.

and the religious persuasions as stated on reception were :—

Presbyterian,	1,731
Roman Catholic,	1,008
Episcopalian,	150
Others,	5

It will be observed that the statistics of nationalities and religious persuasions agree in proportion very closely.

Juveniles.

The number of youthful offenders who were imprisoned in 1907 was 273 males and 7 females. These figures include 179 boys who were committed to the Legalised Police Cells at Edinburgh for very short periods. Comparing this with 1877, we find that in the latter year the corresponding figures were 1,051 males and 158 females.

Education.

It has been explained in recent reports that for educational purposes it has been found advisable to restrict teaching to a somewhat smaller number carefully selected, but for them to extend the hours of teaching considerably beyond what they were. There is still a large number of illiterate persons coming into prison. In 1907, 8,879, or about one-seventh of the whole, were illiterate, and only 25 had an education of a superior kind. Of those whose age and length of sentence justified an attempt to improve their literary knowledge, 1,318 received instruction during the year, and considerable progress was made by some of them.

Employment.

The Statute requires that prisoners shall be required to work for the double purpose of helping them towards the means of earning an honest livelihood and also of reducing to some extent the burden of their maintenance on the State. The occupations on which they have been engaged may be classified as follows :—

	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER.
(*a*) In Public Works, tillage, and manufacture of various articles,	1,802
(*b*) In the building trades in connection with the prisons,	201
(*c*) In domestic services in the prisons, such as cooking, baking, &c.,	587

Besides these, there is always a certain number non-effective, such as the sick and disabled; those under punishment and those just received into prison and not yet put to work.

Public Works, &c.

(*a*) The various kinds of employment under the first head are given in detail in the special reports on the various prisons. By far the most important has been the work done for the Admiralty at Peterhead in quarrying and dressing stone for the breakwater which is being built in the South Bay. The gardening work on the land outside the prison wall at Barlinnie, near Glasgow, has been considerable.

The manufacture and repair of bags for the Post Office and others has occupied 348 prisoners during the year, and mat-making, etc., has been continued.

Prison Buildings.

(*b*) Under the title—"Prison Buildings"—the work has been not only the maintenance of the structures but larger works undertaken in connection with new buildings.

The most extensive operation last year has been the excavation for the foundations o the new prison at Greenock. The site is nearly all solid rock, and has provided good educative employment for prisoners, who have been conveyed daily to the site. The estimated saving thus effected by utilizing prison labour may be taken as £733.

On the ground attached to Barlinnie Prison, during the year, four houses for warders have been erected by the prisoners. A good deal has been accomplished in the same manner for providing workshed accommodation for associated labour, and extensive alterations have been made on one of the cell buildings at Perth for improving the heating and ventilation. Whenever it has been possible, the labour of prisoners has been used on buildings, as that is considered one of the best ways of educating them in operations likely, in the future, to be of value to them when released.

Non-Effectives.

Health.

Amongst the non-effective, the daily average of sick was 42 males and 8 females. The illnesses from which they suffered are given in detail in the Appendix. Influenza affected 70 of the convicts at Peterhead, and there were 53 cases in Glasgow. That disease was widespread in Scotland generally during the year. There were 27 cases of phthisis, and insanity was found in 32 males and 20 females. Among minor diseases, abscesses, ulcers, and wounds are frequently found on prisoners. This might naturally be expected in a group of persons most of whom lead very irregular lives.

Twenty-four prisoners were removed from prison to hospitals owing to the gravity of their ailments, and 43 found insane were sent to asylums. The insanity had been observed immediately after reception in 39 instances.

After a general survey of the medical returns for the year, the Medical Adviser states that the general health conditions of the prison population has been in all ways satisfactory, the mortality among prisoners has been small, and that there were no epidemics of any serious infectious disease, nor of any disease attributable to prison influences.

Behaviour.

Out of the total number, 61,312, who had been in custody during the year, 3596 were punished for misconduct. The chief offences were idleness and unneccessary talking, and the common means of correction were reduction of diet and forfeiture of marks. One convict at Peterhead received corporal punishment for violently assaulting a warder.

Reformatory Agencies.

The various agencies for the moral improvement of the prisoners have been in full operation during the year. The series of lectures at each prison in the winter months have been designed both to instruct and to soften the characters of those in custody. In the Appendix giving the reports on each prison will be found the detail of the work done by the staff and independent ladies and gentlemen for the reformation of the prisoners.

Life histories of Prisoners.

Short life histories of 60 prisoners, similar to those which have appeared in previous reports, have been this year continued in the Appendix. The stories have been given by the men and women themselves, and there is no reason to suppose that they are not substantially true, all the more so as in the main features they have a strong similarity. Looking at the latest group, we find that out of 60 individuals 36 were Scots, 21 Irish, and 3 English. That gives a normal number of Irish, who on an annual total form about one-third of the whole. That is a large addition to the prison population of Scotland, and arises, probably, from the circumstances in which many Irish labourers find themselves on coming to this country. They may have been well-behaved in Ireland, but on reaching Scotland, without much training or education, they are apt to fall into the poorest kinds of rough employment, where they meet with little encouragement to lead a regular life.

Prisoners are all apt, and properly so, to speak well of their parents, but in the list one-third confess that one or both parents were given to drink. The upbringing

one-half was affected by the death of a parent while the prisoner was young. This is an important fact, and it occurs in about much the same proportion in most of the groups which have been already reported on. The upbringing of the 60 at present dealt with may be put down as in 20 cases good, 26 neglected, and 14 bad. The occupations of the father were about equally divided between tradesmen and labourers, only 5 being of a slightly superior class. There is a large social question involved in this. It is well known that most of the prisoners in this country belong to the lower or rather lowest orders, but if, as is said, every child at its birth, when there is no inherited mental or bodily disease, has the same potentiality for doing well, the fact can apparently only be explained by environment when young. Restricted means is not a satisfactory reason, for there are multitudes of well-doing workmen and labourers with children as well brought up as there are in any other classes.

Three-quarters of the 60 prisoners when young attended Sunday schools, but less than one-half of them passed on to be church members, and very few indeed have remained such. In nearly all the annual groups there is a great difference in the numbers of those who were regular Sunday scholars and those who passed over to church membership. This seems to be a matter well worthy of the attention of the clergy and Sunday school teachers, in order that more effective steps may be taken to maintain the religious influence on the young when they leave the Sunday school.

The 60 prisoners may be ranked according to education as 23 well educated, 18 fairly educated, 16 with a poor education, and 3 illiterate. Only 4 of the 60 had an education of the higher class. About one-third had been taught a trade and kept at it.

Such then is a brief summary of the condition in which the 60 started in life.

The crimes and offences charged against them were 34 for disorder, 1 poaching, 2 begging, 5 immorality, 2 cruelty to children, 10 theft, and 6 for miscellaneous misdemeanours. The cause of the breakdown in 49 of the 60 has been, they say, drinking, brought about chiefly by bad company when they were between 16 and 20 years of age, and in 7 cases by unfortunate marriages. Eight of them had never been in prison before, but the remaining 52 had together 732 previous convictions, and for 240 of these convictions 4 women were responsible.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

About 50 criminal lunatics are under detention. The year has been, so far as they are concerned, uneventful, with the exception that one lunatic, who had not given any indication of such tendency, committed suicide. The majority of the lunatics have been guilty of murder or violent assaults, and are always a source of anxiety and require constant watching.

The department is regularly visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy. Their reports on the administration of the establishment are favourable, although they and the Medical Superintendent recommend improvements in the buildings, which will be carried out as soon as more space is available, and towards that steps are being taken.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

The population of the State Inebriate Reformatory continues to increase slowly. It is composed of such as have shown themselves to be constantly guilty of drunkenness and, through that, either of disorder or crime. In their characters they divide themselves into two distinct classes. The first, those having no criminal instincts who, when free from alcohol, are perfectly regular in their behaviour. The second class is composed of cases in which the drink tendency is associated with mental or moral weakness, which manifests itself in other ways than the mere tendency to excess in drinking. In their conduct they are at times violent and explosive, and reformation seems all but impossible. Such persons may ultimately be dealt with as weak-minded. Many of them come from the local Inebriate Reformatories, having been found there to be quite unmanageable.

The accommodation in the present State Inebriate Reformatory is inadequate for

the separation of these classes, nor is there space at Perth for the erection of buildings for their separate treatment or for outside employment, but provision is being made for the transfer of the establishment at some future time to a new site where the necessary improvement in the method of their treatment can be carried out.

Average Annual Cost.

The cost for maintenance of an ordinary prisoner has been at the rate of £20 18s. 8d. per annum; of a convict, £38 18s. 10d.; of a criminal lunatic or inebriate, £42 1s. 11d.

Staff.

We are once more able to report that good steady service has been rendered by the staffs of the various prisons during the year under report.

The following changes in the superior officers occurred within the year:—

Mr. William Clarke, I.S.O., Governor of Duke Street Prison, Glasgow, and Colonel John Campbell, Governor of Edinburgh Prison, retired, each having passed the age limit. Mr. William B. Buglass, Governor of Dumfries Prison, was appointed Governor of Duke Street Prison; Major William Stewart, Governor of Dundee Prison, was appointed Governor of Edinburgh Prison; Major Robert Inglis Forbes, Governor of Perth Prison, was appointed Governor of Dundee Prison; Mr. James Cram, Governor of Greenock Prison, was appointed Governor of Perth Prison; Mr. John Seaton, Head Store Warder at Dundee Prison, was appointed Governor of Greenock Prison; and Mr. James Stewart, Head Warder at Peterhead Prison, was appointed Governor of Dumfries Prison.

The period of the appointment of the Revd. Robert Oswald as Chaplain of Perth Prison having expired, he was succeeded by the Revd. Walter E. Lee. Vacancies in the office of Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman arose at Barlinnie and Dundee Prisons through the resignations of the Revd. J. F. Smith and the Very Revd. Provost (now Bishop) Mackenzie. The vacancy at Barlinnie was filled by the appointment of the Revd. William Henry Jenkins, and at Dundee by the appointment of the Very Revd. Provost Moir. The Revd. Leopold O. Critchley was appointed Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman to Peterhead Prison. The Revd. Patrick B. M'Mullen, Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman to Barlinnie Prison, was succeeded by the Revd. John M'Millan. Dr. Joseph Green was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Duke Street Prison in room of Dr. Charteris, whose resignation was noticed in our last report. Dr. Alexander Laurie Watson, Assistant Medical Officer of Barlinnie Prison, resigned, and Dr. Edward Robert Weir was appointed in his place.

Miss Elizabeth Grant, Matron of Duke Street Prison, resigned, and Miss Katharine Hadden Allardyce was appointed to the office.

His Majesty was pleased to award during the year "The Imperial Service Medal" to the following prison warders who retired after more than 25 years' meritorious service:—

First-class Warder Robert Henderson, Peterhead Prison.
Second-class Warder William Paton, Perth Prison.

At the Commissioners' request Dr. John Macpherson, one of H.M. Commissioners in Lunacy, delivered a lecture to the staff at all the mainland prisons in Scotland, with the view of encouraging them to give intelligent and scientific attention to each prisoner according to his mental peculiarities, and to take a high view of the responsibilities of their office. The Commissioners desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to Dr. Macpherson. Such lectures should prove of great value in leading the officers to discharge their duties with increased efficiency.

Visiting Committees.

Our thanks are due to the Visiting Committees for the valuable help they have so willingly given to the Commissioners in the administration of prisons. During the year these Committees have paid 266 visits to prisons.

HABITUAL CRIMINAL REGISTER.

The register of habitual criminals is kept in the Office of the Prison Commissioners, and it is part of their duty not only to record the previous convictions of such prisoners but also to print and circulate the information about them to all the Police Authorities in Scotland. It will be understood that a considerable amount of difficult work is involved, as extreme accuracy is required, but the advantages of the register cannot be denied, both in the assistance it gives the police forces in identifying criminals and also in the deterrent effect it produces on a good many of those registered who know that they must be recognised by the police in any part of Scotland if found committing crime. During the past year 469 names were added to the register, with a full account of their criminal career and the means provided by which they could be easily identified.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

A. B. M'HARDY, *Chairman.*
R. M. M'KERRELL.
CHRISTOPHER N. JOHNSTON.
W. S. HALDANE.

D. CROMBIE, *Secretary.*

No. I.—A List of the Prisons, Police Cells, &c., in Scotland as at 31st December 1907.

I. H.M. Prisons.

For Criminal Prisoners.

1. Aberdeen.
2. Ayr.
3. Dumfries.
4. Dundee.
5. Edinburgh.
6. Glasgow—Barlinnie.
7. Glasgow — Duke Street.
8. Greenock.
9. Inverness.
10. Kirkwall.
11. Lerwick.
12. Perth.
13. Stornoway.
14. Peterhead (for Male Convicts).

For Civil Prisoners.

1. Aberdeen.
2. Ayr.
3. Dumfries.
4. Dundee.
5. Edinburgh.
6. Glasgow—Barlinnie.
7. Glasgow—Duke Street.
8. Greenock.
9. Inverness.
10. Kirkwall.
11. Lerwick.
12. Perth.
13. Stornoway.

II. Police Cells legalised under Section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877.

(*a*) *For periods not exceeding fourteen days before or during or after trial.*—Banff, Campbeltown, Dingwall, Dunblane, Dunfermline (County), Duns, Elgin, Falkirk, Forfar, Fort-William, Greenlaw, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kinross, Lochmaddy, Montrose, Oban, Portree, Stirling, Stonehaven, Wigtown.

(*b*) *For periods not exceeding fourteen days before or during trial, and seven days after trial.*—Haddington, Kirkcaldy.

(*c*) *For periods not exceeding five days before or during or after trial.*—Dunfermline (Burgh), Port Ellen.

(*d*) *For periods not exceeding three days before or during or after trial.*—Dunoon, Inveraray, Thurso.

(*e*) *For periods not exceeding three days after trial.*—Galashiels.

III. Police Cells legalised under the "Summary Procedure (Scotland) Act" (27 and 28 Vict. Cap. 53, Sec. 36) for periods not exceeding three days after trial.

Huntly, Lochgilphead.

IV. Police Cells Legalised under "The Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act" 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. 132.

Edinburgh.

V. The Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth Prison, is a legal place of detention for all descriptions of Criminal Lunatics.

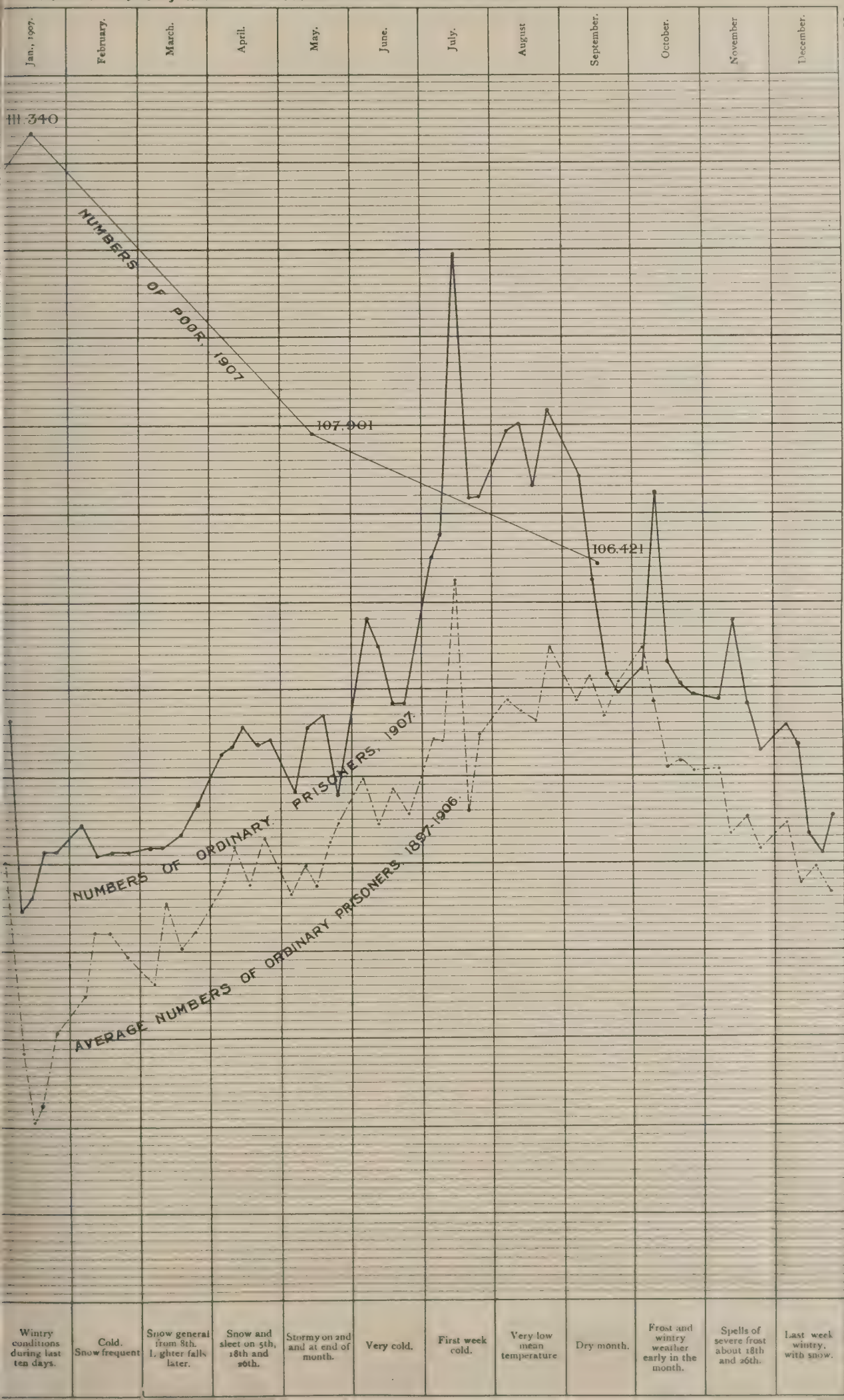
VI. The State Inebriate Reformatory attached to Perth Prison is a legal place of detention for persons committed under the Inebriates Act, 1893.

No. II.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody in Scotland since the year 1840.

Year.	Estimated Population of Scotland.	Classification of Total.															Total of all Classes.		
		Civil.			Criminal Lunatics.			Inebriates.			Convicts under Sentences of P. S.			Ordinary Prisoners					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1840	2,600,692	98	10	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1264	676	1940	1362	686	2048
1841	2,621,854	90	7	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1222	742	1964	1312	749	2061
1842	2,653,165	88	6	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1557	865	2422	1645	871	2516
1843	2,683,629	84	6	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1499	789	2288	1583	795	2378
1844	2,713,318	83	5	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1492	766	2258	1575	771	2346
1845	2,742,167	69	5	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1323	769	2092	1392	774	2166
1846	2,770,154	54	6	60	6	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1353	846	2199	1413	854	2267
1847	2,747,245	44	2	46	11	4	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1585	928	2513	1640	934	2574
1848	2,823,406	51	2	53	13	4	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1915	1037	2952	1979	1043	3022
1849	2,846,609	58	4	62	18	6	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	2017	1102	3119	2093	1112	3205
1850	2,872,821	68	1	69	22	6	28	.	.	.	15	.	15	1937	1010	2947	2042	1017	3059
1851	2,896,015	75	1	76	23	8	31	.	.	.	85	.	85	1777	1007	2784	1960	1016	2976
1852	2,918,162	78	4	82	28	10	38	.	.	.	68	.	68	1819	994	2813	1993	1008	3001
1853	2,939,236	66	2	68	26	9	35	.	.	.	137	.	137	1608	944	2552	1837	955	2792
1854	2,959,211	55	4	59	23	8	31	.	.	.	246	.	246	1473	916	2389	1797	928	2725
1855	2,978,065	57	5	62	21	7	28	.	.	.	96	32	128	1335	825	2160	1509	869	2378
1856	2,995,771	69	3	72	20	8	28	.	.	.	.	167	167	1219	796	2015	1308	974	2282
1857	3,012,340	56	2	58	17	8	25	.	.	.	.	202	202	1179	795	1974	1252	1007	2259
1858	3,027,665	70	2	72	18	8	26	.	.	.	.	206	206	1101	781	1882	1189	997	2186
1859	3,041,816	69	1	70	21	10	31	.	.	.	.	246	246	1077	837	1914	1167	1094	2261
1860	3,054,738	62	2	64	20	10	30	.	.	.	.	316	316	1024	731	1755	1106	1059	2165
1861	3,069,404	57	2	59	17	11	28	.	.	.	.	291	291	1055	709	1764	1129	1013	2142
1862	3,097,009	68	2	70	20	10	30	.	.	.	.	275	275	1191	729	1920	1279	1016	2295
1863	3,126,879	81	2	83	20	18	38	.	.	.	60	275	335	1267	769	2036	1428	1064	2492
1864	3,156,021	67	5	72	22	12	34	.	.	.	79	293	372	1244	807	2051	1412	1117	2529
1865	3,185,437	59	3	62	28	13	41	.	.	.	71	305	376	1195	804	1999	1353	1125	2478
1866	3,215,119	62	3	65	33	11	44	.	.	.	66	306	372	1210	768	1978	1371	1088	2459
1867	3,245,098	54	4	58	32	13	45	.	.	.	70	285	355	1330	747	2077	1486	1049	2535
1868	3,275,350	72	4	76	33	15	48	.	.	.	80	288	368	1428	716	2144	1613	1023	2636
1869	3,305,885	83	5	88	34	16	50	.	.	.	76	309	385	1518	737	2255	1711	1067	2778
1870	3,336,707	80	3	83	34	14	48	.	.	.	82	311	393	1530	771	2301	1726	1099	2825
1871	3,368,921	63	5	68	35	18	53	.	.	.	82	323	405	1399	760	2159	1579	1106	2685
1872	3,404,798	52	5	57	36	17	53	.	.	.	101	322	423	1479	822	2301	1668	1166	2834
1873	3,441,056	56	5	61	39	14	53	.	.	.	80	314	394	1500	774	2274	1675	1107	2782
1874	3,477,704	61	4	65	39	12	51	.	.	.	83	300	383	1640	777	2417	1823	1093	2916
1875	3,514,744	76	3	79	38	14	52	.	.	.	95	275	370	1730	817	2547	1939	1109	3048
1876	3,552,183	73	2	75	39	15	54	.	.	.	85	249	334	1770	812	2582	1967	1078	3045
1877	3,590,022	74	3	77	41	15	56	.	.	.	37	223	260	1770	807	2577	1922	1048	2970
*1878-9	3,628,268	82	3	85	42	17	59	.	.	.	113	212	325	1869	799	2668	2106	1031	3137
1879-80	3,665,443	98	4	102	44	18	62	.	.	.	4	197	201	1897	780	2677	2043	999	3042
1880-1	3,705,994	71	3	74	39	18	57	.	.	.	1	188	189	1825	791	2616	1936	1000	2936
1881-2	3,745,485	20	.	20	43	19	62	.	.	.	1	160	161	1737	711	2448	1801	890	2691
1882-3	3,785,400	9	.	9	43	20	63	.	.	.	1	141	142	1686	622	2308	1739	783	2522
1883-4	3,825,744	.	.	.	36	18	54	.	.	.	1	139	140	1638	643	2281	1675	800	2475
1884-5	3,866,521	.	.	.	36	19	55	.	.	.	2	134	136	1678	650	2328	1716	803	2519
1885-6	3,907,736	.	.	.	43	18	61	.	.	.	68	138	206	1553	588	2141	1664	744	2408
1886-7	3,949,393	.	.	.	42	16	58	.	.	.	125	132	257	1559	572	2131	1726	720	2446
1887-8	3,989,836	.	.	.	38	14	52	.	.	.	96	115	211	1488	534	2022	1622	663	2285
1888-9	4,008,162	1	.	1	42	12	54	.	.	.	141	90	231	1516	533	2049	1700	635	2335
1889-90	4,026,689	.	.	.	45	12	57	.	.	.	238	71	309	1352	526	1878	1635	609	2244
1890-91	4,045,154	.	.	.	44	15	59	.	.	.	335	61	396	1424	528	1952	1803	604	2407
1891-92	4,063,451	.	1	1	42	15	57	.	.	.	397	54	451	1489	554	2043	1928	624	2552
1892-93	4,093,959	.	.	.	40	15	55	.	.	.	385	42	427	1447	552	1999	1872	609	2481
1893-94	4,124,691	.	.	.	40	14	54	.	.	.	400	36	436	1575	621	2196	2015	671	2686
1894-95	4,155,654	.	.	.	39	16	55	.	.	.	375	30	405	1513	583	2096	1927	629	2556
1895-96	4,186,849	.	.	.	40	18	58	.	.	.	359	23	382	1507	557	2064	1906	598	2504
1896	4,186,849	.	.	.	43	18	61	.	.	.	355	18	373	1523	557	2080	1921	593	2514
1897	4,218,279	.	.	.	44	18	62	.	.	.	332	12	344	1527	545	2072	1903	575	2478
1898	4,249,946	.	.	.	41	9	50	.	.	.	322	9	331	1659	603	2262	2022	621	2643
1899	4,281,850	.	.	.	45	5	50	.	.	.	295	8	303	1784	612	2396	2124	625	2749
1900	4,313,993	.	.	.	39	6	45	.	.	.	284	6	290	1750	613	2363	2073	625	2698
1901	4,483,774	.	.	.	38	7	45	.	1	1	271	9	280	1917	665	2582	2226	682	2908
1902	4,531,299	.	.	.	40	7	47	1	6	7	286	7	293	1961	668	2624	2288	688	2971
1903	4,579,223	.	.	.	46	8	54	4	10	14	266	8	274	1983	621	2604	2299	647	2946
1904	4,627,656	.	.	.	45	6	51	4	12	16	266	5	271	1971	574	2545	2286	597	2883
1905	4,676,603	.	.	.	44	4	48	1	13	14	275	8	283	2000	529	2529	2320	554	2874
1906	4,726,070	.	.	.	45	7	52	5	18	23	272	9	281	1996	554	2550	2318	588	2906
1907	4,776,063	.	.	.	43	7	50	9	24	33	316	7	323	2017	593	2610	2385	631	3016

* The Numbers from 1878-79 to 1895-96 are for 12 months ended 31st March.

III. Diagram showing the numbers of Ordinary Prisoners in custody each Week in 1907 in thick Black line ; the numbers of Poor receiving relief in thin Black line •——•; and a general statement of the Weather, both during the year 1907; also the average numbers in custody each Week for the ten years ended December 1906 in broken Black line —•—·—·—•—



No. IV.—Return of Commitments to Prisons in Scotland since the Year 1844.

Year ended.	Ordinary Prisoners and Forfeited and Revoked Licence Holders.			Convicts. New sentences of Penal Servitude and sentences to Death.			Lunatics for Detention in Criminal Lunatic Department.			Inebriates.			Total of all Classes.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
30th June. 1844.	12,046	7,052	19,098	168	53	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,214	7,105	19,319
1845.	11,169	6,772	17,941	258	105	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,427	6,877	18,304
1846.	11,481	7,028	18,509	213	129	342	5	2	7	...	...	...	11,699	7,159	18,858
1847.	13,052	7,433	20,485	242	133	375	11	...	11	...	...	...	13,305	7,566	20,871
1848.	14,951	8,319	23,270	281	108	389	4	5	9	...	...	...	15,236	8,432	23,668
1849.	15,564	8,412	23,976	230	117	347	9	3	12	...	...	...	15,803	8,532	24,335
1850.	14,839	8,353	23,192	374	156	530	11	3	14	...	...	...	15,224	8,512	23,736
1851.	13,039	8,058	21,097	363	171	534	6	2	8	...	...	...	13,408	8,231	21,639
1852.	13,574	8,916	22,490	310	126	436	7	3	10	...	...	...	13,891	9,045	22,936
1853.	13,483	8,380	21,863	271	130	401	5	2	7	...	...	...	13,759	8,512	22,271
1854.	12,800	8,723	21,523	240	82	322	3	2	5	...	...	...	13,043	8,807	21,850
1855.	11,387	7,342	18,729	183	102	285	4	...	4	...	...	...	11,574	7,444	19,018
1856.	11,781	7,659	19,440	190	76	266	2	1	3	...	...	...	11,973	7,736	19,709
1857.	9,967	7,140	17,107	183	70	253	4	7	11	...	...	...	10,154	7,217	17,371
1858.	10,797	6,845	17,642	203	76	279	1	...	1	...	...	...	11,001	6,921	17,922
1859.	11,645	7,665	19,310	171	80	251	8	2	10	...	...	...	11,824	7,747	19,571
1860.	10,996	7,896	18,892	129	80	209	...	1	1	...	...	...	11,125	7,977	19,102
1861.	10,803	7,471	18,274	140	69	209	1	2	3	...	...	...	10,944	7,542	18,486
1862.	11,642	7,818	19,460	168	71	239	2	...	2	...	...	...	11,812	7,889	19,701
1863.	13,245	8,999	22,244	129	76	205	2	1	3	...	...	...	13,376	9,076	22,452
1864.	14,671	9,916	24,587	149	90	239	2	...	2	...	...	...	14,822	10,006	24,828
1865.	15,013	9,811	24,824	115	69	184	5	2	7	...	...	...	15,133	9,882	25,015
1866.	14,936	9,987	24,923	112	68	180	3	...	3	...	...	...	15,051	10,055	25,106
1867.	15,691	9,858	25,549	125	51	176	1	...	1	...	...	...	15,817	9,909	25,726
31st December 1868.	16,159	9,741	25,900	170	72	242	5	2	7	...	...	...	16,334	9,815	26,149
1869.	16,801	10,145	26,946	152	61	213	1	...	1	...	...	...	16,954	10,206	27,160
1870	17,438	11,176	28,614	166	65	231	3	2	5	...	...	...	17,607	11,243	28,850
1871	16,810	10,893	27,703	129	62	191	...	2	2	...	...	...	16,939	10,957	27,896
1872	18,918	12,611	31,529	135	59	194	2	2	4	...	...	...	19,055	12,672	31,727
1873	20,545	12,108	32,653	113	52	165	1	...	1	...	...	...	20,659	12,160	32,819
1874	22,773	13,180	35,953	126	43	169	2	1	3	...	...	...	22,901	13,224	36 125
1875.	26,658	16,576	43,234	127	28	155	2	2	4	...	...	...	26,787	16,606	43,393
1876.	27,331	16,391	43,722	113	29	142	4	...	4	...	...	...	27,448	16,420	43,868
1877.	28,880	17,154	46,034	106	29	135	1	...	1	...	...	...	28,987	17,183	46,170
1878.	30,235	18,300	48,535	172	34	206	4	1	5	...	...	...	30,411	18,335	48,746
1879.	28,329	16,462	44,791	151	29	180	4	...	4	...	...	...	28,484	16,491	44,975
1880.	31,632	19,026	50,658	113	18	131	1	1	2	...	...	...	31,746	19,045	50,791
1881.	30,599	17,076	47,675	146	14	160	5	4	9	...	...	...	30,750	17,094	47,844
1882.	31,426	16,894	48,320	143	33	176	10	...	10	...	...	...	31,579	16,927	48,506
1883.	31,324	17,412	48,736	152	29	181	3	...	3	...	...	...	31,479	17,441	48,920
1884.	32,759	18,484	51,243	199	29	228	...	2	2	...	...	...	32,958	18,515	51,473
1885.	29,341	16,725	46,066	126	33	159	8	...	8	...	...	...	29,475	16,758	46,233
1886.	28,485	16,926	45,411	153	15	168	3	1	4	...	...	...	28,641	16,942	45,583
1887.	28,773	17,201	45,974	120	11	131	2	1	3	...	...	...	28,895	17,213	46,108
1888.	30,207	17,284	47,491	105	10	115	9	...	9	...	...	...	30,321	17,294	47,615
1889.	28,917	17,849	46,766	104	18	122	11	...	11	...	...	...	29,032	17,867	46,899
1890.	30,474	18,008	48,482	95	5	100	5	2	7	...	...	...	30,574	18,015	48,589
1891.	30,477	17,935	48,412	78	8	86	5	1	6	...	...	...	30,560	17,944	48,504
1892.	30,801	17,849	48,650	70	6	76	3	2	5	...	...	...	30,874	17,857	48,731
1893.	31,998	18,653	50,651	81	5	86	9	2	11	...	...	...	32,088	18,660	50,748
1894.	33,230	19,356	52,586	64	6	70	2	...	2	...	...	...	33,296	19,362	52,658
1895.	31,699	17,928	49,627	79	2	81	7	2	9	...	...	...	31,785	17,932	49,717
1896.	34,031	18,799	52,830	82	3	85	8	3	11	...	...	...	34,121	18,805	52,926
1897.	33,035	18,253	51,288	73	3	76	10	1	11	...	...	...	33,118	18,257	51,375
1898.	36,038	20,433	56,471	78	3	81	8	1	9	...	...	...	36,124	20,437	56,561
1899.	38,718	20,546	59,264	60	1	61	10	2	12	...	...	...	38,788	20,549	59,337
1900.	39,719	20,703	60,413	76	2	78	9	3	12	...	...	...	39,795	20,708	60.503
1901.	44,476	22,199	66,675	84	4	88	5	1	6	1	3	4	44,566	22,207	66,773
1902.	44,701	20,936	65,637	68	2	70	12	2	14	1	8	9	44,782	20,948	65,730
1903.	41,639	18,370	60,009	66	1	67	12	1	13	4	2	6	41,721	18,374	60,095
1904.	39,288	17,173	56,461	72	4	76	9	...	9	...	10	10	39,369	17,187	56,556
1905.	40,354	16,902	57,256	85	3	88	7	2	9	1	11	12	40,447	16,918	57,365
1906.	42,141	17,994	60,135	67	5	72	7	2	9	7	18	25	42,222	18,019	60,241
1907.	42,810	18,380	61,190	122	.	122	6	1	7	4	16	20	42,942	18,397	61,339

No. V.—Occupation of the several Prisons during

PRISONS.	Number in Prison at commencement of Year.			Receptions into each Prison during the Year, including Transfers.									Total Numbers in Confinement in each Prison, including Transfers.			Removals, Discharges, and Deaths.								
				Total.			Whereof									Total.			Whereof					
							Not counting any Prisoner more than once.			Recommittals within the Year.									Transferred to other Prisons.			Discharges and Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	64	13	77	1357	567	1924	983	282	1265	374	285	659	1421	580	2001	1343	569	1912	3	.	3	1340	569	1909
Ayr,	81	27	108	1992	788	2780	1388	409	1797	604	379	983	2073	815	2888	2012	787	2799	92	80	172	1920	707	2627
Dumfries,	29	5	34	662	188	850	484	119	603	178	69	247	691	193	884	665	185	850	1	.	1	664	185	849
Dundee,	97	27	124	2462	1102	3564	1886	642	2528	576	460	1036	2559	1129	3688	2456	1107	3563	7	1	8	2449	1106	3555
Edinburgh,	301	90	391	6075	2676	8751	4342	1245	5587	1733	1431	3164	6376	2766	9142	6074	2666	8740	156	16	172	5918	2650	8568
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	969	.	969	20555	.	20555	14913	.	14913	5642	.	5642	21524	.	21524	20614	.	20614	850	.	850	19764	.	19764
Do. (Duke Street)	173	296	469	7228	10078	17306	6002	4933	10935	1226	5145	6371	7401	10374	17775	7256	10020	17276	5131	59	5190	2125	9961	12086
Greenock,	59	31	90	1651	725	2376	1218	393	1611	433	332	765	1710	756	2466	1651	746	2397	20	1	21	1631	745	2376
Inverness,	34	6	40	413	76	489	340	52	392	73	24	97	447	82	529	421	79	500	11	.	11	410	79	489
Kirkwall,	4	.	4	12	.	12	10	.	10	2	.	2	16	.	16	15	.	15	1	.	1	14	.	14
Lerwick,	2	.	2	67	6	73	57	4	61	10	2	12	69	6	75	68	6	74	.	.	.	68	6	74
Perth,	161	33	194	2770	871	3641	2314	493	2807	456	378	834	2931	904	3835	2712	868	3580	8	1	9	2704	867	3571
Peterhead,	281	.	281	136	.	136	136	.	136	.	.	.	417	.	417	88	.	88	5	.	5	83	.	83
Stornoway,	1	.	1	19	1	20	18	1	19	1	.	1	20	1	21	19	1	20	.	.	.	19	1	20
Total,	2256	528	2784	45399	17078	62477	34091	8573	42664	11308	8505	19813	47655	17606	65261	45394	17034	62428	6285	158	6443	39109	16876	55985
Legalised Cells.																								
Banff,	2	1	3	173	53	226	135	37	172	38	16	54	175	54	229	171	54	225	26	6	32	145	48	193
Campbeltown,	.	.	.	105	22	127	81	13	94	24	9	33	105	22	127	105	22	127	12	3	15	93	19	112
Dingwall,	.	.	.	44	17	61	41	12	53	3	5	8	44	17	61	44	17	61	2	.	2	42	17	59
Dunblane,	.	.	.	111	40	151	105	36	141	6	4	10	111	40	151	110	40	150	64	24	88	46	16	62
Dunfermline (County),	4	2	6	293	58	351	265	52	317	28	6	34	297	60	357	294	60	354	28	3	31	266	57	323
Do. (Burgh),	.	1	1	58	84	142	57	58	115	1	26	27	58	85	143	58	84	142	7	20	27	51	64	115
Dunoon,	.	.	.	81	29	110	81	29	110	.	.	.	81	29	110	81	29	110	45	15	60	36	14	50
Duns,	4	.	4	104	33	137	86	22	108	18	11	29	108	33	141	108	33	141	20	7	27	88	26	114
Elgin,	.	2	2	311	136	447	272	90	362	39	46	85	311	138	449	304	137	441	37	15	52	267	122	389
Falkirk,	2	2	4	343	122	465	314	95	409	29	27	56	345	124	469	342	123	465	51	30	81	291	93	384
Forfar,	3	2	5	181	58	239	155	39	194	26	19	45	184	60	244	183	57	240	49	14	63	134	43	177
Fort-William,	4	.	4	107	24	131	99	19	118	8	5	13	111	24	135	111	23	134	17	2	19	94	21	115
Galashiels,	.	.	.	20	5	25	20	5	25	.	.	.	20	5	25	20	5	25	.	.	.	20	5	25
Haddington,	.	.	.	19	1	20	19	1	20	.	.	.	19	1	20	19	1	20	12	1	13	7	.	7
Hawick,	2	.	2	100	18	118	82	15	97	18	3	21	102	18	120	99	18	117	19	3	22	80	15	95
Inveraray,	1	.	1	6	1	7	6	1	7	.	.	.	7	1	8	6	1	7	4	1	5	2	.	2
Jedburgh,	2	1	3	103	30	133	88	24	112	15	6	21	105	31	136	102	31	133	17	5	22	85	26	111
Kinross,	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	.	1
Kirkcaldy,	6	4	10	503	271	774	406	173	579	97	98	195	509	275	784	502	271	773	108	92	200	394	179	573
Lochmaddy,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Montrose,	.	.	.	53	18	71	45	14	59	8	4	12	53	18	71	52	18	70	9	2	11	43	16	59
Oban,	.	.	.	173	31	204	144	21	165	29	10	39	173	31	204	171	31	202	25	6	31	146	25	171
Port Ellen,	.	.	.	8	1	9	8	1	9	.	.	.	8	1	9	8	1	9	5	1	6	3	.	3
Portree,	.	.	.	14	2	16	14	2	16	.	.	.	14	2	16	13	2	15	7	2	9	6	.	6
Stirling,	.	1	1	420	96	516	333	66	399	87	30	117	420	97	517	413	94	507	169	15	184	244	79	323
Stonehaven,	.	.	.	64	25	89	56	17	73	8	8	16	64	25	89	64	25	89	14	.	14	50	25	75
Thurso,	.	.	.	21	.	21	21	.	21	.	.	.	21	.	21	21	.	21	4	.	4	17	.	17
Wigtown,	.	.	.	47	16	63	40	11	51	7	5	12	47	16	63	47	16	63	3	.	3	44	16	60
Edinburgh,	8	3	11	1080	531	1611	979	458	1437	101	73	174	1088	534	1622	1087	532	1619	.	.	.	1087	532	1619
Fraserburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly,	.	.	.	4	2	6	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Lochgilphead,	.	.	.	16	2	18	15	2	17	1	.	1	16	2	18	16	2	18	7	1	8	9	1	10
Grand Total,	2294	547	2841	49964	18805	68769	38065	9889	47954	11899	8916	20815	52258	19352	71610	49952	18764	68716	7048	427	7475	42904	18337	61241

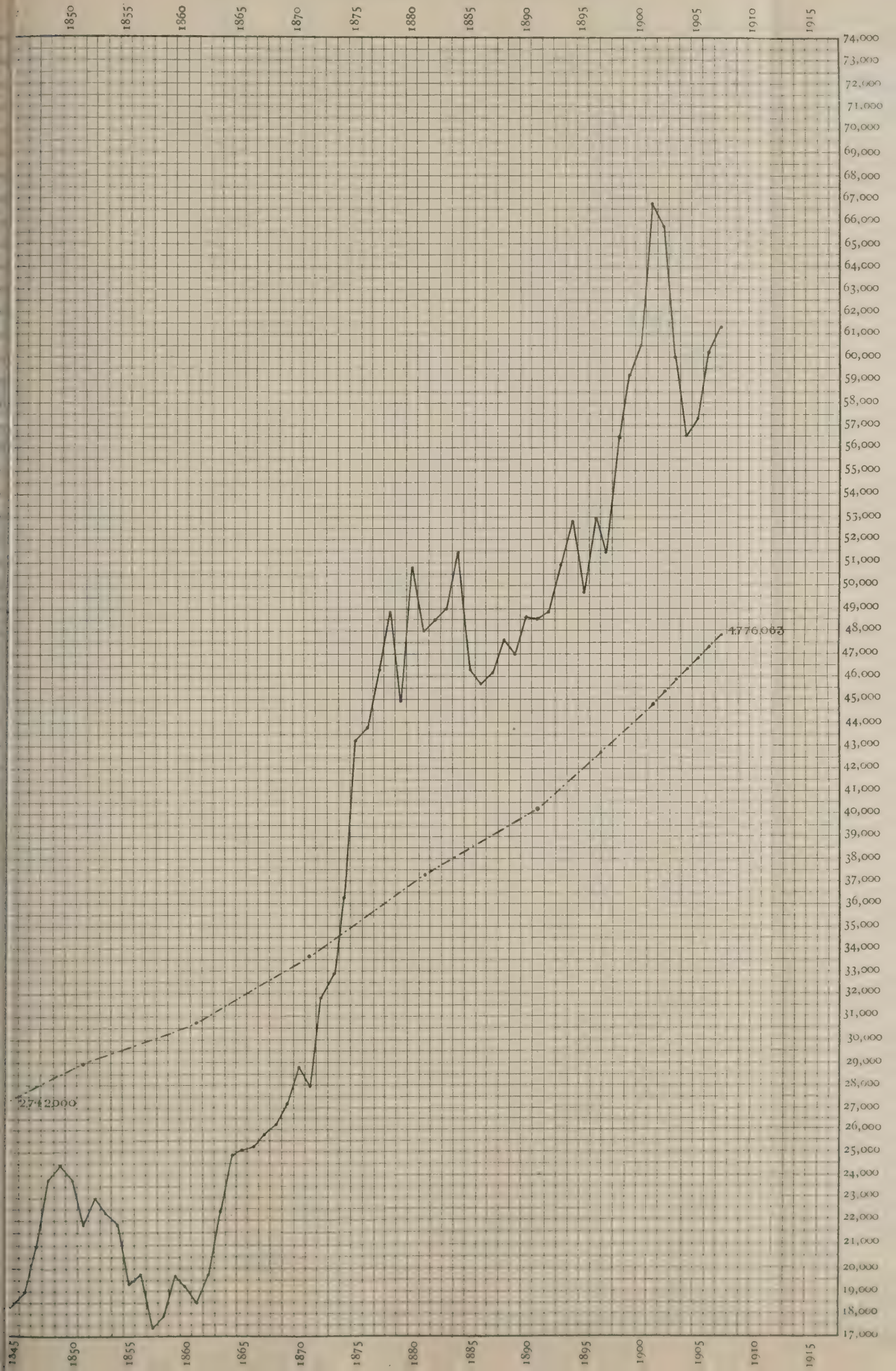
the Year, from 1st January 1907 to 31st December 1907.

Number in Prison at End of Year.									Actual number of different persons received during the Year, not including removals to other Prisons.			Number of Deaths during the Year from all causes.			Number of Suicides during the Year.			Number of Prisoners who escaped during the Year.			Convicts and Licence Holders under Sentences of Penal Servitude in custody at end of Year.			PRISONS.
Total.			Whereof																					
			Untried.			Convicted.																		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
78	11	89	13	.	13	65	11	76	975	282	1257	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Aberdeen.
61	28	89	7	.	7	54	28	82	1335	377	1712	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ayr.
26	8	34	1	.	1	25	8	33	471	115	586	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dumfries.
103	22	125	8	3	11	95	19	114	1882	641	2523	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundee.
302	100	402	17	4	21	285	96	381	4216	1228	5444	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Edinburgh.
910	.	910	.	.	.	910	.	910	14201	.	14201	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
145	354	499	74	8	82	71	346	417	1887	4870	6757	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. (Duke Street).
59	10	69	4	.	4	55	10	65	1210	390	1600	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Greenock.
26	3	29	7	.	7	19	3	22	324	51	375	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Inverness.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkwall.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	57	4	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lerwick.
219	36	255	2	.	2	217	36	253	1970	453	2423	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	5	8	Perth.
329	.	329	.	.	.	329	.	329	92	.	92	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	329	.	329	Peterhead.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	18	1	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stornoway.
2261	572	2833	133	15	148	2128	557	2685	28647	8412	37059	9	3	12	1	.	1	3	.	3	333	6	339	Total.
																								Legalised Cells.
4	.	4	1	.	1	3	.	3	117	31	148	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Banff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	13	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Campbeltown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	12	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dingwall.
1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	41	12	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunblane.
3	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	2	241	49	290	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfermline (County).
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	50	45	95	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. (Burgh).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	14	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunoon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	17	89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Duns.
7	1	8	.	.	.	7	1	8	238	76	314	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elgin.
3	1	4	1	.	1	2	1	3	265	72	337	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Falkirk.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	112	27	139	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Forfar.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	85	17	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Fort-William.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galashiels.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Haddington.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	68	12	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hawick.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inveraray.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	75	19	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jedburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinross.
7	4	11	.	.	.	7	4	11	331	125	456	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkcaldy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lochmaddy.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	45	14	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Montrose.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	119	15	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oban.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Port Ellen.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Portree.
7	3	10	.	.	.	7	3	10	173	55	228	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stirling.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	17	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stonehaven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Thurso.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	11	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wigtown.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	979	458	1437	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edinburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fraserburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Huntly.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lochgilphead.
2306	588	2894	137	15	152	2169	573	2742	31951	9531	41482	9	3	12	1	.	1	4	.	4	333	6	339	Grand Total.

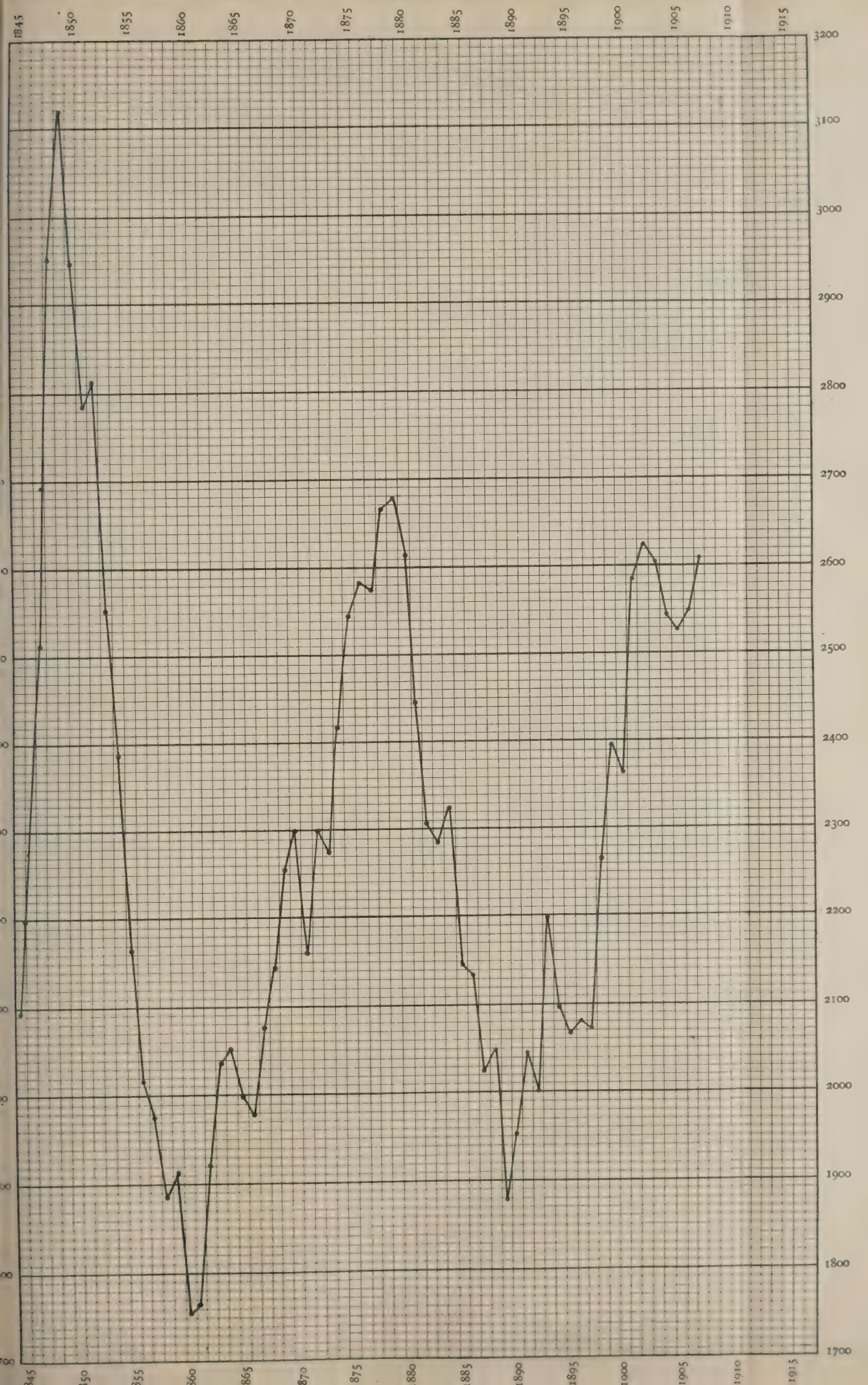
No. VI.—Return showing the average daily number of Prisoners, and greatest and least numbers, during Year 1907.

PRISONS.	Average daily number during the Year.			Greatest Numbers.								Least Numbers.							
				Of *Male* Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Of *Female* Prisoners at any one time, and date.		*Including both Sexes* at any one time, and date.				Of *Male* Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Of *Female* Prisoners at any one time, and date.		*Including both Sexes* at any one time, and date.			
	M.	F.	T.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	M.	F.	T.	Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Date.	M.	F.	T.	Date.
Aberdeen,	79	17	96	104	5 Oct.	31	2 July.	100	27	127	19 July.	58	13 Jan.	8	12 Aug.	60	11	71	15 April.
Ayr,	75	23	98	106	29 July.	35	23 July.	106	32	138	29 July.	54	25 Dec.	13	9 Mar.	66	13	79	9 Mar.
Dumfries,	37	8	45	60	7 Aug.	17	15 April.	60	15	75	7 Aug.	25	22 May.	0	On 6 days	28	1	29	30 Jan.
Dundee,	90	27	117	130	22 July.	58	2 Oct.	130	48	178	22 July.	67	17 Jan.	12	23 Feb.	67	16	83	17 Jan.
Edinburgh,	288	93	381	338	17 July.	121	26 Mar.	329	109	438	2 April.	229	25 May.	67	21 Feb.	229	73	302	25 May.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	948	.	948	1060	2 July.	.	.	1060	.	1060	2 July.	705	27 July.	.	.	705	.	705	27 July
Do. (Duke Street),	153	346	499	180	28 Jan	438	13 July.	166	429	595	15 July.	129	3 Aug.	248	29 June.	143	248	391	29 June.
Greenock,	55	24	79	71	17 Jan.	41	3 April	64	39	103	2 April.	30	18 May.	8	21 Sept.	30	18	48	18 May.
Inverness,	31	4	35	58	19 Aug.	11	19 June.	53	2	55	19 Aug.	20	17 Oct.	1	14 April.	21	1	22	14 April.
Kirkwall,	1	.	1	4	14 Jan.	.	.	4	.	4	14 Jan.	0	On110days	0	On365days	.	.	.	On110days
Lerwick,	3	.	3	14	24 May.	1	12 June.	12	1	13	12 June.	0	On 87 days	0	,, 334 ,,	.	.	.	,, 87 ,,
Perth,	217	41	258	493	18 July.	99	22 July.	491	98	589	19 July.	77	2 Mar.	23	19 Jan.	77	30	107	2 Mar.
Peterhead,	311	.	311	329	31 Dec.	.	.	329	.	329	31 Dec.	280	10 Jan.	.	.	280	.	280	10 Jan.
Stornoway,	1	.	1	3	23 Aug	1	5 April	3	.	3	23 Aug.	0	On 88 days	0	On364days	.	.	.	On 88 days
Total,	2289	583	2872																
Legalised Cells.																			
Banff	3	1	4	8	26 Mar.	5	14 May.	6	5	11	14 May.	0	On 28 days	0	On156days	.	.	.	On 19 days
Campbeltown,	2	1	3	10	8 June.	3	24 Sept.	10	2	12	8 June.	0	,, 103 ,,	0	,, 257 ,,	.	.	.	,, 80 ,,
Dingwall,	1	.	1	4	17 Dec.	2	22 Oct.	3	2	5	5 Jan.	0	,, 210 ,,	0	,, 287 ,,	.	.	.	,, 175 ,,
Dunblane,	.	.	.	5	27 Dec.	3	25 July.	4	3	7	25 July.	0	,, 210 ,,	0	,, 303 ,,	.	.	.	,, 198 ,,
Dunfermline (County),	3	1	4	4	26 June.	2	26 June.	4	2	6	26 June.	0	,, 13 ,,	0	,, 143 ,,	.	.	.	,, 7 ,,
Do. (Burgh),	1	1	2	3	27 Mar.	3	26 Nov.	3	2	5	13 May.	0	,, 290 ,,	0	,, 129 ,,	.	.	.	,, 112 ,,
Dunoon,	.	.	.	5	22 June	3	2 Sept.	3	3	6	2 Sept.	0	,, 276 ,,	0	,, 326 ,,	.	.	.	,, 257 ,,
Duns,	2	1	3	7	11 May.	4	30 April.	6	2	8	22 Mar.	0	,, 32 ,,	0	,, 195 ,,	.	.	.	,, 22 ,,
Elgin,	4	2	6	10	18 Sept.	7	13 Mar.	9	4	13	19 Sept.	0	,, 11 ,,	0	,, 80 ,,	.	.	.	,, 10 ,,
Falkirk,	3	2	5	9	20 May.	7	17 July.	9	2	11	20 May.	0	,, 3 ,,	0	,, 2 ,,	1	1	2	15 Nov.
Forfar,	2	1	3	9	15 Mar.	4	4 Oct.	9	2	11	15 Mar.	0	,, 23 ,,	0	,, 136 ,,	.	.	.	On 12 days
Fort-William,	2	.	2	6	17 Dec.	4	3 Sept.	7	2	9	5 Dec.	0	,, 48 ,,	0	,, 213 ,,	.	.	.	,, 48 ,,
Galashiels,	.	.	.	3	4 Mar.	1	8 July	2	1	3	6 Aug.	0	,, 334 ,,	0	,, 355 ,,	.	.	.	,, 325 ,,
Haddington,	.	.	.	1	22 Jan.	1	22 Jan.	1	1	2	22 Jan.	0	,, 323 ,,	0	,, 358 ,,	.	.	.	,, 323 ,,
Hawick,	2	.	2	6	13 June.	2	12 Oct.	6	1	7	13 June.	0	,, 111 ,,	0	,, 276 ,,	.	.	.	,, 99 ,,
Inveraray,	.	.	.	1	15 Feb.	1	15 Feb.	1	1	2	15 Feb.	0	,, 354 ,,	0	,, 364 ,,	.	.	.	,, 354 ,,
Jedburgh,	3	1	4	6	23 Jan.	3	13 Nov.	5	1	6	18 Sept.	0	,, 25 ,,	0	,, 214 ,,	.	.	.	,, 21 ,,
Kinross,	.	.	.	1	9 June.	1	25 Feb.	1	.	1	9 June.	0	,, 363 ,,	0	,, 363 ,,	.	.	.	,, 361 ,,
Kirkcaldy,	5	3	8	15	26 Aug.	9	12 Sept.	15	8	23	26 Aug.	0	,, 3 ,,	0	,, 20 ,,	1	.	1	11 Feb.
Lochmaddy,	.	.	.	1	16 April.	.	.	1	.	1	16 April.	0	,, 355 ,,	0	,, 365 ,,	.	.	.	On355days
Montrose,	1	.	1	4	2 Mar.	2	9 April.	4	2	6	28 Feb.	0	,, 180 ,,	0	,, 271 ,,	.	.	.	,, 144 ,,
Oban,	2	1	3	11	3 May.	3	12 Aug.	11	.	11	3 May.	0	,, 58 ,,	0	,, 215 ,,	.	.	.	,, 58 ,,
Port Ellen,	.	.	.	2	27 Mar.	1	25 Sept.	2	.	2	27 Mar.	0	,, 352 ,,	0	,, 364 ,,	.	.	.	,, 351 ,,
Portree,	.	.	.	3	1 June.	1	25 Sept.	3	.	3	1 June.	0	,, 276 ,,	0	,, 335 ,,	.	.	.	,, 246 ,,
Stirling,	3	1	4	9	2 April.	5	13 Sept.	8	3	11	13 Mar.	0	,, 17 ,,	0	,, 78 ,,	.	.	.	,, 10 ,,
Stonehaven,	1	.	1	7	2 Dec.	3	7 Mar.	7	1	8	2 Dec.	0	,, 161 ,,	0	,, 214 ,,	.	.	.	,, 94 ,,
Thurso,	.	.	.	3	20 Feb.	.	.	3	.	3	20 Feb.	0	,, 341 ,,	0	,, 365 ,,	.	.	.	,, 341 ,,
Wigtown,	1	.	1	4	4 June.	3	6 Feb.	4	.	4	4 June.	0	,, 121 ,,	0	,, 265 ,,	.	.	.	,, 116 ,,
Edinburgh,	3	1	4	19	2 Jan.	9	3 Jan.	18	9	27	3 Jan.	0	,, 101 ,,	0	,, 103 ,,	.	.	.	,, 56 ,,
Fraserburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly,	.	.	.	2	15 July.	1	1 April.	2	.	2	15 July.	0	On359days	0	On360days	.	.	.	On354days
Lochgilphead,	.	.	.	2	18 Feb.	1	22 June.	1	1	2	17 Aug.	0	,, 343 ,,	0	,, 361 ,,	.	.	.	,, 339 ,,
Total,	2333	600	2933																

VII. Diagram showing in Black line_____the Yearly number of Committals, and in broken Black line_____the population in Scotland since 1845.



o. VIII. Diagram showing the average daily number of Ordinary Prisoners in custody since 1845.



No. IX.—Return of the Civil Prisoners in Custody during the Year from 1st January 1907 to 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	In Prison at beginning of year.			ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR. (1) For Non-payment of— Imperial Taxes.		Rates and Assessments.		Fines and Penalties due to the Crown.		(2) Other Causes.— *In Meditatione Fugæ.*		*Ad Factum Præstandum.*		Not included in the foregoing.		Total Number in Confinement.			Discharges, Removals, and Deaths during the year.			In Prison at end of year.			Average Daily Number during year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glasgow (Duke St.),	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	7	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenock,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	16	1	17	16	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
Legalised Cells Oban,	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total,	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	20	1	21	20	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.

No. X.—Return showing the Accommodation for the confinement of Prisoners in Prisons and in Legalised Police Cells in Scotland at 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	1. Single Cells.			2. Cells for Convicts.			3. Special Cells.			4. Association Rooms or Cells.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	104	31	135	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	5
Ayr,	90	26	116	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	5
Dumfries,	59	19	78	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	3
Dundee,	133	59	192	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	4
Edinburgh,	321	114	435	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	3	6
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1020	.	1020	.	.	.	2	.	2	19	.	19
Do. (Duke Street),	162	424	586	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	5	9
Greenock,	68	41	109	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	4
Inverness,	49	10	59	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	4
Kirkwall,	4	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lerwick,	8	7	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth,	502	166	668	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	8
Peterhead,	29	.	29	434	.	434	1	.	1	2	.	2
Stornoway,	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	2552	903	3455	434	.	434	10	4	14	44	25	69
Legalised Cells.												
Banff,	7	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Campbeltown,	9	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dingwall,	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunblane,	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfermline (County),	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. (Burgh),	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunoon,	5	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Duns,	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elgin,	15	5	20	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Falkirk,	12	4	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Forfar,	12	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fort-William,	5	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galashiels,	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenlaw,	8	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haddington,	12	6	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawick,	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inverary,	10	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jedburgh,	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross,	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcaldy,	20	9	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochmaddy,	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montrose,	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oban,	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Port Ellen,	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portree,	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling,	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stonehaven,	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurso,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown,	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh,	18	18	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochgilphead,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total,	2758	1009	3767	434	.	434	11	4	15	44	26	70

No. XI.—Return of prisoners committed to Prisons in Scotland, during Year ended 31st December 1907, who had been previously committed to any Prison, and the number of such previous imprisonments.*

PRISONS.	Number who have never been in Prison before.			Number of prisoners who have been previously imprisoned and the number of previous imprisonments, so far as known to the Prison Officials.																				Number of the foregoing who have served Sentence Penal Servitude	
				Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six Times and under Ten.		Ten Times and under Twenty.		Twenty Times and under Fifty.		Fifty Times and upwards.		Total.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	323	71	394	173	32	72	21	65	24	54	12	28	9	102	25	78	36	57	26	23	26	652	211	863	10	.
Ayr,	437	80	517	189	38	140	30	96	20	60	21	61	18	127	47	147	60	63	50	15	13	898	297	1195	4	.
Dumfries,	150	31	181	80	15	53	7	25	6	31	4	13	8	45	12	53	13	17	10	4	9	321	84	405	5	.
Dundee,	596	143	739	294	79	215	42	138	50	99	33	79	31	163	88	160	71	126	71	12	33	1286	498	1784	23	1
Edinburgh,	894	187	1081	983	190	593	118	406	98	280	59	196	55	408	147	307	153	121	138	28	83	3322	1041	4363	57	9
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	4834	.	4834	2695	.	1511	.	1015	.	725	.	586	.	1327	.	1102	.	364	.	42	.	9367	.	9367	133	.
Do. (Duke Street),	888	1044	1932	377	773	195	531	107	353	98	245	55	205	111	506	47	472	7	476	2	265	999	3826	4825	10	20
Greenock,	395	51	446	201	47	118	30	91	24	62	24	49	18	117	47	107	59	50	60	20	30	815	339	1154	11	2
Inverness,	126	9	135	61	9	22	5	14	3	21	5	13	2	33	5	20	7	10	4	4	2	198	42	240	1	.
Kirkwall,	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.
Lerwick,	36	3	39	8	.	4	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	22	.	.
Perth,	389	108	497	428	59	266	23	191	27	132	22	97	12	214	47	175	62	69	71	9	22	1581	345	1926	33	.
Peterhead,	9	.	9	.	.	5	.	3	.	6	.	5	.	33	.	30	.	1	.	.	.	83	.	83	37	.
Stornoway,	14	1	15	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.
TOTAL,	9094	1728	10822	5491	1242	3198	807	2156	606	1569	425	1184	358	2684	924	2227	933	885	906	159	483	19553	6684	26237	324	32
Legalised Cells.																										
Banff,	73	13	86	10	5	8	1	4	4	6	2	4	2	6	.	3	2	.	2	.	.	44	18	62	.	.
Campbeltown,	42	7	49	5	1	4	1	3	.	1	.	3	.	5	1	4	1	4	2	.	.	29	6	35	.	.
Dingwall,	17	3	20	2	.	8	4	6	.	2	.	.	1	2	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	22	9	31	.	.
Dunblane,	35	8	45	3	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	10	.	.
Dunfermline, County,	108	19	127	60	10	34	6	15	3	8	4	5	.	9	5	2	1	.	1	.	.	133	30	163	.	.
Do. Burgh,	27	6	33	11	9	3	5	3	9	2	3	1	3	3	4	.	5	.	1	.	.	23	39	62	.	.
Dunoon,	30	7	37	3	2	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	13	.	.
Duns,	46	7	53	5	3	4	1	4	.	1	2	4	.	1	2	5	1	2	1	.	.	26	10	36	.	.
Elgin,	89	39	128	67	9	29	7	24	6	10	5	7	4	10	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	149	37	186	.	.
Falkirk,	209	39	248	33	14	12	3	5	4	2	1	1	.	2	4	1	2	.	5	.	.	56	33	89	.	.
Forfar,	59	10	69	18	5	4	4	5	1	10	2	6	.	4	2	5	3	1	.	.	.	53	17	70	.	.
Fort-William,	81	13	94	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	.	.
Galashiels,	16	5	21	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.
Haddington,	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Hawick,	31	5	36	1	.	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	.	9	.	13	1	2	1	2	.	37	7	44	.	.
Inveraray,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jedburgh,	32	8	40	2	1	12	1	7	2	5	.	1	1	4	3	10	2	2	1	.	.	43	11	54	1	.
Kinross,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcaldy,	222	69	291	37	14	15	18	14	5	9	3	8	3	15	7	10	3	1	3	.	.	109	56	165	.	.
Lochmaddy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montrose,	30	6	36	3	2	3	1	.	1	1	1	2	.	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	15	8	23	.	.
Oban,	83	7	90	8	4	4	.	1	1	5	1	2	.	8	1	5	.	3	1	.	.	36	8	44	.	.
Port Ellen,	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Portree,	6	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Stirling,	94	21	115	14	6	18	5	10	2	8	3	5	2	7	10	12	4	5	2	.	.	79	34	113	.	.
Stonehaven.	29	7	36	5	5	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	3	1	.	.	13	10	23	.	.
Thurso,	13	.	13	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.
Wigtown,	14	5	19	9	.	.	.	7	2	2	.	2	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	23	6	29	.	.
Edinburgh,	386	138	524	175	38	101	55	79	14	59	34	41	13	78	52	45	36	12	45	3	33	593	320	913	.	.
Fraserburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly,	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochgilphead,	4	1	5	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.
Grand Total,	10885	2173	13058	5970	1372	3471	927	2349	664	1705	489	1280	389	2855	1028	2352	999	929	974	164	516	21066	7358	28424	325	32
	13,058			7,342		4,398		3,013		2,194		1,669		3,883		3,351		1,894		680		28,424			357	

* Prisoners recommitted within the year are counted only once in this Table, and prisoners transferred from one Prison to another are only accounted for in the Prison of last committal.

No. XII.—Return of all punishments inflicted in Prisons in Scotland during the Year ended 31st December 1907, and the offences for which such punishments were inflicted.

PRISONS.	I. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY IN THE PRISONS WHERE PUNISHMENTS WERE INFLICTED.		II. Total Number of Offences as per Table IV.		Number of Prisoners Punished. By one method only.		By two or more methods for one offence.		PUNISHMENTS FOR MISCONDUCT IN PRISON OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT DURING THE YEAR. III.—DESCRIPTION OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED SEPARATELY OR OTHERWISE.																					
									1. Deprival of Work for a period.		2. Isolation at Exercise.		3. Isolation at Chapel.		4. Reduction of Diet.		5. Sleeping on Wooden Guard Bed.		6. Setting to hard labour for a Period.		7. Forfeiture of Privilege of Association.		8. Forfeiture of Marks.		9. Reduction of Class, &c.		10. Forfeiture of Gratuity.		11. Restraint of Limbs.		12. Corporal Punishment.		13. Separate Confinement.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	1421	580	125	11	79	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	32	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayr,	2073	815	103	9	70	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumfries,	691	193	43	3	21	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundee,	2559	1129	174	39	119	32	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	34	14	.	.	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh,	6376	2766	694	118	315	79	15	4	3	.	46	.	.	.	467	79	91	.	.	.	.	.	39	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	21524	.	3390	.	1498	.	127	.	18	.	108	.	4	.	2243	.	473	.	1	.	63	.	275	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. (Duke Street),	7401	10374	346	370	160	126	130	140	121	156	.	5	.	.	142	171	88	.	.	.	.	.	60	145	.	.	70	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenock,	1710	756	50	2	38	2	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	38	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inverness,	447	82	95	.	57	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lerwick,	69	6	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth,	2931	904	732	70	252	38	113	7	5	.	1	.	.	.	439	51	101	.	.	.	.	.	364	7	.	1	22	3	5	1	.	.	.	.
Peterhead,	417	.	346	.	14	.	106	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	139	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	203	.	196	.	25	.	.	.	1	.	43	.
Total in Prisons,	47619	17605	6160	622	2625	297	519	152	156	156	156	5	4	.	3823	352	849	1	2	.	63	.	1062	173	196	1	198	6	5	3	1	.	43	.
Legalised Cells.																																		
Banff,	175	54	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling,	420	97	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,			6165	622	2628	297	519	152	156	156	156	5	4	.	3826	352	849	1	2	.	63	.	1062	173	196	1	198	6	5	3	1	.	43	.

* Confinement in Darkened Punishment Cell. Parti-Coloured Dress. } No punishments inflicted under these headings.

No. XII.—Return of Punishments—*Continued.*

IV.—OFFENCES REPORTED.

PRISONS.	1. Disobedience of orders.		2. Disrespect to Officers or Visitors.		3. Idleness or negligence at work, or refusal to work.		4. Irreverent behaviour during Divine Service.		5. Swearing or using insolent or threatening language.		6. Indecent in language, act, or gesture.		7. Assaulting any person.		8. Conversing or holding intercourse with another prisoner without authority.		9. Singing, whistling, or making unnecessary noise, or giving unnecessary trouble.		10. Leaving cell or other appointed location, etc., without permission.		11. Disfiguring or injuring any part of Prison or any article.		12. Committing any nuisance.		13. Having forbidden articles in his possession.		14. Giving to or receiving from any prisoner any article without leave.		15. Refusing or neglecting to conform to rules and orders laid down.		16. Offending against good order and discipline.		17. Attempting to do any of the foregoing acts.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	3	.	.	.	35	2	2	.	11	1		.	1	.	29	.	.	1	2	.	33	7	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.		
Ayr,	6	2	.	.	62	6	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Dumfries,	2	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.		
Dundee,	6	2	.	.	66	19	.	.	15	4	.	.	1	1	40	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	34	10	.	.		
Edinburgh,	25	9	1	.	148	23	11	.	74	17	6	2	.	1	177	7	2	2	1	.	71	33	10	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	152	22	3	.		
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	225	.	3	.	1323	.	4	.	126	.	27	.	25	.	773	.	12	.	11	.	260	.	.	.	84	.	1	.	215	.	280	.	21	.		
Do. (Duke Street),	6	43	.	.	30	64	1	.	8	46	.	.	1	16	86	66	3	5	.	.	141	99	11	.	42	15	1	.	.	.	16	16	.	.		
Greenock,	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	1	.		
Inverness,	9	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.		
Lerwick,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Perth,	.	.	1	.	252	9	3	.	43	19	.	.	10	2	174	11	.	.	.	.	139	7	55	.	19	5	.	.	36	17	.	.	.	.		
Peterhead,	34	.	2	.	59	.	.	.	75	.	.	.	9	.	59	.	16	.	7	.	15	.	.	.	21	.	3	.	2	.	44	.	.	.		
Total in Prisons,	316	56	7	.	2019	124	21	.	380	87	34	2	47	20	1400	84	34	8	24	1	708	149	80	.	191	23	5	.	254	17	555	51	25	.		
Legalised Cells.																																				
Banff,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Stirling,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	316	56	7	.	2019	124	21	.	380	87	35	2	47	20	1402	84	34	8	24	1	708	149	80	.	191	23	5	.	254	17	555	51	25	.		

No. XIII.—Return of Juvenile Offenders ordered to be whipped during the Year ended 31st December 1907, under the Regulations issued by the Lord Advocate in terms of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 105 sec. 74, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 18, dated 11th June 1886, also in terms of the Statute 55 & 56 Vict. c. 55, sec. 514.

Places where Sentences were passed.	Total number sentenced to be whipped during Year ended 31st December 1907.	No. of cases in which the punishment of whipping was actually inflicted.	Courts inflicting sentence.			
			Sheriff.	Police.	Justice of Peace.	Other Courts.
Aberdeen,	17	17	15	2	...	...
Campbeltown,	3	3	3	...	...	...
Duns,	3	3	3	.	..	
Alloa,	11	11	5	6	...	...
Dumbarton,	6	6	6	..	.	...
Clydebank,	12	12	...	12	...	...
Kirkintilloch,	1	1	...	1	...	...
Edinburgh,	108	108	23	85	...	...
Leith,	2	2	...	2	...	..
Cupar,	4	4	4	...	...	..
St. Andrews,	1	1	...	1	...	...
Dunfermline,	3	3	3	...	...	...
Kirkcaldy,	3	3	...	3	...	...
Inverness,	7	7	3	4	...	..
Fort-William,	5	5	5	...	...	...
Kinross,	2	2	2	...	...	...
Hamilton,	16	14	14	...	2	...
Airdrie,	2	2	1	1	...	.
Glasgow,	49	49	48	1	...	...
Govan,	10	10	...	10	...	...
Linlithgow,	10	10	3	7	...	...
Bo'ness,	18	18	...	18	...	...
Nairn,	1	1	1	...	...	...
Dunblane,	1	1	1	...	...	...
Paisley,	8	8	7	...	1	...
Greenock,	30	30	8	21	1	...
Port-Glasgow,	6	6	...	6	...	...
Johnstone,	1	1	...	1	...	...
Stornoway,	1	1	1	..	...	...
Jedburgh,	10	10	10	.	...	..
Hawick,	3	3	3	...	...	...
Galashiels,	1	1	...	1	...	..
Stirling,	1	1	1	...	...	...
Falkirk,	9	9	9	...	...	...
Grangemouth,	2	2	...	2	...	...
Denny,	1	1	...	1	...	...
Lerwick,	2	2	...	2	...	.
	370	368	179	187	4	..
			370			
Average Number sentenced to be whipped during the previous 5 years,	488					

No. XIV.—Return as to Education of Prisoners during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Total Number of Prisoners Convicted during the Year.			Degree of Instruction on Admission.					
			Illiterate.		Could Read or Write.		Of Superior Education.	
M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37,636	16,685	54,321	5,077	3,802	32,544	12,873	15	10

	M.	F.	T.
1. Number on Register at commencement of Year,	177	38	215
2. Number placed on Register during Year,	727	376	1103
3. Total Number who have been on Register during Year,	904	414	1318
4. Number removed from Register during Year,	740	382	1122
5. Number on Register at end of Year,	164	32	196

6. Particulars regarding 1,318 Prisoners on the Register during Year:—

	Numbers under Instruction in—							TOTALS under each subject.		
	One subject.			Two subjects.			Three subjects.			
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading and Writing.	Reading and Arithmetic.	Writing and Arithmetic.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	TOTALS.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
M.	5	6	100	8	4	94	687	904	704	795	885
F.	1	1	.	1	5	4	402	414	409	408	411
T.	6	7	100	9	9	98	1089	1318	1113	1203	1296

Class.	Proficiency on Admission.	Number of Prisoners under Instruction.	State at 31st December 1907, or on Discharge from Prison.						
			O¹	O²	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	READING.								
O¹	Wholly Ignorant,	152	63	58	29	1	1	...	...
O²	Can read Primer,	107	...	35	42	25	4	1	...
I.	Do. Reader No. I.,	165	...	...	66	76	20	3	...
II.	Do. do. II.,	342	...	...	...	125	188	22	7
III.	Do. do. III.,	264	...	...	...	...	140	107	17
IV.	Do. do. IV.,	83	...	...	...	...	...	46	37
V.	Do. do. V.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	1113	63	93	137	227	353	179	61
			1113						
	WRITING.								
O²	Wholly Ignorant,	200	...	68	103	22	6	1	...
I.	Can form Letters,	339	...	...	112	187	35	5	...
II.	Can write from Copy,	399	...	...	...	163	203	33	...
III.	Can write from Book,	265	...	...	...	...	162	103	...
IV.	Can write to Dictation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	1203	...	68	215	372	406	142	...
			1203						
	ARITHMETIC.								
O²	Wholly Ignorant,	288	...	92	143	44	8	1	...
I.	Able to do short addition sums,	518	...	...	215	237	50	16	...
II.	Able to subtract, multiply, divide,	310	...	...	...	117	162	31	...
III.	Able to work easy money sums,	180	...	...	...	...	113	67	...
IV.	Able to reduce money and simple weights and measures,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	1296	...	92	358	398	333	115	...
			1296						

7. Number of Prisoners who have reached the standard of Education given in Prison and removed from Register before end of year or discharge from Prison,	M.	F.	T.
	54	0	54

No. XV.—Table of the Number of Officers in each of H.M. Prisons in Scotland at 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN EACH PRISON.																		Total Number of Prison Officers.		
	Governors.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Visiting Clergymen.	Medical Officers.	Assistant Medical Officers.	Stewards.	Clerks.	Matrons.	Teachers and Teaching Warders.	Warders.		Store Warders.	Occasional Warders.		Guards.	Other Officers.				
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	9	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	14	5	19
Ayr,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	9	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	14	5	19
Dumfries,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	11	4	15
Dundee,	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	11	4	3	.	1	.	1	2	20	8	28
Edinburgh,	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	1	1	25	10	3	.	.	.	2	1	38	12	50
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	1	76	.	6	.	.	.	1	1	94	1	95
Do. (Duke Street),	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	17	33	5	.	.	.	1	.	30	34	64
Greenock,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	9	4	1	.	.	.	2	1	16	6	22
Inverness,	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	9	3	12
Kirkwall,	*1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Lerwick,	*1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Perth,	1	.	1	2	†1	1	.	1	1	.	21	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	33	7	40
Peterhead,	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	52	.	3	.	.	14	1	.	76	.	76
Stornoway,	*1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Total	14	1	14	17	14	3	4	4	12	2	238	64	28	3	3	14	11	9	367	88	455
Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	10	26

No. XVI.—Particulars of Convicts in Confinement at 31st December 1907.

Number in Prison at 31st Dec. 1907.		Sentences.																				Ages.													
		3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		15 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 35.		35 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 45.		45 Years and under 50.		50 and above.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
333	6	94	3	16	.	109	1	8	.	41	1	8	1	25	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	3	.	15	.	.	.	35	1	52	1	76	1	55	.	42	.	32	1	41	2
339		97		16		110		8		42		9		25		6		1		7		3		15		.		36		53		77		55		42		33		43	

Crimes for which convicted, and numbers under each.

Murder.		Child Murder.		Intent to Murder.		Culpable Homicide.		Assault by Stabbing.		Assault (serious).		Robbery		Assault and Robbery.		Assault with intent to rob.		Throwing Nitric or other Acid.		Rape.		Assault with intent to Ravish.		Incest.		Theft by Housebreaking.		Housebreaking with intent to steal.		Theft		Fire Raising.		Reset.		Theft by Opening Lockfast Places.		Forgery and Uttering		Embezzlement.		Fraud.		Contravention of Base Coin Act		Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing.		Numbers of those in Prison at 31st Dec. 1907 who had formerly been sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	.	.	.	7	.	35	1	5	.	10	.	4	.	32	.	8	.	.	1	12		6		3	.	72	.	18	1	88	3	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	7	.	7	.	3	.	145	4
6		.		7		36		5		10		4		32		8		1		12		6		3		72		19		91		1		3		2		2		2		7		7		3		149	

No. XVII.—Table showing the changes which have taken place during the year ended 31st December 1907 in the number of Male and Female Convicts.

	New Sentences.		Forfeited and Revoked Licence Holders.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Number at 1st January 1907,	267	10	18	..	285	10
2. Admissions,	122	..	14	..	136	..
3. Total who have been in Prison,	389	10	32	..	421	10
4. Liberations and Deaths,	65	4	23	..	88	4
5. Number in Prison at 31st December 1907,	324	6	9	..	333	6

	M.	F.	Total.
6. Average number during year ended 31st December 1907,	316	7	323

No. XVIII.—Return of Convicts Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude by Criminal Courts from 1851 to 190

Males.

Years ended.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	Life.	To
Transportation.	30th June 1851	.	.	.	.	239	.	.	81	.	26	4	.	1	2	.	9	36
Transportation.	,, 1852	.	.	.	.	193	.	.	62	.	27	3	.	2	11	.	9	30
Transportation.	,, 1853	.	.	.	.	171	.	.	39	.	50	.	.	.	4	.	3	26
Transportation.		.	.	.	.	6	.	.	3	.	4	14	.	.	5	.	5	37
Penal Servitude.	,, 1854	.	122	64		10		2		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Transportation.	,, 1855	.	.	.		.		.		.	9	23	.	.	7	.	6	45
Penal Servitude.		.	96	34		7		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Transportation.	,, 1856	.	.	.		.		.		.	4	33	.	.	20	.	6	63
Penal Servitude.		.	84	41		1		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Transportation.	,, 1857	.	.	.		.		.		.	12	13	.	.	18	.	4	47
Penal Servitude.		.	90	44		1		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
	,, 1858	16	77	24	22	12	3	.	26	.	2	9	.	.	7	.	2	20
	,, 1859	12	75	8	22	11	15	.	14	.	.	5	.	.	6	.	3	17
	,, 1860	15	44	5	11	14	14	.	20	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12
	,, 1861	11	48	5	22	.	24	.	17	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	1	13
	,, 1862	26	60	7	16	2	24	.	20	1	.	4	.	.	3	.	4	16
	,, 1863	22	38	5	21	6	16	.	14	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	12
	,, 1864	14	55	4	26	9	17	.	15	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	14
	,, 1865	2	4	26	4	49	8	3	12	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	11
	,, 1866	.	.	22	.	51	14	.	14	.	1	4	.	1	.	.	1	10
	,, 1867	.	.	15	.	53	24	.	25	.	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	12
	31st Dec. 1868	.	.	31	.	73	37	.	22	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	16
	,, 1869	.	.	36	.	61	27	.	19	1	.	4	.	3	.	.	1	15
	,, 1870	.	.	23	.	83	27	.	23	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	16
	,, 1871	.	.	33	.	64	14	.	16	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	12
	,, 1872	.	.	39	1	70	9	.	9	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	2	13
	,, 1873	.	.	13	1	56	9	.	26	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	11
	,, 1874	.	.	22	.	64	11	.	15	.	4	4	.	2	.	.	.	12
	,, 1875	.	.	17	.	72	7	.	21	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	12
	,, 1876	.	.	17	.	72	4	.	13	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	11
	,, 1877	.	.	23	.	63	5	.	12	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	10
	,, 1878	.	.	36	.	68	17	.	23	11	.	8	.	3	.	.	3	16
	,, 1879	4	.	49	.	48	6	1	13	13	.	13	1	1	.	1	1	15
	,, 1880	.	.	59	.	34	8	.	6	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	11
	,, 1881	.	.	88	.	25	16	.	9	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	14
	,, 1882	.	.	67	3	45	10	.	10	.	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	14
Penal Servitude.	,, 1883	.	.	73	9	35	15	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	5	14
	,, 1884	.	.	129	19	30	10	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
	,, 1885	.	.	82	4	29	.	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
	,, 1886	.	.	89	10	32	9	.	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	15
	,, 1887	.	.	72	5	21	6	.	10	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	1	12
	,, 1888	.	.	75	1	19	4	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
	,, 1889	.	.	52	1	31	.	.	13	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10
	,, 1890	.	.	59	.	19	2	.	7	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	9
	,, 1891	14	.	34	.	19	1	.	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	7
	,, 1892	22	.	26	.	11	1	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
	,, 1893	30	1	21	.	21	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
	,, 1894	29	.	20	2	9	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	,, 1895	40	1	21	1	8	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	7
	,, 1896	38	1	25	.	11	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	,, 1897	31	2	23	.	5	.	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	7
	,, 1898	38	.	22	1	7	4	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7
	,, 1899	39	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	6
	,, 1900	38	1	21	.	7	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7
	,, 1901	38	1	26	.	7	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
	,, 1902	34	.	12	1	7	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	†4	6
	,, 1903	33	.	25	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	‡1	6
	,, 1904	33	5	20	2	5	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	§2	7
	,, 1905	36	1	27	2	15	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
	,, 1906	29	3	21	.	5	1	.	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6
	,, 1907	45	11	37	3	10	5	.	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	†3	12

* The Penal Servitude sentences in these years are given under a different classification to that adopted for the Transportation sentences, the headings being—four years; six years and above four years; eight years and above six years; ten years and above eight years; life.

† Includes 1 case of Sentence to Death, afterwards commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

‡ Sentence to Death in 1902, commuted in 1903 to Penal Servitude for Life.

§ Sentences to Death, afterwards commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

No. XVIII.—Convicts Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude from 1851 to 1907—*Continued.*

Females.

Years ended.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.	Total.
Transportation.	30th June 1851	.	.	.	.	138	.	.	27	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	171
Transportation.	,, 1852	.	.	.	.	107	.	.	14	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	126
Transportation.	,, 1853	.	.	.	.	105	.	.	15	.	5	.	.	.	2	2	129
Transportation.	,, 1854	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Penal Servitude.		.	68	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	76
Transportation.	,, 1855	.	.	.		.		.	.	.	5	4	.	.	1	3	13
Penal Servitude.		.	72	16		1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89
Transportation.	,, 1856	.	.	.		.		.	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	.	9
Penal Servitude.		.	56	10		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Transportation.	,, 1857	.	.	.		.			.	.	.	6	.	.	2	1	9
Penal Servitude.		.	42	16		1		1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Penal Servitude.	,, 1858	14	36	7	7	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	76
	,, 1859	10	37	5	9	7	7	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	80
	,, 1860	11	46	3	4	4	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	79
	,, 1861	7	31	5	5	.	11	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	67
	,, 1862	5	35	.	19	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
	,, 1863	19	23	11	14	.	6	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	75
	,, 1864	10	36	6	14	1	11	.	7	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	90
	,, 1865	1	1	16	1	35	7	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
	,, 1866	.	.	9	.	43	5	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
	,, 1867	.	.	5	.	35	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
	31st Dec. 1868	.	.	9	.	50	8	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	72
	,, 1869	.	.	1	.	47	11	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	61
	,, 1870	.	.	3	.	39	17	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
	,, 1871	.	.	4	.	47	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
	,, 1872	.	.	5	.	47	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
	,, 1873	.	.	3	.	32	9	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	52
	,, 1874	.	.	1	.	31	7	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	43
	,, 1875	.	.	.	.	19	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	28
	,, 1876	.	.	2	1	21	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
	,, 1877	.	.	4	.	20	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
	,, 1878	.	.	3	.	17	6	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	33
	,, 1879	2	.	9	.	9	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
	,, 1880	.	.	8	.	8	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
	,, 1881	.	.	10	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
	,, 1882	.	.	15	.	11	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
	,, 1883	.	.	15	.	10	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	29
	,, 1884	.	.	19	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
	,, 1885	.	.	26	.	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
	,, 1886	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	.	.	15
	,, 1887	.	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
	,, 1888	.	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
	,, 1889	.	.	8	1	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
	,, 1890	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
	,, 1891	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	,, 1892	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	,, 1893	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
	,, 1894	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	,, 1895	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	,, 1896	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	,, 1897	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	,, 1898	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	,, 1899	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	,, 1900	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	,, 1901	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	,, 1902	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	,, 1903	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	,, 1904	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	,, 1905	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	,, 1906	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
	,, 1907	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* The Penal Servitude sentences in these years are given under a different classification to that adopted for the Transportation sentences, the headings being—Four years; six years and above four years; eight years and above six years; ten years and above eight years; life.

No. XIX.—Return of Religious Persuasions and Nationalities of all prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1907.

PRISON.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.											NATIONALITY.														
	Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Episcopalians.		Other Denominations.		Total.			Scottish.		English, including Welsh.		Irish.		Colonies and India.		Foreign Countries.		Not Ascertained.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Aberdeen,	67	8	5	1	6	2	.	.	78	11	89	68	10	7	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	78	11	89
Ayr,	39	18	15	9	7	1	.	.	61	28	89	44	16	6	1	10	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	61	28	89
Dumfries,	18	2	3	6	5	.	.	.	26	8	34	20	2	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	8	34
Dundee,	66	12	31	10	6	.	.	.	103	22	125	67	13	4	1	31	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	103	22	125
Edinburgh,	201	60	77	32	24	8	.	.	302	100	402	196	61	26	7	77	30	.	.	3	2	.	.	302	100	402
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	514	.	372	.	22	.	2	.	910	.	910	492	.	30	.	376	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	910	.	910
Do. (Duke Street),	95	188	45	155	5	11	.	.	145	354	499	82	187	9	11	50	155	.	.	4	1	.	.	145	354	499
Greenock,	25	5	29	3	5	2	.	.	59	10	69	23	5	5	1	28	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	59	10	69
Inverness,	19	2	4	1	3	.	.	.	26	3	29	21	2	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	29
Kirkwall,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Lerwick,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Perth,	134	27	74	9	11	.	.	.	219	36	255	148	28	14	.	56	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	219	36	255
Peterhead,	189	.	107	.	31	.	2	.	329	.	329	194	.	17	.	105	.	1	.	12	.	.	.	329	.	329
Stornoway,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total,	1370	322	762	226	125	24	4	.	2261	572	2833	1357	324	125	23	739	222	1	.	39	3	.	.	2261	572	2833
Legalised Cells.																										
Banff,	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Dunblane,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Dunfermline (County),	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Dunfermline (Burgh),	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Elgin,	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	8
Falkirk,	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Forfar,	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Fort-William,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Hawick,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Inveraray,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Jedburgh,	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
Kirkcaldy,	4	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	7	4	11	6	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	11
Montrose,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Oban,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Portree,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Stirling,	2	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	7	3	10	2	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
Edinburgh,	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	1400	331	775	233	126	24	5	.	2306	588	2894	1391	338	128	23	747	224	1	.	39	3	.	.	2306	588	2894

No. XX.—Return of professions and trades of prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	MALES.																															FEMALES.														
	Professional Men.	Merchants.	Printers.	Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	Masons and Bricklayers.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Slaters.	Smiths and Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Shopmen (as Grocers, &c.).	Seamen and Fishermen.	Soldiers.	Domestic Servants.	Stablemen and Grooms.	Millworkers.	Employees in Smelting Works and Foundries.	Miners.	Agricultural and Outdoor Labourers.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Miscellaneous.	Vagrants.	Total.	Housewives.	Machinists and Needlewomen.	Shopwomen.	Laundry-workers.	Millworkers.	Domestic Servants.	Outdoor Workers.	Charwomen.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Miscellaneous.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.	Total.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	1	2	2	3	–	–	2	11	–	1	1	1	–	–	40	5	2	2	78	5	–	–	–	1	1	1		3	–	–	–	11
Ayr,	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	3	1	41	–	2	–	61	8	2	–	2	2	2	6	1	4	1	–	–	28
Dumfries,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–		10	4	2	1	26	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	2	8
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	5	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	5	55	9	5	–	103	6	–	–	–	14	–		–	1	–	–	1	22
Edinburgh,		–	1	3	9	7	2	–	–	6	2	2	2	2	1	7	–	–	4	5	5	13	184	11	36	–	302	21	1	–	21	8	3	8	8	15	9	6	–	100
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	–	–	1	10	23	13	2	3	3	26	16	24	10	–	–	6	3	–	4	1	31	70	410	34	220	–	910	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Duke Street).	1	1	–	3	5	1	2	2	4	3	3	3		1	3	5	3	–	2	–	18	8	65	3	9	.	145	61	18	5	21	38	26	5	122	47	5	5	1	354
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	8	1	35	2	2	–	59	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	10
Inverness,	–	1	–		–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	14	3	–	.	26	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Kirkwall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lerwick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	3	1	1	5	1	1	–	3	4	3	3		1	4	1	–	2	–	6	8	151	9	12		219	9	–	–	–	1	1	7	5	13	–	–	–	36
Peterhead,	3	–	–	12	7	11	2	4	–	8	15	22	6	–	14	5	1	1	3	2	17	14	123	12	47	–	329	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stornoway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	4	3	6	32	51	41	10	10	11	56	47	64	23	3	23	50	8	2	21	19	94	121	1129	92	338	3	2261	118	22	5	44	64	35	28	138	88	15	11	4	572
Legalised Cells.																																								
Banff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunbarne,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfermline (County),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunfermline (Burgh),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Elgin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Falkirk,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Forfar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3
Fort-William,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hawick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inverurie,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcaldy,	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Montrose,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oban,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portree,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7		–	–	7	1	–	–				1		–	–	1	3
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	4	3	6	32	52	41	10	10	11	57	47	65	23	3	23	52	8	2	21	21	95	128	1148	97	340	7	2306	119	22	5	44	67	35	31	139	90	15	11	10	588

No. XXI.—Report on the health of the Prison population during the year ended 31st December 1907, by Sir THOMAS R. FRASER, M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.Edin., Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners and Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; and JAMES CRAUFURD DUNLOP, M.D., F.R.C.P.Edin., Assistant to the Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners.

We are glad to be again able to report that the general health conditions of the prison population during another year has been in all ways satisfactory; the mortality among prisoners has been small; the amount of illness among the prisoners of sufficient gravity to be placed on the sick register has been of less than average amount; and the number of prisoners liberated on account of illness, either temporarily by order of the Sheriff or by order of the Secretary for Scotland, has not materially exceeded an average. During the year, there was among the prisoners no epidemic of any serious infectious disease, nor of any disease ascribable to prison influences.

Mortality.—Deaths of prisoners from disease during the year numbered 11; they are equivalent to a death-rate of 3·8 per thousand of the average daily population of the prisons, a rate which is 3·2 less than that of the previous year. These deaths are 9 fewer than those occurring in the previous year, and 5 fewer than the average number of deaths from disease in prison during the preceding ten years. Of the 11 deaths, 6 were due to disease which originated before reception into prison, namely, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from cancer, 2 from phthisis, and 2 from heart disease; while 5 were due to disease originating after imprisonment, namely, 2 from pneumonia, and 1 each from apoplexy, meningitis, and syncope. In addition to these deaths from disease in prison, there were 2 deaths from suicide, one being in Peterhead Prison, and the other in the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth Prison.

Release on Grounds of Ill-health.—The total number of prisoners transferred to hospitals by Sheriff's warrant, or liberated by the Secretary for Scotland, on medical grounds was 34; they are 5 more than in 1906, but only 1 more than the average number so dealt with during the last ten years. Of them, 24 were transferred to hospitals by Sheriff's warrant in terms of Section 72 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1860, while 10 were liberated by order of the Secretary for Scotland. Of the former, 6 were removed from prison on account of infectious disease, 3 suffering from erysipelas, 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 from continued fever, and 1 from syphilitic condylomata; while 18 were suffering from disease which could not properly be treated in prison, 8 of them being surgical cases requiring operation. Of the 24 cases dealt with under Sheriff's warrant, 3 died before the expiry of sentence, 2 were in hospital at the end of the year, 8 were brought back to prison on recovery, and 11 were in hospital at the time of the expiry of their sentences. Of the prisoners discharged by order of the Secretary for Scotland, 5 were women in advanced pregnancy, and 5 were cases of advanced chronic disease, 2 being cases of tuberculosis, 1 a case of cancer, 1 a case of bronchitis, and 1 a case of brain disease. If the 3 deaths during the year of prisoners transferred from prison to a hospital by Sheriff's warrant be added to the deaths occurring in prison, they would bring up the prison death-rate from 3·8 per thousand to 4·8 per thousand.

Insanity in Prison.—The total number of prisoners certified to be insane while undergoing sentence or awaiting trial during the year was 43, which is 1 fewer than in the previous year, and is 3 less than the average number so dealt with during the previous ten years. Of the 43 cases, 39 showed signs of insanity within eight days of their reception into prison, while in only 4 did signs of insanity first show themselves after that period. Of the 39 whose insanity was recognised within eight days after reception, 23 were untried and 16 were under sentence; and all but 2 were transferred to asylums. Of the 4 cases of insanity in which the insanity was first evident later than eight days after reception, 2 were transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Department and 2 were removed to asylums. In addition to the 43 prisoners dealt with on account of insanity while awaiting trial or during sentence, there were among prisoners 27 cases of insanity which did not require immediate action, and which were consequently detained until liberated in ordinary course and then handed over to inspectors of poor for treatment. These last are 3 more than in the previous year, but 9 fewer than the average number during the previous four years.

Sick Register.—The number of cases of illness among the prisoners during the year which were considered by the medical officers of sufficient gravity to be placed on the sick register, that is, cases of illness such that did they occur outside prison the sufferers would seek medical advice, numbered 1724, a number which is 117 more than in the previous year, but 118 less than the average number during the previous ten years. The diseases for which these prisoners were put on the sick register during the year are fully tabulated in Table XXIII. The absence of any epidemic of serious infectious disease or any epidemic of disease attributable to prison influences is there also shown.

Prison Dietary.—The dietary scale introduced in 1900 continues to be used and to give satisfaction.

Nursing Instruction.—As has been the case for some years past, courses of instruction in sick-nursing have been given to some of the warder staff in three prisons, the two Glasgow Prisons and in Peterhead Prison. They were in all attended by 41 warders, of whom 13 passed a satisfactory examination at the end of the instruction. Six warders were also given in the prison hospitals a course of special training in nursing duties. There are now in the prison service 92 warders holding certificates of having attended courses of instruction and of having passed satisfactory examinations, and 33 warders holding certificates of having undergone special nursing training.

Special Departments.—The general health of the inmates of the special departments, the Criminal Lunatic Department and the State Inebriate Reformatory, during the year has been good. In the Criminal Lunatic Department there were 2 deaths, the one being that of a lunatic admitted in a condition of extreme weakness, the other a case of suicide. The total amount of serious illness in the Criminal Lunatic Department and in the State Inebriate Reformatory was small.

We append our usual Summary Table showing the principal facts concerning the health of the prisoners during the year, and comparing those facts with those of recent years.

Year.	Average Daily Population of Prisoners.	Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement during Year.	Deaths from Disease.				Liberations on Ground of Ill Health.				Cases of Insanity.			Cases on Sick Register.	
			Disease Originating before Reception into Prison.		Disease Originating after Reception into Prison.		Under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860.		By Order of Secretary for Scotland, &c.		Certified during Sentence.				
			Convicts.	Ordinary Prisoners.	Convicts.	Ordinary Prisoners.	Infectious Diseases.	Others.	Advanced Pregnancy.	Others.	Insane on Reception into Prison.	Sane on Reception into Prison.	Reported to Inspector of Poor at time of Discharge.	Disease Originating Before Imprisonment.	Disease Originating During Imprisonment.
1897	2,416	53,554	2	6	1	3	–	6	6	6	31	5	–	1,127	554
1898	2,593	58,856	2	10	1	3	3	13	2	2	31	3	–	1,387	478
1899	2,699	61,718	1	13	1	5	6	16	19	6	42	9	–	1,825	505
1900	2,653	62,807	1	6	4	3	2	7	14	7	29	3	–	1,430	499
1901	2,862	69,543	1	10	2	4	9	15	13	5	39	2	–	1,612	444
1902	2,917	68,407	1	16	–	6	14	10	8	6	57	5	–	1,446	452
1903	2,878	62,680	–	15	–	5	15	8	9	5	41	10	58	1,337	360
1904	2,816	59,256	1	2	1	4	12	12	15	5	44	13	39	1,343	469
1905	2,812	59,891	2	5	–	–	13	10	3	4	42	4	21	1,166	383
1906	2,831	62,768	–	13	1	6	7	15	4	3	39	5	24	1,181	426
Total,	27,477	619,480	11	96	11	39	81	112	93	49	395	59	142	13,854	4,570
Average for 10 Years	2,748	61,948	1	10	1	4	8	11	9	5	40	6	36*	1,385	457
1907	2,933	64,135	–	6	–	5	6	18	5	5	39	4	27	1,181	543

* Average for four years.

THOMAS R. FRASER, *Medical Adviser.*
JAMES C. DUNLOP, *Assistant to Medical Adviser.*

No. XXII.—Record of sickness, &c., of prisoners during Year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISON.	1. Average daily number of prisoners.			2. Cases under treatment put on the Sick Register.			Analysis of Total. 3. Sickness originated before imprisonment.		4. Sickness originated after imprisonment.		5. Total number of days' labour lost by sickness.		6. Average duration in days of the cases of sickness.		7. Removals to Public Hospitals.		8. Released by remission of Sentence, Royal Pardon, Special Licence, or by Magistrates.		9. Prisoners dealt with on account of insanity.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	79	17	96	8	2	10	3	–	5	2	88	9	11	4	5	–	–	–	–	1
Ayr,	75	23	98	30	3	33	26	3	4	–	269	47	9	16	–	1	–	–	2	–
Dumfries,	37	8	45	19	16	35	12	13	7	3	98	107	5	7	–	1	–	1	–	1
Dundee,	90	27	117	37	18	55	29	15	8	3	152	47	8	8	1	–	–	–	5	2
Edinburgh,	288	93	381	30	9	39	13	8	17	1	567	28	19	3	1	2	1	2	5	3
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	948	–	948	295	–	295	157	–	138	–	4794	–	16	–	6	–	1	–	14	–
Do. (Duke Street),	153	346	499	170	651	821	153	567	17	84	480	1365	22	18	1	1	–	2	7	12
Greenock,	55	24	79	13	3	16	10	3	3	–	54	40	4	13	3	1	–	1	3	–
Inverness,	31	4	35	6	–	6	1	–	5	–	26	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
Kirkwall,	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	1	–	43	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lerwick,	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	217	41	258	56	36	92	31	25	25	11	795	249	17	12	–	–	1	–	7	1
Peterhead,	311	–	311	253	–	253	52	–	201	–	3338	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stornoway,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	2289	583	2872	922	738	1660	491	634	431	104	10707	1892	–	–	18	6	3	6	45	21
Legalised Cells.																				
Banff,	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	–	–	7	14	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Campbeltown,	2	1	3	5	1	6	4	1	1	–	27	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dingwall,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dunblane,	–	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	–	–	16	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	–
Dunfermline (County),	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Do. (Burgh),	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Duns,	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin,	4	2	6	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falkirk,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar,	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	1	–	–	10	7	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fort-William,	2	–	2	4	2	6	3	–	1	2	11	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Haddington,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawick,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	3	1	4	5	4	9	5	4	–	–	16	19	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcaldy,	5	3	8	2	2	4	2	2	–	–	7	8	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montrose,	1	–	1	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oban,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling,	3	1	4	6	9	15	5	6	1	3	8	16	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stonehaven,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigtown,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	2333	600	2933	965	759	1724	531	650	434	109	10832	1965	–	–	18	6	3	7	49	21

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated during year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	I. EPIDEMIC DISEASES.														II. PARASITIC DISEASES.				III. DIETETIC DISEASES.				IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					
	Influenza.		Erysipelas.		Febricula.		Chill.		Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.		Continued Fever.		Scabies.		Tapeworm.		Chronic Alcoholism.		Delirium Tremens.		Acute Rheumatism.		Chronic Rheumatism.		Phthisis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	1	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	9	–	2	–	7	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	13	–	7	–	–	–	14	–
Do. (Duke Street),	9	35	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	1	4	29	–	6
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Inverness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lerwick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,	70	–	1	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Total,	88	35	6	–	31	3	6	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	5	3	28	4	11	1	10	29	18	8
Legalised Cells.																										
Banff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Campbeltown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Duns,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haddington,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells	89	36	6	–	32	3	6	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	1	–	7	4	31	4	11	1	10	29	19	8

PRISONS.	IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—*continued.*																V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.			
	Scrofula.		Syphilis.		Anæmia.		Ague.		Vaccination.		Malaria.		Tuberculosis.		Diabetes Mellitus.		Diabetes Insipidus.		Debility.		Senile Debility.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	3	
Do. (Duke Street),	4	5	6	23	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	4
Peterhead,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Total,	4	5	11	24	2	3	2	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	4	–	1	–	12	6	4	6
Legalised Cells.																						
Fort-William,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells	4	5	11	24	2	3	3		1		3		6	–	4	–	1	–	12	6	4	6

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES.																																	
	A. Diseases of Nervous System.																										B. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.									
	Apoplexy.		Hemiplegia.		Paralysis.		Insanity.		General Paralysis of Insane.		Epilepsy.		Neuralgia.		Pleurodynia.		Sciatica.		Hysteria.		Meningitis.		Weak Minded.		Locomotor Ataxy.		Otitis.		Otorrhœa.		Conjunctivitis.		Keratitis.		Ulcer of Cornea.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
Do. (Duke Street),	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	12	1	–	3	30	3	9	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	10	–	–	1	–
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	1	–	1	1	3	2	26	20	2	–	5	30	8	9	3	2	2	–	–	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	6	10	2	–	4	–
Legalised Cells.																																			
Dunblane,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elgin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fort-William,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Pol. Cells,	1	–	1	1	3	2	30	20	2	–	5	31	8	9	5	2	2	–	–	6	1	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	6	10	2	–	4	–

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*																																	
	B. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense—*continued.*																				C. Diseases of Circulatory System.											
	Iritis.		Ophthalmia Tarsi.		Hypopyon.		Epistaxis.		Cataract.		Rhinitis.		Excision of Eye.		Opthalmia.		Suffused Eye.		Valvular Disease of Heart.		Pericarditis.		Syncope.		Phlebitis.		Varicose Veins.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Do. (Duke St.),	–		3	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Greenock,	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1		–	–	1	–	–	–
Peterhead,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Total,	1	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	38	18	1	1	1	–	2	1	–	1
Legalised Cells.																												
Montrose,	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Pol. Cells,	1		3	2	1	–	1		–	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	38	18	1	1	1	–	2	1	–	1

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*

PRISONS.	C. Diseases of Circulatory System—*contd.*						D. Diseases of Respiratory System.																			
	Œdema of Leg.		Vertigo.		Hæmorrhoids.		Coryza.		Laryngeal Catarrh.		Acute Bronchitis.		Chronic Bronchitis.		Bronchial Catarrh.		Asthma.		Pneumonia.		Pleurisy.		Hæmoptysis.		Bronchiectasis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Dundee,			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	8	–	5	–	6	–	5	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Do. (Duke St.),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	26	1	7	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	2	1	–	–	–
Peterhead,	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Total,	1		1	–	–	–	13	–	1	4	16	1	37	27	6	7	9	1	11	1	6	6	11	3	1	–
Legalised Cells.																										
Campbeltown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcaldy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montrose,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Pol. Cells	1	–	1	–	1	–	13	–	1	4	18	1	39	28	6	8	10	1	12	1	6	6	11	3	1	–

VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*

PRISONS.	E. Diseases of Digestive System.																									
	Pharyngitis.		Stomatitis.		Gumboil.		Quinsy.		Gastric Catarrh.		Dyspepsia.		Gastric Ulcer.		Enteritis.		Diarrhœa.		Constipation.		Colic.		Hernia.		Fistula in Ano.		Peritonitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ayr,	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	9	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	12	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
Do. (Duke Street),	–	–	1	–	2	7	1	4	–	–	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,							7	–	12	–	3				1		16				1		1		1			
Total,	1	–	3	–	6	7	15	6	21	1	10	19	–	2	3	–	26	12	2	–	13	4	7	–	1	–	3	1
Legalised Cells.																										
Fort-William,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montrose,				–	–				2	–	–																	
Stirling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Pol. Cells	1	–	3	–	6	7	15	6	23	2	10	20	–	2	3	–	26	12	2	–	14	4	7	–	1	–	3	1

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*

E. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*continued.* | F. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

PRISONS.	Disease of Liver.		Jaundice.		Piles.		Appendicitis.		Intestinal Obstruction.		Colotomy		Tonsilitis.		Glossitis.		Rectal Prolapse.		Anal Fissure.		Abdominal Tumour.		Toothache.		Lymphangitis.		Adenitis.		Hodgkin's Disease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ayr,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Do. (Duke Street),	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	1	–	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	–	1	–	8	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Legalised Cells.																														
Stirling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	1	–	1	1	6	4	2	1	1	–	1	–	8	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–

VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*

G. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM. | H. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.

PRISONS.	Acute Nephritis.		Bright's Disease.		Hæmaturia.		Cystitis.		Stricture of Urethra.		Gangrene of Scrotum.	Disease of Uterus.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Menorrhagia.	Orchitis.	Chancre—Soft.		Gonorrhœa.		Paraphimosis.		Amputation of Penis.	Bubo.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Dundee,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),		–	2	–	5	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Duke Street),	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	2	–	4	–	5	–	4	1	7	–	1	8	1	5	5	8	4	7	8	1	–	1	1	–
Legalised Cells.																								
Fort-William,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	2	–	5	–	5	–	4	1	7	–	1	8	1	6	5	8	4	7	8	1	–	1	1	–

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*																											
	I. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																				J. Diseases of Skin and Connective Tissue.							
	Caries.		Necrosis.		Arthritis.		Synovitis.		Periostitis.		Bursitis.		Lumbago.		Sarcoma of Knee.		Myalgia.		Sarcoma of Knee.		Carbuncle.		Boils.		Cellulitis.		Abscess.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dundee,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	11	–
Do. (Duke Street),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	4	13	11	24
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Perth,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	3
Peterhead,	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–
Total,	7	–	2	–	2	–	5	7	1	–	5	4	11	16	1	–	1	–	1		–	2	6	9	14	13	39	28
Legalised Cells.																												
Elgin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	7	–	2	–	2	–	5	7	1	–	5	4	12	17	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	6	9	14	13	39	28

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*																											
	J. Diseases of Skin and Connective Tissue—*continued.*																											
	Ulcer.		Eczema.		Psoriasis.		Favus.		Whitlow.		Herpes Zoster.		Erythema.		Pruritus.		Urticaria.		Dermatitis.		Impetigo.		Onychia.		Ingrowing Toe Nail.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ayr,	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–		–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dundee,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	1	–	4	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Duke Street),	27	119	7	31	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	1	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,		–	–	–	–	–	–		2	–	1		–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1		1	–	2	–
Total,	31	122	11	31	3	1	1	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	1	5	1	–	2	–
Legalised Cells.																										
Banff,	1		–	–														–	–		–	–				
Campbeltown,	1			–				–		–				–			–									–
Dunblane,	–	1	–	–													–	–	–		–			–		
Stirling,	1	–	1	–																						
Total in Prisons and Police Cells,	34	123	12	31	3	1	1		4		2		2		1		1			4	1	5	1		2	

No. XXIII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VII. VIOLENCE.																				VIII. PARTURITION.				
																					A. Normal		B. Abnormal.		
	Wounds.		Burns.		Scalds.		Contusions.		Fractures.		Dislocations.		Sprains.		Concussion of Brain.		Penetrating Eyeball.		Swallowing Needle.		Pregnancy.	Confinement at Term.	Abortion.	Premature Confinement.	Mastitis.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Ayr,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Dumfries,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Dundee,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Edinburgh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	5	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Duke Street),	12	92	7	6	–	1	2	8	2	6	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–
Greenock,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Kirkwall,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perth,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peterhead,	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	30	93	9	6	4	1	14	10	15	6	5	–	5	5	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	4	2	1	–
Legalised Cells.																									
Banff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Campbeltown,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Haddington,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jedburgh,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcaldy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling,	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total in Prisons and Police Cells	36	97	10	6	4	1	14	11	16	6	5	–	6	6	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	4	2	1	1

No. XXIV.—Particulars of prisoners transferred to Hospitals by order of a Sheriff under the powers conferred by Sec. 12 of the Prison (Scotland) Act, 1877, during the year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	No.	Initials of prisoners.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Tried or Untried.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Charge if untried, and crime or offence if convicted.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date of removal.	Hospital to which transferred.	Disease on account of which removed as certified by Medical Officer.	Whether it originated before or after admission.	Remarks.
Aberdeen,	1	A. C.	16	...	Tried.	14th Dec., 1906.	Theft and previous conviction.	20th Dec., 1906.	2 months.	10th Jan., 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.	Paraphimosis. Venereal Warts and Gonorrhœa.	After. Before.	Brought back to Prison, 22nd January, 1907.
	2	A. K.	36	...	do.	24th Aug., 1906.	do.	6th Sept., 1906.	15 months.	15th April, 1907.	do.	Septic Ulcer of Cornea.	After.	Brought back to Prison, 25th May, 1907.
	3	T. C.	37	...	do.	23rd Oct., 1905.	Theft by H.B.	14th Nov., 1905.	5 years' P.S.	29th July, 1907.	do.	Sarcoma of knee-joint.	Before.	Brought back to Prison, 4th November, 1907.
	4	W. M.	39	...	do.	7th Feb., 1907.	Theft by S.B. and malicious mischief.	11th Mar., 1907.	7 years' P.S.	7th Sept., 1907.	do.	Hypopyon, etc.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 15th October, 1907.
	5	A. M'K.	22	...	do.	22nd April, 1907.	Assault and robbery.	29th April, 1907.	8 months.	12th Sept., 1907.	do.	Acute Pneumonia.	After.	Died in Royal Infirmary, 16th September, 1907.
Ayr,	6	M. L. or G.	.	37	do.	29th Dec., 1906.	Theft and previous convictions.	7th Feb., 1907.	6 months.	24th April, 1907.	County Hospital, Ayr.	Gastric Ulcer.	Before.	Sentence expired before recovery.
Dumfries,	7	M. M. or B.	.	37	do.	3rd April, 1907.	Theft.	3rd April, 1907.	30 days.	23rd April, 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Dumfries.	Continued Fever.	do.	do.
Dundee,	8	J. M'D.	54	...	do.	20th Dec., 1906.	Immoral traffic.	20th Dec., 1906.	40 days.	11th Jan., 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Dundee.	Gangrene of Scrotum.	After admission, but following on Stricture before admission.	do.
Edinburgh,	9	E. M'L.	67	...	do.	12th Jan., 1907.	Breach of peace.	12th Jan., 1907.	14 days.	13th Jan., 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Peritonitis.	Before.	Died in Royal Infirmary, 17th January, 1907.
	10	I. L.	.	47	do.	10th April, 1907.	Importuning.	10th April, 1907.	7/6 or 5 days.	10th April, 1907.	do.	Symptoms of Poisoning.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 13th April, 1907.
	11	J. C. or K.	..	30	do.	15th July, 1907.	Theft.	15th July, 1907.	40 days.	17th July, 1907.	do.	Syphilitic Condylomata.	do.	Sentence expired before recovery.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	12	W. B.	22	...	do.	24th Oct., 1906.	Theft and previous conviction.	31st Oct., 1906.	6 months.	29th April, 1907.	Lightburn Fever Hospital.	Erysipelas.	After.	do.
	13	J. S.	19	.	do.	3rd Dec., 1906.	do.	15th Jan., 1907.	8 months, from 1st Dec. 1906.	5th July, 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	Tuberculous disease of Spinal Column.	do.	do.
	14	W. W.	20	.	do.	14th Oct., 1907.	do.	23rd Oct., 1907.	4 months.	30th Oct., 1907.	Ophthalmic Institute, Glasgow.	Penetrating wound of right eye-ball.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 3rd December, 1907.
	15	D. M'N.	26	...	do.	25th Feb., 1907.	Fraud and theft.	28th Mar., 1907.	15 months.	2nd Nov., 1907.	Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	Hernia.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 22nd November, 1907.
	16	W. M.	19	.	do.	23rd Sept., 1907.	Assault.	23rd Sept., 1907.	60 days.	17th Nov., 1907.	Lightburn Fever Hospital.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	do.	Sentence expired before recovery.
	17	J. C. or M'C.	45	...	do.	11th Nov., 1907.	Assault, breach of peace, and previous conviction.	11th Nov., 1907.	60 days' H.L.	24th Nov., 1907.	do.	Erysipelas.	do.	In Hospital at end of year.
Glasgow (Duke Street),	18	P. W.	54		Untried.	13th April, 1907.	Theft by H.B. and previous conviction.	..	..	6th May, 1907.	Belvidere Hospital, Glasgow.	do.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 1st June, 1907.
	19	M. H.		20	Tried.	20th Mar., 1907.	Lewd, indecent, and libidinous practices.	6th May, 1907.	12 months.	30th Sept., 1907.	Glasgow Eastern District Hospital.	Peritonitis	do.	In Hospital at end of year.
Greenock,	20	F. M'C.	52		do.	14th Jan., 1907.	Drunk.	14th Jan., 1907.	10/ or 5 days.	15th Jan., 1907.	Smithson Hospital, Greenock.	Concussion of Brain.	Before.	Sentence expired before recovery.
	21	D. M.	36		do.	27th May, 1907.	Drunk in shebeen.	27th May, 1907.	10/ or 5 days.	28th May, 1907.	do.	Dislocated shoulder.	After.	do.
	22	S. P. or L.	.	52	do.	5th Aug., 1907.	Drunk.	5th Aug., 1907.	40/ or 20 days.	21st August, 1907.	do.	Cardiac Debility.	Before.	do.
	23	S. C.	18		do.	15th July, 1907.	Theft and previous conviction.	16th July, 1907.	60 days.	10th Sept., 1907.	do.	Strangulated Hernia.	After.	do.
Inverness,	24	J. P.	28		do.	4th Feb., 1907.	Assault with intent to rob.	20th Feb., 1907.	60 days.	28th Feb., 1907.	Northern Infirmary, Inverness.	Peritonitis.	do.	Died at Infirmary, 1st March, 1907.

No. XXV.—Particulars of prisoners released from Prisons in Scotland on medical grounds, by order of the Secretary for Scotland, during the year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	No.	Initials of prisoners.	Age and Sex. M.	Age and Sex. F.	Tried or Untried.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Charge, if untried, and crime or offence if convicted.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Disease on account of which removed as certified by Medical Officer.	Whether it originated before or after admission.
Dumfries,	1	M. C. or O'B.	...	23	Tried.	19th July, 1907.	Breach of peace.	19th July, 1907.	21/ or 21 days.	27th July, 1907.	Home.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...
Edinburgh,	2	R. H.	...	65	do.	27th Dec., 1906.	Drunk.	27th Dec., 1906.	21/ or 30 days.	4th Jan., 1907.	Poorhouse, Edinburgh.	Bronchitis.	Before.
	3	I. A.	...	37	do.	29th Nov., 1906.	Cruelty to children.	23rd Nov., 1906.	4 months.	19th Mar., 1907.	Home.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...
	4	W. R.	46	...	do.	13th April, 1906.	Theft and previous conviction.	24th April, 1906.	18 months.	9th April, 1907.	Poorhouse, Edinburgh.	Tuberculosis.	Before.
Barlinnie,	5	J. W.	24	...	do.	16th July, 1906.	Attempted H.B. with intent and previous conviction of theft.	21st Aug., 1906.	9 months.	2nd Feb., 1907.	Ireland (first to uncle's house in Glasgow and to Ireland a few days after).	do.	do.
Duke Street,	6	S. O'D. or M'S.	...	38	do.	9th Jan., 1907.	Cruelty to children.	9th Jan., 1907.	60 days.	19th Jan., 1907.	Cancer Hospital, Garnethill, Glasgow.	Cancer of Breast.	do.
	7	C. R.	...	27	do.	25th Feb., 1907.	Theft and previous conviction.	10th April, 1907.	60 days.	24th April, 1907.	Maternity Hospital, Glasgow.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...
Greenock,	8	C. H.	...	27	do.	24th June, 1907.	do.	24th June, 1907.	60 days.	15th July, 1907.	Home.	do.	...
Perth,	9	J. W.	49	...	do.	18th May, 1906.	Uttering a forged document and previous conviction.	7th June, 1906.	18 months.	13th Nov., 1907.	do.	Brain Disease.	After.
Legalised Cells.													
Dunfermline (County),	10	J. C. I. or W.	...	20	do.	22nd Jan., 1907.	Theft.	22nd Jan., 1907.	7 days.	26th Jan., 1907.	Home.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...

No. XXVI.—Return of all prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1907.

I.—Cases where prisoners were either insane on reception or were certified to be insane within eight days of reception.

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
Ayr,	1	Seaman.	13th Feb., 1907.	Theft.	Untried.	...	On admission.	Dementia.	16th Feb., 1907.	Ayr District Asylum.
	2	Labourer.	28th Sep., 1907.	Drunk and disorderly.	28th Sep., 1907.	10/ or 7 days.	do.	do.	2nd Oct., 1907.	do.
Dumfries,	3	Domestic servant	2nd Mar., 1907.	Breach of peace.	2nd Mar., 1907.	14 days.	do.	Mania.	6th Mar., 1907.	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
Dundee,	4	Carter.	25th Feb., 1907.	Assault on wife and breach of peace.	25th Feb., 1907.	40 days.	do.	Melancholia.	26th Feb., 1907.	District Asylum, Dundee.
	5	Labourer.	27th May, 1907.	Indecent and libidinous practices.	Untried.	...	do.	General Paralysis of Insane.	31st May, 1907.	Eastern Poorhouse Hospital, Dundee, for observation, by order of Procurator Fiscal.
	6	Millworker.	14th June, 1907.	Assault.	do.	...	do.	Dementia.	15th June, 1907.	District Asylum, Dundee.
	7	Irondresser.	18th June, 1907.	do.	do.	...	do.	do.	19th June, 1907.	do.
	8	Millworker.	26th June, 1907.	Breach of peace.	do.	...	do.	Imbecility.	26th June, 1907.	do.
Edinburgh,	9	Labourer.	29th Jan., 1907.	do.	29th Jan., 1907.	30 days.	do.	Dementia and Huntingdon's Chorea.	4th Feb., 1907.	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
	10	Electrician.	18th Feb., 1907.	Begging.	18th Feb., 1907.	14 days.	do.	Mania.	26th Feb., 1907.	do.
	11	Housewife.	3rd July, 1907.	Drunk in charge of a child.	3rd July, 1907.	40/ caution or 10 days.	do.	Acute Mania.	5th July, 1907.	do.
	12	Gilder.	21st June, 1907.	Theft.	Untried.	...	do.	Dementia.	9th July, 1907.	Edinburgh District Asylum, Bangour.
	13	Housewife.	14th Oct., 1907.	do.	14th Oct., 1907.	20 days.	do.	Melancholia.	19th Oct., 1907.	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
	14	Labourer.	8th July, 1907.	Contravention of Prevention of Crimes Act.	8th July, 1907.	6 months.	do	Dementia.	30th Oct., 1907.	do.
Barlinnie,	15	Moulder.	6th May, 1907.	Assault.	14th May, 1907.	3 months.	do.	Melancholia.	19th June, 1907.	Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.
Duke Street,	16	Solicitor.	26th Jan., 1907.	Embezzlement.	Untried.	...	do.	General Paralysis of Insane.	31st Jan., 1907.	do.
	17	Cleaner.	5th Feb., 1907.	Drunk, etc.	5th Feb., 1907.	42/ or 28 days.	do.	Delusional.	12th Feb., 1907.	do.
	18	Carter.	22nd Feb., 1907.	Assault.	Untried.	...	do.	Dementia.	28th Feb., 1907.	do.
	19	Slater.	23rd Mar., 1907.	Theft and p.c. of theft and attempt to steal.	do.	...	do.	Delusional.	30th Mar., 1907.	do.
	20	Labourer.	4th Mar., 1907.	Attempt to murder.	do.	...	do.	do.	3rd April, 1907.	Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.
	21	Newsvendor.	4th May, 1907.	Drunk and disorderly.	4th May, 1907.	40/ or 30 days.	do.	Mania.	9th May, 1907.	Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.
	22	Domestic servant	17th June, 1907.	Malicious mischief.	17th June, 1907.	60 days.	do.	Delusional.	25th June, 1907.	do.
	23	Cleaner.	28th Aug., 1907.	Breach of peace and assault.	28th Aug., 1907.	do.	do.	do.	3rd Sep., 1907.	do.
	24	Labourer.	31st Oct., 1907.	Theft and previous conviction.	Untried.	...	do.	Mania.	2nd Nov., 1907.	do.
	25	do.	28th Oct., 1907.	Assault and previous conviction.	do.	...	do.	Delirium Tremens.	2nd Nov., 1907.	By Inspector of Poor to Glasgow Eastern District Hospital, afterwards Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.
	26	Cleaner.	4th Nov., 1907.	Breach of peace and assault and previous conviction.	4th Nov., 1907.	60 days.	do.	Delusional.	6th Nov., 1907.	Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.
	27	do.	27th Nov., 1907.	Theft.	Untried.	...	do.	do.	7th Dec., 1907.	do.
	28	Dressmaker.	30th Dec., 1907.	Breach of peace.	30th Dec., 1907.	40/ or 30 days.	do.	do.	31st Dec., 1907.	do.
Greenock,	29	Labourer.	27th July, 1907.	Drunk.	27th July, 1907.	30/ or 15 days.	31st July, 1907.	Melancholia.	1st Aug., 1907.	Greenock Parochial Asylum.
Inverness,	30	Lithographer.	12th Jan., 1907.	Assault by stabbing.	Untried.	...	19th Jan., 1907.	Monomania.	29th Jan., 1907.	District Asylum, Inverness.

No. XXVI.—Return of all Prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1907—*continued.*

I.—Cases where Prisoners were either insane on reception or were certified to be insane within eight days of reception—*continued.*

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
Perth, . .	31	Merchant.	26th Jan., 1907.	Assault on wife.	Untried.	..	On admission.	Mania.	5th Feb., 1907.	Perth District Asylum, Murthly.
	32	Coach painter.	18th Mar., 1907.	Reckless discharge of a pistol.	do.	...	do.	do.	26th Mar., 1907.	do.
	33	Labourer.	17th July, 1907.	Breach of peace.	do.	...	do.	Religious Mania.	25th July, 1907.	do.
	34	do.	31st July, 1907.	Malicious mischief.	do.	...	do.	Dementia.	14th Aug., 1907.	do.
	35	Servant.	9th Oct., 1907.	Fraud.	do.	...	do.	Mania.	18th Oct., 1907.	do.
Legalised Police Cells.										
Dunblane, . . .	36	Labourer.	15th May, 1907.	Drunk and incapable.	do.	...	do.	Imbecility.	17th May, 1907.	do.
	37	do.	10th June, 1907.	Breach of peace.	do.	...	do.	Mania.	17th June, 1907.	do.
	38	do.	21st Nov., 1907.	Malicious mischief and breach of peace.	do.	...	do.	do.	27th Nov., 1907.	do.
Fort-William, . .	39	do.	15th Mar., 1907.	Breach of peace and previous conviction.	do.	...	do.	do.	18th Mar., 1907.	District Asylum, Inverness.

No. XXVI.—Return of all prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1907—*continued.*

II.—Cases where Insanity occurred after being in Prison for eight days.

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.	Remarks.
Edinburgh, - -	1	Pipe-finisher.	8th Aug. 1907.	Cruelty to children.	12th Aug. 1907.	60 days.	26th Aug. 1907.	Dementia.	4th Sept. 1907.	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.	...
Barlinnie, - -	2	Hawker.	21st Jan. 1903.	Theft and previous conviction.	3rd Feb. 1903.	5 years' P.S. + 273 days' P.S.	3rd Feb. 1903.	Mania with delusions.	28th May 1907.	Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth.	Did not require Asylum treatment before.
Duke Street, - -	3	Housewife.	24th June 1907.	Theft and previous conviction.	6th Aug. 1907.	12 months.	About 26th Aug. 1907.	Delusional.	29th Aug. 1907.	Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, subsequently to Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth.	...
Perth, -	4	Labourer.	10th Mar. 1903.	Assault and robbery and previous conviction.	29th April 1903.	5 years' P.S. + 221 days' P.S.	4th Dec. 1907.	Mania.	4th Dec. 1907.	Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth.	

No. XXVII.—Particulars of all prisoners reported to Parochial Authorities, *on expiry of sentence*, during the year ended 31st December 1907, on account of insanity or weak-mindedness, but who were not certifiable as insane in Prison.

PRISON.	No.	Age and Sex.		Occupation.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Expiry of Sentence.	Form of Insanity.	Whether Admitted to an Asylum.
		M.	F.						
Aberdeen,	1	..	39	Laundress.	Drunk and disorderly.	15/ or 7 days.	7th September 1907.	Mania.	Yes.
Dundee,	2	53	..	Slater.	Assault.	14 days.	20th September 1907.	Weak-minded.	*
	3	..	17	Outworker.	Lodging without permission.	7/6 or 5 days.	28th October 1907.	Dementia.	Yes.
Edinburgh,	4	70	..	Cork-cutter.	Begging.	14 days.	24th December 1907.	do.	Yes.
Barlinnie,	5	19	..	Labourer.	Trespass.	10/ or 7 days.	8th March 1907.	Feeble-minded.	Yes.
	6	23	..	do.	Attempt to steal and previous conviction.	4 months' H.L.	15th March 1907.	do.	Yes.
	7	36	..	do.	Obstructing stair.	15/ or 10 days.	20th April 1907.	Dementia.	Yes.
	8	62	..	Painter.	Breach of peace.	15/ or 10 days.	3rd May 1907.	Mania.	No.
	9	31	..	Hawker.	Theft (3 charges).	21 days.	20th May 1907.	Dementia.	Yes.
	10	42	..	Labourer.	Theft.	30 days.	30th May 1907.	Mania.	Yes.
	11	39	..	Biscuit baker.	Malicious mischief.	15/ or 10 days.	25th June 1907.	Dementia.	Yes.
	12	23	..	Seaman.	Riotous and disorderly.	30 days.	3rd August 1907.	Delusional.	Yes.
	13	20	..	Miner.	do. do.	42/ or 30 days.	23rd October 1907.	Feeble-minded.	†
	14	26	..	Labourer.	Assault by stabbing.	60 days' H.L.	2nd November 1907.	do.	No.
	15	23	..	do.	Theft by housebreaking and previous conviction.	3 months.	5th November 1907.	Feeble-minded and epilepsy.	Yes.
	16	39	..	do.	Vagrancy.	7 days.	19th November 1907.	Dementia and delusions.	†
Duke Street,	17	32	..	do.	Disorderly and assault on police and previous conviction.	40/ or 30 days + 265 days' P.S.	16th July 1907.	Mania.	Yes.
	18	..	24	Domestic servant.	Obscene language.	7/6 or 5 days.	24th August 1907.	Delusional.	No.
	19	..	53	Housewife.	Drunk, &c.	5/ or 3 days.	22nd October 1907.	do.	No.
	20	..	40	Vagrant.	Drunk.	21/ or 14 days.	5th November 1907.	Dementia.	No.
	21	..	46	Machinist.	do.	10/6 or 7 days.	16th December 1907.	Delusional.	Yes.
Greenock,	22	39	..	Cutler.	do.	10/ or 5 days.	6th May 1907.	Delirium Tremens.	Yes.
	23	63	..	Labourer.	do.	5/ or 3 days.	29th August 1907.	do.	Yes.
Inverness,	24	..	45	Vagrant.	Drunk and incapable.	40/ or 30 days.	12th August 1907.	Imbecility.	Yes.
	25	64	..	Labourer.	Breach of peace and previous conviction.	60 days.	16th August 1907.	Melancholia.	Yes.
Perth,	26	50	..	Miner.	Indecent assault.	40 days.	11th May 1907.	Dementia.	Yes.
	27	27	..	Labourer.	Theft and previous conviction.	6 months.	5th October 1907.	do.	Yes.

* First removed to Poorhouse, and afterwards to Asylum. † First removed to Poorhouse Hospital, and afterwards to Asylum.

No. XXVIII.—Return of Prisoners who died in Prison during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	No.	Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death and Sex.		Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether disease originated before or after reception into Prison.
			M.	F.						
Aberdeen. - - - -	1	G. F.	62	..	27th Feb. 1907.	27th Feb. 1907.	40 days.	5th Apr. 1907.	Pleuro-pneumonia.	After.
Ayr, - - - - -	2	M. S. or S.	..	52	24th Apr. 1907.	24th Apr. 1907.	21 days.	4th May 1907.	Pneumonia.	Before.
Edinburgh, - - -	3	C. S.	65	..	18th Sept. 1907.	18th Sept. 1907.	40/ or 1 month.	3rd Oct. 1907.	Apoplexy.	After.
Barlinnie, - - - -	4	J. C.	22	..	5th Jan. 1907.	8th Jan. 1907.	30 days.	21st Jan. 1907.	Phthisis.	Before.
	5	S. M'C.	25	..	9th Oct. 1906.	23rd Oct. 1906.	6 months.	15th Feb. 1907.	Phthisis-pulmonalis.	do.
	6	T. M'G.	46	..	15th Mar. 1907.	15th Mar. 1907.	21 days.	31st Mar. 1907.	(*a*) Influenza. (*b*) Cerebral Meningitis.	After.
	7	A. B.	46	..	10th Apr. 1907.	10th Apr. 1907.	30 days.	15th Apr. 1907.	Syncope.	do.
	8	W. C.	28	..	23rd Mar. 1907.	26th June 1907.	12 months.	8th July 1907	Pneumonia.	do.
Inverness, - - -	9	A. M'L.	..	66	27th Aug. 1907.	27th Aug. 1907.	60 days.	12th Sept. 1907.	Syncope from heart disease.	Before.
Perth, - - - -	10	M. M'K.	..	64	3rd Oct. 1906.	23rd Nov. 1906.	5 years' P.S. + 608 days' P.S.	10th July 1907.	Chronic heart disease.	do.
	11	J. L.	53	..	11th June 1907.	1st July 1907.	9 months.	23rd Nov. 1907.	Malignant disease of liver and pleurisy.	do.
Peterhead, - - - -	12	J. S.	29	..	25th May 1907.	4th July 1907.	4 years' P.S.	7th Sept. 1907.	Suicide by hanging.	..

No. XXIX.—List of the Principal Officers on the Staff of Prisons at 31st December 1907.

PRISON.	Governors.	Matrons.	Medical Officers.	Chaplains.	Visiting Clergymen.
Aberdeen . . .	Mr James Grant, .	Miss Janet Roxburgh, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Dr J. C. Ogilvie Will,	Rev. C. C. Macdonald, D.D.	Rev. A. Grant.
Ayr, ...	Mr Andrew M'Ghee,	Miss M. M'Hardy, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Dr Wm. J. Naismith, D.S.O.,	Rev. Wm. Walker, .	Very Rev. Canon Collins
Dumfries, . . .	Mr James Stewart,	Miss I. L. Moir, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Dr Joseph Hunter, .	Rev. D. M. Slesser, .	Rev. Daniel O'Brien.
Dundee, . . .	Major R. I. Forbes,	Miss M. Hutton, . .	Dr A. M. Stalker, .	Rev. D. R. Robertson, .	Very Rev. F. C. Moir. Rev. John Doherty.
Edinburgh, . . .	Major Wm. Stewart,	Miss A. Richardson, .	Dr Henry Hay, .	Rev. R. S. Calderwood,	Rev. Hugh Mackean. Very Rev. Canon Stuart
Glasgow (Barlinnie), .	Mr Alex. Thomson, I.S.O. Major F. H. G. Playfair (*Deputy Governor*),	...	Dr W. J. H. Sinclair Dr Edward R. Weir, *Assistant.*	Rev. Andrew Miller, .	Rev. W. H. Jenkins. Rev. John M'Millan.
Do. (Duke Street), .	Mr Wm. B. Buglass,	Miss K. H. Allardyce, .	Dr Jas. Devon, . Dr Joseph Green, *Assistant.*	Rev. John Alexander, .	Rev. R. J. S. Mitchell Innes. Rev. Hyacinth Fitzpatrick.
Greenock, . . .	Mr John Seaton, .	Miss Janet Baillie, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Dr Jas. Laurie, . .	Rev. T. R. Thomson, .	Rev. P. Houlihan.
Inverness, . . .	Mr John Nicol, .	Miss Annie S. Dow, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Dr Jas. Murray. .	Rev. Gavin Lang, .	Rev. D. MacQueen.
Kirkwall, . . .	Mr Peter M'Gregor, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Mrs M'Gregor (*Acting*), .	Dr B. D. C. Bell. .	Rev. W. Pitcairn Craig,	...
Lerwick, . . .	Mr David King, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Mrs King (*Acting*), .	Dr A. A. M'Lennan, .	Rev. A. J. Campbell, .	...
Perth, . . .	Mr James Cram, .	Miss E. Mackay, . .	Dr John M'Naughtan,* I.S.O. Dr John H. Lyell, *Assistant.*	Rev. Walter E. Lee, .	Very Rev. Dean Rorison, D.D. Rev. Michael Lavelle.
Peterhead, . . .	Major S. A. Dodd,	...	Dr W. H. M'Walter, .	Rev. David Sutherland,	Rev. L. O. Critchley. Rev. A. F. Thomson.
Stornoway, . . .	Mr Alex. Macdonell, 1st *Class Warder* (in charge),	Mrs Macdonell (*Acting*), .	Dr Murdoch Mackenzie,	Rev. John S. M'Callum,	...

* Dr M'Naughtan, I.S.O., is also Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Department and Superintendent of the State Inebriate Reformatory, at Perth.

CAUSES OF CRIME.

No. XXX.—Short Account of thirty male and thirty female prisoners received consecutively into Prison.

MALES.

1. Age. 32. Parents both respectable—mother regular churchgoer, father not. Education fair; went to school till 11 years of age; attended Sunday School. On leaving school was errand boy for three years; then became an apprentice wire weaver, at which trade he remained till he was about 28. Was led into drink with working irregularly. An intelligent man, who puts all his trouble down to a craving for liquor. A Protestant, seldom in church. Five convictions — theft, four of which were from licensed shops to get drink.

2. Age 31. Father once in prison for salmon poaching. Mother died when prisoner was six years old; father in America. After mother's death prisoner was only looked after by elder brother. Fair education. Never attended Sunday School. Became an apprentice tailor, but broke apprenticeship and became a carter; also worked in tweed mill. At 18 fell into bad company and began drinking; was then imprisoned for 7 days for salmon poaching. Still works in mill. A Protestant; attends church occasionally. Twelve convictions—salmon-poaching and drunkenness.

3. Age 25. Father, a carter, was in prison for assault when prisoner was 10. Poor education; was put away from school for bad behaviour. Attended Sunday School. Mother had no control over him; father away from home. At 14 was sent to a Reformatory; remained there till 19; since then has been employed as a coal carrier and lodges in a Model Lodging-House although parents are both alive. Latterly has started drinking through falling into bad company. Father a Protestant; mother a Roman Catholic, but prisoner has lost all church connection since 13. Fourteen convictions — assaults and breach of the peace.

4. Age 29. Parents respectable; regular church-goers. Prisoner was well brought up and received a good education; went to Sunday School till 13. On leaving school was taught painting. Married at 24; wife is in prison for assault. Says he discovered that his wife took drink and he began too. He is a lazy man who seems to have no desire to improve. A Protestant; attends church pretty regularly. Two convictions—assault.

5. Age 50. Irish. Parents of good character and sober; churchgoers. Upbringing good. Fair education—at a High School. Attended Sunday School. Prisoner became a joiner and had a joiner's business, and later kept a broker's shop. Four out of seven of his children are dead. Through business worries when 44 years old he began to drink to excess A Roman Catholic. Twenty-seven convictions—begging, assault, theft, and breach of the peace.

6. Age 23. Irish. Parents respectable and regular churchgoers; father a labourer. Well brought up; fair education, attended school till 17. Would not learn a trade, but was a seaman till

21; then became and has remained a pit-head labourer. Got into bad company at 21 and began drinking. A Roman Catholic; says he goes to church regularly. Five convictions —assault and breach of peace.

7. Age 56. Irish. Parents of good character and regular church-goers; father a labourer. Received a poor upbringing. Badly educated; never attended Sunday School. Parents were too poor to have him taught a trade. Worked as a labourer, and latterly has tramped the country as a beggar. Broke down at 25 through getting into bad company and drinking. A lazy man of the tramp class. Roman Catholic; attends chapel regularly. Four convictions — drunkenness.

8. Age 49. Irish. Parents were both very respectable and regular church-goers. Father a mason's labourer. He received a good upbringing, but poor education; attended Sunday School. On leaving school did not want to learn any trade; has worked in different parts of the country as a labourer. Lives in a Model Lodging-House when he has money to pay for a bed. Began drinking at 21, only taking a little at first, but the desire has grown until he cannot do without it. A Roman Catholic. Three convictions — trespassing and breach of the peace.

9. Age 47. Parents were respectable; regular church-goers. Mother died when prisoner was three years old; step-mother was not very good to him. Received a fair education; attended Sunday School. Was not taught a trade. Went into the Navy for three years as a stoker. Broke down at 30 through drink and bad company. Protestant. Two convictions—begging and drunkenness.

10. Age 52. Parents very respectable; regular church-goers. Father a miner. Upbringing good. Poor education; attended Sunday School. Worked in a coalmine from 10 to 14; then at ham-curing for about 18 months; afterwards served apprenticeship as mosaic tile layer, at which trade he has continued to work. At 25 got into bad company and began drinking, Married; wife drinks and neglects household; four out of 11 children dead. Protestant; attended church regularly till about 42. Twenty convictions —breach of peace and assault.

11. Age 58. Parents were respectable; attended chapel regularly. Education bad; was never sent much to school; attended Sunday School. Left school at 11 and learnt the trade of cabinetmaker, at which he has worked in different parts of Scotland. Married; wife a drunkard; six out of 13 children dead. Says his wife's evil habits were the cause of his giving way to drink. He suffers from epileptic fits. A Scottish Roman Catholic; attends chapel occasionally. Two convictions — assault and breach of peace.

12. Age 24. Father's character good; mother drinks. Parents did not attend church regularly. Fair education; attended Sunday School. Worked as a message boy from 14 for six months, then as a vanman until about 19; then began to work as a labourer, and got into bad company. Protestant, but has had no church connection since 14. Seven convictions—all as a thief.

13. Age 27. Father a labourer: both parents of good character and church-goers. Good education; attended Sunday School. Started as a brushmaker at 16, then worked as a labourer; got into bad company at 18. A Protestant, but no church connection since 14. Eight convictions—all as a thief.

14. Age 37. Irish. Father good character; attended chapel; mother disappeared when prisoner was about 23. Poor education; attended Sunday School. Never taught a trade; preferred labouring. Commenced to drink at 30. A Roman Catholic, but has no church connection now. First time in prison— breach of peace.

15. Age 46. Irish. Father a labourer; parents industrious and sober; regular chapel attenders. Illiterate; never went to Sunday School. Learnt no trade; father too poor to have him taught. Came to Scotland at 22, and has worked as a labourer. Married; wife drinks; four children out of family of 12 are dead. Fell into bad company at 44 and began drinking, to which he is now much addicted. A Roman Catholic. Two convictions—theft.

16. Age 54. English. Father was a brewer. Parents were respectable and attended church regularly. Father died when prisoner was 12. Never sent to school nor taught at home, but is now fairly well educated; never attended Sunday School. Was never taught a trade; did not want to learn. Travelled about the country working as a fireman when he could find employment. Began to drink when about 19, at first through taking a glass with friends. Has a bad record. Attended Protestant Church services occasionally. Twenty-one convictions — drunkenness and theft.

17. Age 35. Parents respectable and industrious; regular church-goers. Fair education; attended Sunday School. Began drinking when 14. Was employed as a barber on leaving school; has also been in the army; now hawks fish. Has lost his left arm through an accident. A Protestant; used to attend church regularly. Four convictions—drunkenness.

18. Age 34. English. Parents were sober and respectable and attended church. Education good; attended school till 12, Sunday School till 14; became a tinsmith on leaving school. Father died when prisoner was 16; mother two years later. Went to Canada at 29 and returned three years later; since then has been a hawker. A lazy man, but not a drinker. A Protestant, but no church connection since 24. First time in prison—begging.

19. Age 30. Irish. Parents were respectable and attended chapel regularly. Illiterate; did not attend Sunday School. Owing to parents' poverty was never taught a trade. Has worked as a labourer. Fell into bad company at 20, and began drinking. A Roman Catholic; attends chapel regularly. Two convictions—drunkenness.

20. Age 32. Father a labourer. Parents were respectable and attended church; they died when prisoner was 10. Education fair; attended Sunday School. Never learnt a trade; had no desire. Did not get a good start when he left home; commenced keeping bad company; at 18 took to drink. A Protestant; has attended church occasionally. Two convictions — drunkenness.

21. Age 26. Irish. Father a labourer. Parents were respectable and sober; attended chapel. Poor education; never attended Sunday School; never learnt a trade; father was too poor. Father died when prisoner was 13. Prisoner has been a labourer and tramp. Got into bad company and began drinking at 24. Parents were Roman Catholic, but prisoner has never attended church. Two convictions—drunkenness.

22. Age 30. Irish. Father a labourer. Parents' character was good; they were church-goers. Prisoner was 10 years of age at mother's death. Illiterate; was only three years at school; attended Sunday School. Was employed as a herd in early years. Was never taught a trade. More recently has been employed with farmers. Broke down through getting into bad company at 23. A Roman Catholic, but has no church connection. Three convictions — breach of peace.

23. Age 52. Father was once in prison for assault. Fair education; never attended Sunday School Left school at 13; started an apprenticeship of four years as a seaman and has been so employed since. Married; 7 children, 1 dead. Blames wife as cause of breakdown when prisoner was 49. A Protestant — attends church regularly.

Three convictions—wife desertion and assault.

24. Age 30. Parents were of good character and church-goers. Father died when prisoner was 3 years old. Education and upbringing good; attended Sunday School. Left school at 15, and was for 4½ years an apprentice painter; then became a barman till the outbreak of the war, when he went to South Africa with the yeomanry and remained throughout the war. Then worked for two years as a painter. Got into bad company at 29. A Protestant, but with no regular church connection since he was 18. Two convictions—theft.

25. Age 26. Parents were of good character; attended church. Good education; never attended Sunday School. Left school at 15. Worked as message boy for about two years, then went into the cycle trade, at which he has remained. At 19 broke down through drink and bad company. A Protestant; attends church regularly. First time in prison—theft.

26. Age 21. Parents were of good character; church-goers. Education good; attended Sunday School. Left school at 14, and for 5 years was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Father died when prisoner was 19, and prisoner became a steward on a liner. Gave that up after two years, and has returned to shoemaking. A total abstainer; broke down a very little while ago through getting into bad company. A Roman Catholic, but has had no church connection since 15. Two convictions—theft.

27. Age 25. Father a labourer; both parents respectable; attended church regularly. Fair education; never attended Sunday School. Was brought up respectably, but got into bad company after leaving school, although he did not drink. Became an apprentice gardener, but left before his time was completed. Married; one child, died in infancy. Wife's character is reported as good, but prisoner says so long as he remains with her he will come to prison. A Protestant, but does not go to church. Two convictions—one for being in company with a thief; the other for breach of peace.

28. Age 20. Parents were respectable; attended church. Father died when prisoner was 5. Upbringing and education good. Attended school till 14. Did not learn a trade; had to support his mother. Became a message boy, subsequently a boxmaker, and then a dock labourer. Lapsed into crime through want of work and being unable to support himself. Is a total abstainer. A Protestant, but lost church connection since 19. First time in prison—theft.

29. Age 34. Irish. Father a labourer; used to drink, but was never in prison. Good education; never at Sunday School. Had no desire to learn a trade; always followed labouring work. Broke down at 27 through drink and bad company. A lazy man; has small hopes of being able to stop his drinking habits. Roman Catholic, but attends chapel very irregularly. Two convictions—breach of peace and assault on police.

30. Age 32. Irish. Father was a labourer; parents were respectable; attended chapel occasionally. Father died when prisoner was 3. Education poor; attended Sunday School. Did not learn a trade; had no desire. From 14 years has worked as a labourer. Broke down through drink at 27. A Roman Catholic; attends chapel regularly. Four convictions—drunkenness.

FEMALES.

1. Age 37. Father and mother drank and were imprisoned. Father was a dock labourer. Prisoner was badly educated; played truant; very seldom went to Sunday School. Was employed at manure works. Had an illegitimate child at the age of 21. Stayed with her sister until married to a carter—a steady man. Learned to drink at home—used to drink chiefly on Saturdays; began drinking to excess at 30 in company with other women. A Protestant; attends church irregularly. Ten convictions — drunkenness and assault.

2. Age 37. Father a heavy drinker; mother also drinks. Education bad. Worked as message girl from 11 to 15; then as laundress for three years. Married at 18; had five children, of whom three are dead. Husband died when prisoner was 29, and then prisoner began to drink for "sleeplessness." A Protestant; attends church regularly. Three convictions—drunkenness.

3. Age 34. An illegitimate child. Never saw her father. Mother, a respectable woman, went out cleaning. Education and upbringing good. Was a message girl from 12 to 14½. Was then at a printing office until 23, when she married. Husband, a sailor—a steady man—formerly in the Fire Brigade. Became a church member (Protestant) at 24. Has three children. Is in prison for the first time charged with neglect (which she denies) of a delicate child entrusted to her care by a neighbour, who went abroad without providing for the child's maintenance.

4. Age 32. Parents were respectable; regular church-goers. Good education and upbringing. Went to school till 14; attended Sunday School regularly. Was an envelope maker from 14 to 16, when parents moved to another locality. Mother soon after died; prisoner continued to work until she married at 19. Husband a steady man. Their only child died. Prisoner broke down through drink at 21; habit gradually formed and excess followed. Husband sometimes leaves her owing to her drunken habits. For seven months recently was doing well in the Salvation Army Shelter, but fell away again. A Protestant; but never was a church member. Sixty-one convictions—drunkenness.

5. Age 34. Father drank, but both parents were church members and regular attenders. Good education; attended Sunday School regularly. At 15 went to work in a biscuit factory; mother died when prisoner was 17. Three sisters taught her to drink. Father, after mother's death, drank to excess, and the home was broken up when prisoner was about 18. Has been a laundress and jute mill worker in several cities. A Protestant; attended church irregularly. Sixty-one convictions—drunkenness.

6. Age 46. Father and mother both drank; went to church irregularly. Brought up with grandmother. Education bad, but attended Sunday School regularly; went to school till 8, then to a mill as "half-timer" till 13; then went to domestic service till 17, when she married. Husband twice in prison for drunkenness, but prisoner does not drink. Eight children, all living. First conviction at 44; says that it was for having sold a parcel which a girl found. Protestant; used to attend church regularly, but was not a member. This is her second conviction—theft.

7. Age 20. Father died when prisoner was 9 months old; mother drinks. Lived with grandmother till 5; then with mother and step-

father. Education good; attended Sunday School regularly. Went to school at night; had to work at sewing. When about 15 went to work in a flax mill. Left home at 17 to work in a hotel. Began to play dominoes on Sunday; stayed out at night with other girls, and went to theatre at every chance. After five months mother took her away from hotel; prisoner returned to mill, where she remained for a year; "pretended she was working when not." Went to service at 19; learned to drink, and shortly after drifted into immorality. Says men with whom she became involved charged her with offence of which she was convicted (lewd and libidinous practices) because she refused to go away with them. A Protestant; attended church, but is not a member. First time in prison.

8. Age 18. Irish. Parents sober; regular church-goers. Good education and well brought up, though she thought mother was too strict with her. Attended Sunday School regularly, and was confirmed at 10. Left school at 14; remained at home till 15, then learnt typewriting; tired of it and went to domestic service for 2½ years. Stayed at home for six months; then got into company with a prostitute and left home. A Roman Catholic. First time in prison (breach of peace), but has been twice fined.

9. Age 22. Irish. Father and mother drank, especially mother. Good education but bad upbringing; allowed to run about the streets at night. Went to school till 15; attended Sunday School regularly. Worked at a bleaching field for two years; then got into bad company through going to public dances. Left home with another girl and has since been a prostitute. Is inclined to be lazy. A Roman Catholic; irregular church-goer. Forty-one convictions — chiefly for importuning.

10. Age 22. Mother died at prisoner's birth; father drinks on Saturdays. He married again. Prisoner's education was bad; she was taken from school to nurse her stepmother; attended Sunday School regularly. Went to a mill at 12, stayed there till 15, and then went to service in a hotel. At 16 began to drink with other servants. While at the hotel a sailor wronged her, and she had a stillborn child. After that became a prostitute. A Protestant; attended church but was not a member. Nine convictions—importuning and breach of peace.

11. Age 22. English. Father intemperate; mother had to leave father on account of bad treatment, and got a separation from him. Fair education; attended Sunday School regularly; went to school till 10; then went to mill; she was only a half-timer there till 13. Mother died when prisoner was 16. Prisoner then began to go to public dances and got into bad company. Had a child, stillborn, to a sailor with whom she kept company at 18. Has been a prostitute since 19. Is lazy. A Protestant; attended church regularly and was confirmed at 14. Ten convictions — importuning and breach of peace.

12. Age 21. Parents sober and respectable. Education and upbringing good; attended Sunday School regularly. Left school at 15, and for eight months worked at a ladies' tailoring shop. Was then employed for 2½ years in a café. While there, when 17 years old, went to public dances and met with bad company. After leaving the café, left home and became a prostitute. A Protestant, but attended church irregularly. Twenty-one convictions — importuning and breach of peace.

13. Age 25. Father, a sailor, died when prisoner was 3. Mother was respectable; attended church as often as she could, considering that she had four children. Good education and upbringing. Mother died when prisoner was 13; the latter was then sent to an Industrial School owing to her being an orphan; remained there until 16; was in domestic service for 3½ years, then worked in a laundry. At 22 began to drink in the laundry and got into prison; then went into domestic service again but at 23 returned to the laundry, and through company took to drinking more freely, and also to immorality, but has kept to work except at intervals. A Protestant, but not a church member. Eleven previous convictions — importuning and drunkenness.

14. Age 22. Parents were respectable; regular attenders at church. Fair education; attended Sunday School regularly. Well brought up. Left school at 13 and was employed in dye works for seven years; father died when prisoner was 16. Married at 18; had twins a fortnight after marriage; three children, all dead. Left husband because he took to drink. Mother died when prisoner was 20. Prisoner then went to a different locality and worked in laundries. Began to lead an immoral life and stopped working at 21½, when she had another child. Since then has kept house for another man, who does not know she lives immorally. A Protestant; was a church member for six years. Six convictions—importuning.

15. Age 21. Irish. Parents were respectable and attended chapel regularly; father died when prisoner was 6. Education and upbringing good. Went to school until 14; attended Sunday School. Worked in a factory until she was 20 but lived at home. Then had an illegitimate child; began to drink with another woman and went into lodgings. Has latterly been a hawker; is charged with neglect of baby when she was under the influence of drink. A Roman Catholic; neglected to go to mass since she began to drink. Three previous convictions — theft and hawking without a licence.

16. Age 24. Father drank occasionally but not to excess; he died when prisoner was at school. Poor education; never attended school regularly; attended Sunday School. Went to work in rag store. Mother died when prisoner was about 18. Married at 19; husband, a heavy drinker, treated her badly. His cruelty caused her to take to drink; she left him, and is now a prostitute. A Protestant; attended church till 20. Thirty-one convictions — breach of the peace and assault.

17. Age 32. Irish. Father took drink occasionally; parents went regularly to chapel. Education and upbringing good; attended Sunday School. Leaving school, worked in a mill for about eight years. At 19 got into bad company and frequented public-houses. Married at 25; husband drank heavily and was very unkind when drunk; two children—both died in infancy. A Roman Catholic; attended chapel up till 20. Fifty-one convictions — theft and breach of peace.

18. Age 50. Irish. Parents respectable and sober; church-goers. Mother died when prisoner was 4; was brought up by an aunt who kept a hotel; good education; went to school from 7 to 15; attended Sunday School. Kept house for an uncle until she was 30, and in addition teaches music. Broke down at 40 through drink; began by taking a little, and then went to excess. A Roman Catholic; was a church member at 25. Five convictions —drunkenness.

19. Age 29. Parents respectable; regular attenders at church. Good education and upbringing; attended Sunday School. Left school at 15, and became a milliner; remained for three years, got in company with girls of bad character. Ran away to England and was chorus girl in a pantomime for six months. Then returned to Scotland. Married, but husband heard of prisoner's past career and left her. A Protestant, but no church connection. Nine convictions—importuning and breach of peace.

20. Age 22. Irish. Mother drank. Father died when prisoner was 5. Education and upbringing good, except that being the youngest of 11, prisoner got too much of her own way. Attended Sunday School. Earned 15s. a week by selling guide

books at a place of historical interest. Mother died when prisoner was 15. Prisoner then got into bad company. Neighbours said she did not make her money honestly (meaning prostitution). This made her reckless and lose heart. Is a Roman Catholic, but has had no church connection since 17. Forty-one convictions —breach of peace and importuning.

21. Age 34. Parents were respectable and sober. Mother died when prisoner was 8. Prisoner's aunt kept house. Education fair; attended Sunday School regularly. Left school at 14; never learned a trade; was usually at home at housework. At 15 went to live with another aunt. Left her for domestic service, in which she remained for 18 months; then went to a restaurant as a waitress for about a year. Was married; husband respectable man. Prisoner broke down at 28 through drinking—at first in company. Husband died when prisoner was 32; three children lived with prisoner's sister. A Protestant; used to attend church regularly, but was never a member. Twenty-four convictions — drunkenness and breach of peace.

22. Age 19. Irish. Father a labourer; mother twice in prison for drunkenness. Education fairly good. Attended a Catholic School from 6 till about 10; then went to a convent till 14. Went to domestic service for three months and then became, and has remained since, a laundry worker. Began drinking at 18 in company with other girls in the laundry. Married; husband often in prison for theft; one child alive. A Roman Catholic; used to attend chapel frequently. Twelve convictions—breach of peace.

23. Age 30. Parents respectable; regular attenders at church. Fairly well educated and was well cared for at home; used to attend Sunday School regularly. Left school at 12; became a nurse and then a housemaid; married at 15½—child born four months later. Husband drank and kept her without money; she lost heart and took to drinking when about 23. Four children, of whom three are dead. Has lately been in the Salvation Army. Thirty-one convictions — drunk and disorderly.

24. Age 47. Father a ploughman; both parents drank. Education bad; attended Sunday School. Left school at 13 and worked in fields till 18, when mother died. Prisoner then went to domestic service but returned to field work until 25, when father died. Prisoner then left the locality and worked at bagmaking at granolithic works. Feeling lonely she became associated with drinking companions when 28 and broke down through drink. A Protestant; was a church member. Seventy-one convictions—breach of peace and importuning.

25. Age 36. Father drank. Good education; was sent to Sunday School but did not go; went for walk in country instead; met bad companions. Was not very strong when young. At 16 became a spinner in a jute mill. Afterwards lived with aunt and went out cleaning and washing; then back to mill again. Began to drink about 21 through bad company; at 31 drank to such excess that she lost her employment at the mill. Now does cleaning and washing work; lives in low locality. A Protestant. Twenty-four convictions—breach of peace and theft.

26. Age 50. Irish. Parents were respectable and sober. Fair education and good upbringing; attended Sunday School regularly. Went to work at 11 as message girl in fruiterer's shop; then a domestic servant for three years. Father died when prisoner was 15. Became a hawker and then married a man who, when under the influence of drink, was cruel to her. Mother died when prisoner was 22. Through husband's bad treatment prisoner at 24 began drinking. They have had ten children, of whom six are dead. A Roman Catholic, but gave up going to church when 48. Two convictions—theft and assault.

27. Age 22. Father, a labourer, is sober, but mother drinks, and is often in prison. Father Protestant; mother a Catholic — sometimes attended church. Education poor; never attended Sunday School. Went to school from 5 to 13, when father died, and she became a domestic servant. Stayed for six months and then went to London for a year in a gentleman's club. Was in different places till 19—at one of them, when 16, she began drinking in company with another girl and visiting public-houses. Seldom went to church. Twenty-six convictions—importuning.

28. Age 34. Parents respectable and sober; regular church-goers. Education poor; left school when she was about 10 owing to her being in bad health. Was a nursemaid for three months and domestic servant for about nine years; then got married. Husband took drink and was sometimes violent to prisoner. Has six children alive. Broke down at 28. Husband did not give her sufficient money to provide food and clothing. Protestant, but no church connection since 28. A lazy woman. Has been fined, but this is her first imprisonment—assault.

29. Age 25. Irish. Parents drank, but were regular attenders at chapel. Fairly good education. Went to school till 12; remained at home until 15. Then went to domestic service. Got into bad company at 19 and took drink; married at 20. Husband and their only child are dead. A Roman Catholic; was confirmed when nine years old. Says she has a house of her own and intends to do better. Twenty-five convictions—drunkenness and importuning.

30. Age 29. Irish. Parents were respectable. Mother died when prisoner was a fortnight old. Prisoner brought up by grandmother. Good education; attended Sunday School regularly. Left school at 13 to work in spinning mills, where she remained for about 12 years. Began drinking in company at 20. Although not married, has had two children, one of whom is dead. A Roman Catholic; was confirmed when about 10. Thirty-one convictions—drunkenness and breach of peace.

No. XXXI.—Table showing the number of General Meetings of the Visiting Committees and visits paid by them to the Prisons during the year 1907.

Prisons.	Number of General Meetings.	Number of visits paid by one or more members.
Aberdeen,	1	9
Ayr,	4	7
Dumfries,	4	19
Dundee,	2	14
Edinburgh,	12	27
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	2	11
Do. (Duke Street),	1	15
Greenock,	1	17
Inverness,	1	19
Kirkwall,	12	16
Lerwick,	12	12
Perth,	2	21
Peterhead,	2	10
Stornoway,	1	12
Total,	57	209
State Inebriate Reformatory,	2	12

No. XXXII.—Crimes and Offences of prisoners received during the Year 1907 —under sentence or untried— (not including those transferred to other Prisons).

No.	Crimes and Offences.	Total in 1907.			Average for 5 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Class I. Crimes against the Person.						
1	Murder,	7	1	8	9	5	14
2	Attempts to Murder, &c.,	1	..	1	2	..	2
3	Culpable Homicide,	23	6	29	20	8	28
4	Assaults,	384	26	410	347	32	379
5	Assaults on, &c., Officers of Law,	526	15	541	428	19	447
6	Assaults by Husbands on Wives,	815	..	815	797	..	797
7	Culpable Neglect of Duty,	1	..	1	..	..	..
8	Intimidation and Molestation,	1	..	1	2	..	2
9	Child Stealing,	..	..	..	1	1	2
10	Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children,	286	273	559	281	218	499
11	Procuring Abortion,	..	..	..	..	1	1
12	Concealment of Pregnancy,	..	7	7	..	7	7
13	Incest,	2	1	3	7	1	8
14	Unnatural Crimes,	..	..	..	6	..	6
15	Attempts to Commit Unnatural Crimes,	3	..	3	2	..	2
16	Rape,	20	..	20	21	..	21
17	Assault with Intent to Ravish,	53	..	53	50	..	50
18	Indecent Assault,	66	..	66	84	..	84
19	Lewd and Libidinous Practices,	65	1	66	56	..	56
20	Procuration, and other Criminal Law Amendment Act Offences,	26	2	28	27	..	27
21	Bigamy,	17	5	22	18	7	25
	Other Crimes against the Person, viz.:—						
22	Immoral Traffic,	40	..	40	41	..	41
23	Miscellaneous,	7	2	9	4	1	5
	Class II. Crimes against Property with Violence.						
24	Theft by Housebreaking,	813	33	846	766	38	804
25	Theft by Opening Lockfast Places,	60	4	64	56	8	64
26	Housebreaking with Intent to Steal,	95	2	97	166	4	170
27	Robbery, and Assaults with Intent, &c.,	194	17	211	233	22	255
28	Sending Menacing Letters,	4	..	4	1	..	1
29	Other Crimes against Property with Violence,	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Class III. Crimes against Property without Violence.						
30	Theft,	4,204	1,087	5,291	4,122	1,153	5,275
31	Theft of Horses, Cattle, or Sheep,	8	..	8	9	..	9
32	Reset,	131	32	163	93	38	131
33	Breach of Trust and Embezzlement,	114	2	116	117	1	118
34	Falsehood, Fraud, and Wilful Imposition,	324	61	385	317	60	377
35	Offences in connection with Bankruptcy,	1	..	1	5	..	5
36	Post Office Offences by Officials,	7	..	7	7	1	8
	Other Crimes against Property without Violence, viz.:—						
37	Intent to Steal,	338	19	357	338	34	372
38	Found in Possession,	76	9	85	22	3	25
39	Miscellaneous,	2	..	2	2	..	2
	Class IV. Malicious Injuries to Property.						
40	Wilful Fire-Raising,	18	1	19	13	2	15
41	Culpable and Reckless Fire-Raising,	2	..	2	4	1	5
42	Malicious Mischief,	612	80	692	543	101	644
	Class V. Forgery and Crimes against Currency.						
43	Forgery and Uttering,	10	..	10	16	2	18
44	Coining,	1	..	1	3	1	4
45	Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	6	2	8	19	3	22
	Class VI. Other Crimes not included above.						
46	Crimes against the State and Public Order. — High Treason,	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Crimes against the State and Public Order. — Treason Felony,	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Crimes against the State and Public Order. — Mobbing and Rioting,	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Carried forward,	9,366	1,688	11,054	9,057	1,772	10,829

No. XXXII.—Crimes and Offences of prisoners received during Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Crimes and Offences.	Total in 1907.			Average for 5 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Brought forward,	9,366	1,688	11,054	9,057	1,772	10,829
49	Crimes against Public Justice. Perjury and Subornation,	15	4	19	12	2	14
50	Crimes against Public Justice. Extortion by Officers, &c.,	1	..	1	..	..	..
51	Crimes against Public Justice. Bribery of Voters, &c.,	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Crimes against Public Justice. Escape and Rescue,	9	29	38	12	6	18
53	Crimes against Public Justice. Other Crimes,	1	..	1	2	..	2
54	Poaching—by Night,	11	..	11	9	..	9
55	Indecent Exposure,	172	21	193	138	121	259
56	Habitual Drunkenness,	126	532	658	34	181	215
57	Other Serious Crimes,	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Other Minor Crimes,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS VII. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.						
59	Adulteration of Food and Drugs Acts,	2	..	2	1	..	1
60	Aliens Act, 1905, Offences against,	1	..	1	..	..	..
61	Betting, Gaming, and Lotteries,	116	..	116	69	..	69
62	Breach of the Peace, Disorderly Conduct, &c.,	13,546	4,860	18,406	14,350	5,452	19,802
63	Brokers (Licensed), Offences by,	1	..	1	..	..	..
64	Brothel Keeping,	16	71	87	13	47	60
	Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, Offences against:—						
65	Failure to Support Illegitimate Children,	113	..	113	132	..	132
66	Failure to Support Wives,	39	..	39	21	..	21
67	Failure to Support Parents,	1	..	1	..	..	..
68	Contempt of Court,	19	3	22	17	11	28
69	Cruelty to Animals,	31	..	31	43	1	44
70	Diseases of Animals Acts, Offences against,	2	..	2	..	..	..
71	Dogs, Offences in Relation to,	4	1	5	7	..	7
72	Elementary Education Acts, Offences against,	266	41	307	268	43	311
73	Employment of Children Act, Offences against,	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Explosives, Offences in Relation to,	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Fishery Laws, Offences against:—						
75	Fresh-water Trout,	5	..	5	5	..	5
76	Salmon,	121	..	121	132	..	132
77	Sea-Fishery Offences, including Illegal Trawling,	44	..	44	26	..	26
78	Furious and Reckless Driving,	21	..	21	25	..	25
	Game Laws, Offences against:—						
79	Day Poaching,	139	..	139	169	1	170
80	Illegal Buying and Selling of Game,	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Poaching Prevention Act, and Unlawful Possession of Game,	58	..	58	63	..	63
82	Night Poaching (first and second offences),	28	..	28	45	..	45
83	Ground Game Act,	..	..	..	1	..	1
84	Other Offences,	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Harbour Acts, Bye-Laws, and Regulations, Offences against,	6	6	12	11	..	11
86	Housing of the Working Classes Act, Offences against,	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Indecent Advertisements and Publications,	12	..	12	5	..	5
88	Industrial Schools Acts, Offences against,	5	..	5	5	..	5
	Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—						
89	Drunkenness, and Drunk and Incapable,	11,306	6,033	17,339	9,463	5,966	15,429
90	Drunk and Disorderly,	1,289	984	2,273	425	240	665
91	Drunk in Charge of a Child, &c.,	158	429	587	80	166	246
92	Drunk, or Drinking in a Shebeen,	20	13	33	20	8	28
93	Disorderly on Licensed Premises, or refusing to quit,	54	3	57	51	6	57
94	Selling Drink to Habitual Drunkards, &c.,	4	..	4	5	5	10
95	Sale of Drink to Children,	1	3	4	1	..	1
96	Falsely Claiming to be Travellers,	28	..	28	20	1	21
97	Breaches of Certificate,	1	..	1	..	..	..
98	Trafficking without a Licence,	45	36	81	130	26	156
99	Clubs, Offences in connection with,	..	..	..	1	..	1
100	Other Contraventions,	1	..	1	..	1	1
	Labour Laws, Offences against, so far as not otherwise specially provided for:—						
101	Breaches of Contract,	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Factory Acts,	1	..	1	..	..	..
103	Mines Acts,	3	..	3	5	..	5
104	Offences under Truck Acts,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward,	37,209	14,757	51,966	34,873	14,056	48,929

No. XXXII.—Crimes and Offences of prisoners received during Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Crimes and Offences.	Total in 1907.			Average for 5 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Brought forward, - - -	37,209	14,757	51,966	34,873	14,056	48,929
105	Offences under Special Trade Acts, - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Shop Hours Act, - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Other Acts for Protection of Labour, -	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Merchant Shipping Act, Offences against (so far as not provided for under No. 23), - -	12	..	12	13	..	13
	Naval and Military Laws, Offences against :—						
	Army :—						
109	Deserters, - - - - - -	280	..	280	464	..	464
110	False Attestation, Fraudulent Enlistment,	106	..	106	91	..	91
111	Other Offences, - - - - -	22	..	22	19	1	20
	Navy :—						
112	Deserters, - - - - - -	24	..	24	37	..	37
113	Other Offences, - - - - -	29	..	29	20	..	20
114	Volunteers, - - - - - -	1	..	1	1	..	1
115	Parent or Guardian contributing to commission of offence under Youthful Offenders Act, 1901, Sec. 2, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
116	Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces, Offences in Relation to, - - - - - -	3	..	3	1	..	1
	Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against :—						
117	Offences by Pawnbrokers, - - -	1	..	1	..	..	..
118	Unlawful Pledging, - - - -	..	..	..	1	1	2
119	Other Offences, - - - - -	1	..	1	..	..	..
120	Pedlars Act, Offences against, - - -	59	13	72	59	16	75
	Penal Servitude and Prevention of Crimes Acts :—						
121	Offences by Licence-Holders, - -	16	1	17	12	1	13
122	Offences by Supervisees, - - -	..	..	..	2	..	2
123	Special Offences by Twice Convicted Persons,	18	..	18	25	1	26
124	Other Offences, - - - - -	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Police Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations, Offences against (not provided for in separate headings), viz. :—						
125	Obscene Language, Indecent Conduct, &c., -	1,692	1,009	2,701	2,450	1,708	4,158
126	Obstructing and Loitering, - - -	410	66	476	412	62	474
127	Committing a Nuisance, - - -	296	12	308	328	15	343
128	Miscellaneous, - - - -	205	40	245	164	48	212
	Poor Law, Offences against :—						
129	Misbehaviour by Paupers, - - -	1	1	2	1	..	1
130	Neglecting to Maintain Family, &c., -	194	3	197	173	2	175
131	Stealing or Destroying Poorhouse Clothes, -	..	..	..	1	..	1
132	Other Offences, - - - - -	4	1	5	..	..	..
133	Prostitution (Prostitutes Loitering or Importuning)	..	2,264	2,264	..	2,094	2,094
134	Railways, Offences in Relation to, and Breaches of Bye-Laws, - - - - -	42	..	42	55	2	57
135	Reformatory Schools Act, Offences against, -	..	1	1	..	1	1
136	Registration Acts, Offences against, - -	3	2	5	5	4	9
137	Revenue and Excise Laws, Offences against, -	6	..	6	9	1	10
	Road Acts, &c., Offences against :—						
138	Bicycles, &c., - - - - -	5	..	5	5	..	5
139	Locomotives, - - - - -	..	..	..	1	..	1
140	Motor Cars, - - - - - -	1	..	1	1	..	1
141	Obstructions and Nuisances, - -	4	..	4	4	..	4
142	Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts, -	30	..	30	40	..	40
	Sanitary Law, Offences against :—						
143	Infectious Diseases, - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Public Health Act, - - - -	7	..	7	11	10	21
145	Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against, - - - - - -	11	..	11	19	..	19
146	Streets and Buildings, - - - -	..	..	..	2	..	2
147	Tramway Act, Offences against, - - -	9	3	12	7	..	7
148	Vaccination Act, Offences against, - -	7	..	7	12	..	12
	Vagrancy and Trespass Acts, Offences against :—						
149	Begging, &c., - - - - -	724	72	796	658	115	773
150	Lighting Fires without Consent of Owner, &c.,	41	11	52	44	10	54
151	Lodging without Consent of Owner, - -	1,453	119	1,572	1,672	127	1,799
152	Other Offences, - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against, -	2	..	2	2	1	3
154	Wild Birds Protection Acts, Offences against, -	..	..	..	1	..	1
155	Other Offences, - - - - - -	4	5	9	1	2	3
	Total, - - -	42,932	18,380	61,312	41,699	18,278	59,977

No. XXXIII.—RETURN showing number of Prisoners who have taken advantage of the Act during the year ended 31st December 1907, together with the amount of fines paid.

PRISONS.	Number of prisoners released under this Act.	Total number of days remitted by payment of fines under Act.	Amount of fines paid under Act.	PRISONS.	Number of prisoners released under this Act.	Total number of days remitted by payment of fines under Act.	Amount of fines paid under Act.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Aberdeen,	223	1,042	109 1 7	Brought forward,	9,432	48,903	4,310 12 11
Ayr,	341	1,683	133 19 5	Dunfermline (County),	30	95	9 6 3
Dumfries,	131	738	48 16 0	Do. (Burgh),	10	39	2 16 7
Dundee,	481	2,215	186 10 11	Dunoon,	6	43	3 2 9
Edinburgh,	1,000	4,717	361 9 10	Duns,	17	91	4 1 0
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	4,057	22,173	1,736 2 8	Elgin,	51	218	68 18 7
Do. (Duke Street),	2,218	10,694	822 8 0	Falkirk,	15	51	4 5 3
Greenock,	477	2,664	242 8 6	Forfar,	37	148	11 12 5
Inverness,	47	538	389 11 3	Fort-William,	18	76	6 4 10
Kirkwall,	1	1	0 4 0	Galashiels,	1	2	0 2 6
Lerwick,	6	29	100 10 3	Hawick,	17	99	6 17 11
Perth,	379	2,075	151 10 0	Jedburgh,	13	36	1 11 0
Stornoway,	11	61	7 8 4	Kirkcaldy,	112	414	34 17 10
				Montrose,	9	76	5 3 6
Total,	9,372	48,630	4,290 0 9	Oban,	31	117	10 11 11
				Port Ellen,	1	29	1 9 0
Legalised Cells.				Stirling,	44	179	14 7 5
				Stonehaven,	7	35	2 11 0
Banff,	16	58	3 14 4	Wigtown,	3	18	0 17 9
Campbeltown,	18	71	5 9 2	Edinburgh,	12	18	1 10 0
Dingwall,	8	26	2 15 4	Huntly,	3	6	0 10 0
Dunblane,	18	118	8 13 4	Lochgilphead,	1	5	0 7 2
Carried forward,	9,432	48,903	4,310 12 11	Grand Total,	9,870	50,698	4,501 17 7

No. XXXIV.—RETURN showing the lengths and numbers of sentences of convicted ordinary prisoners received into Prison (excluding transfers *to* other Prisons) during the year ended 31st December 1907.

Period.	Number of prisoners.	Period.	Number of prisoners.	Period.	Number of prisoners.	Period.	Number of prisoners.
2 Years,	5	Forward,	2,106	Forward,	3,891	Forward,	13,330
20 Months,	2	113 Days,	1	42 Days,	127	15 Days,	527
18 ,,	55	112 ,,	2	40 ,,	557	14 ,,	7,559
15 ,,	25	90 ,,	79	39 ,,	1	13 ,,	4
14 ,,	1	89 ,,	1	35 ,,	4	12 ,,	27
13 ,,	1	84 ,,	6	31 ,,	3	11 ,,	16
12 ,,	116	74 ,,	1	30 ,,	4,606	10 ,,	4,065
10 ,,	4	72 ,,	1	28 ,,	720	9 ,,	2
9 ,,	126	70 ,,	1	27 ,,	3	8 ,,	150
8 ,,	32	61 ,,	1	25 ,,	9	7 ,,	10,767
7 ,,	6	60 ,,	1,640	24 ,,	4	6 ,,	56
6 ,,	379	58 ,,	2	22 ,,	1	5 ,,	8,342
5 ,,	14	56 ,,	4	21 ,,	2,229	4 ,,	997
4 ,,	243	55 ,,	2	20 ,,	1,140	3 ,,	10,451
3 ,,	447	51 ,,	2	18 ,,	12	2 ,,	556
2 ,,	140	50 ,,	4	17 ,,	9	1 ,,	2,194
1 Month,	510	44 ,,	38	16 ,,	14	Under 1 day,	96
Forward,	2,106	Forward,	3,891	Forward,	13,330	Total,	59,139

No. XXXV.—Extracts from Reports of Superior Officers of Prisons.

Aberdeen Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	79	17	96

The Governor, Mr. James Grant, reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties, and with few exceptions have discharged them with zeal. One prisoner at work outside escaped, but was recaptured. The prisoners have, on the whole, been industrious: there has occasionally been some difficulty in obtaining suitable work Sixty-five of the prisoners who received instruction in trades or useful employments made very good progress.

The Chaplain, the Rev. C. C. Macdonald, D.D., states:—"In the chapel service on Sunday, as we have now a considerable number of prisoners under sentences of six months or more, I endeavour to interest and stimulate by following a regular course of Scripture reading from both Testaments and briefly preaching or lecturing on a passage read, one Sunday from the Old, the other from the New Testament, the passage selected being generally the most striking." The Chaplain, in addition to conducting Divine service on Sundays, pays on an average 125 visits a week to prisoners in their cells.

The Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Andrew Grant, visits every Catholic prisoner once a week in the cell and gives religious instruction. On Sunday the service lasts half-an-hour, during which rosary and prayers are said and a sermon is preached.

The Rev. W. Disney-Innes, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Torry, has continued the work of visiting Episcopalian prisoners in their cells. He assists the younger and deserving cases to obtain employment after liberation, and also visits them in their homes.

The Medical Officer, Dr. J. C. Ogilvie Will, states that no disease has been specially prevalent among the prisoners during the year, and that there has been no disease due to any influence connected with imprisonment. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, and the sanitary state of the prison has been most satisfactory. He considers each officer fully efficient physically.

Visitors.—The four Presbyterian Lady Visitors continue to take a deep interest in their work. They paid 58 visits during the year. The most hopeful cases who had no home on liberation were taken to the Home kept by the ladies in Aberdeen and remained there until suitable employment could be found.

Two Salvation Army Officers also paid 11 visits during the year; arrangements were made in some cases for prisoners on liberation, with satisfactory results.

The Rev. Dr. David Beatt, Dr. Westland, and Messrs. Duthie, Grant, and Smith, members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, continued their benevolent work of visiting. They assist deserving cases, and endeavour to secure employment for them on discharge. Each gentleman usually visits for a month at a time.

Bible Classes.—Classes for Protestants continue to be much appreciated by the prisoners. The average attendances were 42 males and 13 females. The teachers were assisted by a lady and gentleman at the organ, and, on several occasions, by friends, who gave an address or sang sacred solos. Mr. Anderson, who still conducts the Bible Class for males, speaks highly of the behaviour of the prisoners, and states that a few of those who have been discharged from prison are in steady employment and doing well; in one case in particular he states there is every evidence of a changed life, the ex-prisoner having for the past nine months been steady at work and giving entire satisfaction to his employer.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The local society assisted in dealing with the cases of 87 males and 21 females discharged from this prison. In some cases work, food, clothing, and stocks of goods for selling were provided, and others were sent to Rescue Homes.

Physical Drill.—This drill has been carried on regularly in both male and female departments (weather permitting). The Governor states that it certainly has a beneficial effect on the prisoners: it makes them smarter and more amenable to orders.

Lectures.—Lectures were delivered to the prisoners during the year as follows:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
Allan Ramsay,	Rev. C. C. Macdonald, D.D.	78
Fresh Air and Ventilation,	Dr. Westland, J.P.	85
Hill-Climbing,	Dr. Levack.	76
The Eggs and Young of Fishes,	Dr. Williamson.	87
Surnames,	Joseph Ogilvie, Esq., M.A., LL.D.	79
Early Scottish Poets,	Rev. C. C. Macdonald, D.D.	79
The Catacombs of Rome,	Rev. Robert Thomson, M.A.	88
Temperance,	Wm. Buchanan, Esq.	90
Life in Rangoon, Burma,	Rev. John Coutts, M.A.	95
A Trip round the British Empire (with Lime-light Illustrations),	Wm. Walker, Esq.	101
A Queer Text	Jas. Barnett, Esq.	95
Memories Sombre and Sunny,	Rev. W. Phin Gillieson, M.A.	100
Farm Life,	Rev. Thos. Wilson, M.A.	79

The Chaplain reports that the lectures prove a great source of pleasure to prisoners, and, in fact, they are in this respect better supplied than when outside. The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman also states that the lectures are greatly appreciated by the prisoners, and have a beneficial effect.

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
In Manufactures:—					
Carpentry, Smithing, &c.,	·1	.	·1	2 7 6	
Carpet-Beating,	.	.	.	0 10 11	
Gardening,	2·5	.	2·5	54 11 3	
Knitting,	.	6·3	6·3	18 18 6	
Net Making,	8·2	.	8·2	109 10 9	
Sack-making,	9·2	.	9·2	169 16 5	
Sack-repairing,	21·7	.	21·7		
Sewing,	.	·9	·9	5 18 8	
Stonebreaking,	6·2	.	6·2	50 15 3	
Teasing Rope and Hemp,	8·6	.	8·6	54 10 9	
Washing,	.	·05	·05	1 9 8	
Sundry Manufactures,	·3	.	·3	2 6 6	
					470 16 2
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	2·7	.	2·7	105 12 9	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·4	.	·4	15 13 0	
Labourers,	4·3	.	4·3	100 18 10	
Painters and Glaziers,	·7	.	·7	21 18 2	
Slaters and Plasterers,	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Smiths and Fitters,	·7	.	·7	27 7 9	
Stonebreaking,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	
Whitewashers,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	
					294 4 5
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	5·4	2·2	7·6	148 13 6	
Cooking,	.	1·3	1·3	25 8 7	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·1	2·1	3·2	62 12 0	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	·2	.	·2	4 13 11	
Stoking Furnaces,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	
Washing,	.	2·5	2·5	68 9 4	
					319 5 2
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·3	.	·3	.	
Disabled,	·4	.	·4	.	
Late Admissions,	3·7	1·5	5·2	.	
Untried—not working,	1·3	·1	1·4	.	
Sick,	·4	·2	·6	.	
Total,	79·7	17·15	96·85	.	1084 5 9

AYR PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners, . . .	75	23	98

The Governor, Mr. A. M'Ghee, reports that, with the exception of one male warder who was sick, and a female warder who had only recently been appointed, all the officers were fully efficient. A prisoner attempted to strangle himself; he was found to be insane and removed to a local asylum. Generally speaking, the prisoners have been industrious; there has been less difficulty than formerly in finding work of the right kind. Forty men and 11 women made very good progress in learning trades or useful employments in which they received instruction while in prison.

The Chaplain, the Rev. William Walker, conducts Divine service every Sunday morning, and visits the prisoners during the week.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Very Rev. Canon Collins, preaches to Catholic prisoners every Sunday, instructs juvenile offenders in catechism during the week in cells, frequently administers temperance pledges, and gives special attention to first offenders.

The Medical Officer, Dr. W. J. Naismith, D.S.O., states that the prevailing diseases have been catarrhal, alcoholic, and constitutional, but that no disease has been incidental to imprisonment. With the exception of one warder who, at the end of the year was in a consumption sanatorium, the Medical Officer considers the staff to be healthy and fit for full duties. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the prison is in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Visitors.—The Presbyterian Lady Visitors continue to take an active interest in visiting prisoners in their cells. They paid 41 visits to the prison during the year, gave instruction, generally of a religious character, visited the more hopeful cases at their homes, and were able to arrange for two girls being placed in the Salvation Army Home. Six members of the Young Men's Christian Association visited the male prisoners in their cells for a part of the year. They take great interest in the work, keep in touch with prisoners after discharge, and have assisted some with clothing, &c. Both male and female prisoners are visited in their cells by officers of the Salvation Army, and several have been visited by them at their homes after discharge.

Bible Classes.—The class for male Protestant prisoners has been carried on as formerly, and continues to be attended by every available Protestant prisoner; the prisoners appreciated it very much. There has been an average attendance of 55. Two young ladies connected with the British Women's Temperance Association continue to attend the Bible class to play the organ and sing.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The Ayr Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society assisted 186 prisoners discharged from this prison with clothing, railway fares, food, lodging, hawkers' licences, articles to hawk, &c.; 70 of them are known to be doing well. The Superintendent of the Church of Scotland Labour Home reports that during the year 10 ex-prisoners passed through the Home, of whom one is known to be doing well, and two were still in the Home at the end of the year.

Physical Drill.—All prisoners fit for this drill are exercised in it for from 10 to 15 minutes daily.

Lectures.—The following table gives particulars of the lectures to prisoners which were delivered during the year:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
South Africa, ...	Rev. Mr. Fairbairn.	79
Travel, ...	Rev. Kirkwood Hewat.	79
Character and Success in Life, .	Rev. S. M. Dill.	94
Jacobite Rising of 1745, . .	Wm. Taylor, Esq.	81
A Holiday in Spain (Lime-light Views),	Rev. Geo. Copland.	80
Some Lessons from the Woods,	Rev. Alex. Cameron.	82
History of Animal Life, . .	Rev. Mr. M'Larne.	72
Mind your own Business, . .	Rev. Father O'Malley.	89
Life of General Gordon, . .	Wm. Smith, Esq., C.E.	71
Kindness is a Duty, . . .	J. Robinson, Esq.	69

The Governor reports that the lectures were of an instructive nature, and the prisoners appeared to appreciate them, as they were always attentive, and their conduct was very good.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.* M.	F.	T.	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Carpet-Beating, . . .	2·7	.	2·7	85 17 0	
Knitting, ...	.	·2	·2	0 3 11	
Mat-Making and Fender-Making, ...	25·1	.	25·1	152 6 4	
Picking Oakum, . . .	3·9	·2	4·1	3 3 2	
Sack-repairing, . . .	14·2	5·1	19·3	65 6 0	
Sewing, ...	.	·2	·2	3 8 7	
Stonebreaking, . . .	6·2	.	6·2	37 0 5	
Teasing (Hair and Wool Clipping, .	1·1	2 1	3·2	11 2 11	
Teasing (Rope, Hemp, and Manilla, .	3·2	·3	3·5	15 17 7	
Washing, ...	.	1·	1·	16 18 0	
					391 3 11
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Joiners and Upholsterers, .	·4	.	·4	15 13 0	
Labourers, ...	·9	.	·9	21 2 7	
Painters and Glaziers, . .	·5	.	·5	15 13 0	
Smiths and Fitters, . .	·3	.	·3	11 14 9	
Whitewashers, . . .	·2	.	·2	4 13 11	
					68 17 3
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning, ...	5·	3·	8·	156 10 0	
Cooking, ...	.	1·2	1·2	23 9 6	
Nursing, ...	.	·1	·1	2 6 11	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding, . . .	1·3	1·8	3·1	60 12 10	
Stoking Furnaces, . .	·5	.	·5	11 14 9	
Washing, ...	.	3·	3·	82 3 3	
					336 17 3
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . .	·1	.	·1	.	
Disabled, ...	1·2	2·2	3·4	.	
Late Admissions, . .	6·1	2·5	8·6	.	
Untried—not working, .	2·7	·4	3·1	.	
Sick, ...	·4	·6	1·0	.	
Total,	76·	23·9	99·9	.	796 18 5

DUMFRIES PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners, . . .	37	8	45

Mr. James Stewart, who took duty as Governor on 15th October 1907, reports all the officers to be fully qualified for the duties of their offices, and that they have performed these duties with zeal. There was on one occasion a large fluctuation in the number of

prisoners, traceable to the breaking-up of the Militia training. The prisoners in the main have been fairly industrious. Stonebreaking work has not been so readily obtainable as it used to be, but the Governor has received promises of an increased supply. The number of prisoners who made very good progress in acquiring a knowledge of trades or useful employments was 12.

The Chaplain, the Rev. D. M. Slesser, conducts Divine service at the prison on Sundays, and visits prisoners in their cells during the week.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Daniel O'Brien, also conducts Divine service at the prison on Sundays, his aim being to give a simple, practical instruction of about half-an-hour's duration to the prisoners. He visits prisoners in their cells on week days. He finds that the majority of the prisoners are, as a rule, very backward in religious knowledge.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Joseph Hunter, reports that there has been no prevalence of any particular disease, and that imprisonment would not account for any disease which has occurred. He considers all the officers are physically efficient. The general health of the prisoners has been fairly good; the sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory.

Visitors.—Two ladies paid 68 visits to the prison during the year; these visits are much appreciated. These ladies take a warm interest in the prisoners, and are most generous in their benefactions; several prisoners have been induced to go into Homes. A Roman Catholic Sister has been most devoted in her attention to the Roman Catholic female prisoners, many of whom she has helped with clothing, &c.; she paid 50 visits to the prison during the year. A male officer of the Salvation Army, who has recently been appointed to the district, paid 17 visits. The prisoners look forward to his visits and have repeatedly asked to see him.

Bible Classes.—Classes for Protestants have been carried on as usual. The average attendances have been 33 males and 3 females. The teachers are assisted by friends occasionally. A musical service appropriate to Christmas was held on 22nd December. The prisoners seemed to appreciate the classes very much.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—Fourteen male and 2 female prisoners were assisted by the local society on discharge from this prison. Some were helped to get work, others received goods for hawking, many of them got clothing, &c.

Physical Drill.—This is given every morning at exercise, when possible, to all able-bodied prisoners employed in their cells.

Lectures.—Nine lectures were delivered to the prisoners during the year:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
A Tour in Palestine,	J. W. Dods, Esq.	34
Rivers,	J. Gulland, Esq., M.P.	31
Tyndal and our English Bible,	Rev. Mr. Kidd.	37
Sir David Wilkie and his Paintings,	Rev. M. Campbell.	55
Saint Patrick,	Rev. W. M'Dowell.	39
Local Birds,	R. Service, Esq.	34
Service Sacred Music,	Mrs. Deed and Friends.	34
Lakes and Mountains of Switzerland,	Rev. D. W. Scott.	36
Microscopical Insect Life,	E. J. Hill, Esq.	37

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.* M.	F.	T.	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Corn Bruising,	2·4	.	2·4	212 2 2	
Gardening,	2·	.	2·	41 5 9	
Sack Repairing,	12·2	1·7	13·9	117 18 4	
Stonebreaking,	2·4	.	2·4	23 14 5	
Teasing Hair,	·4	.	·4	1 19 10	
					397 0 6
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	·6	.	·6	23 9 6	
Labourers,	5·2	.	5·2	122 1 5	
Painters and Glaziers,	·2	.	·2	6 5 2	
Smiths and Fitters,	·2	.	·2	7 16 6	
Stonebreaking,	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Whitewashers,	·2	.	·2	4 13 11	
					166 13 5
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	5·5	1·	6·5	127 3 1	
Cooking,	.	1·1	1·1	21 10 4	
Gardening,	1·2	.	1·2	23 9 6	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·8	1·4	2·2	43 0 9	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	·3	.	·3	7 0 10	
Stoking Furnaces,	·6	.	·6	14 1 8	
Washing,	.	1·8	1·8	49 5 11	
					285 12 1
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·1	.	·1	.	
Disabled,	·2	·3	·5	.	
Late Admissions,	1·2	·6	1·8	.	
Untried—not working,	1·3	.	1·3	.	
Sick	·4	·3	·7	.	
Total,	37·5	8·2	45·7	.	849 6 0

Dundee Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	90	27	117

Major R. I. Forbes took duty as Governor of this prison on 7th June 1907. Major Forbes reports that, with the exception of a female warder absent on sick leave, all the officers were efficient and zealous. There was an increase in the numbers of prisoners during July, due, the Governor understands, to increased police activity in the slum localities of the city. The prisoners, generally speaking, were industrious, and there was no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work. Five prisoners are reported as having made very good progress in learning trades.

The Chaplain, the Rev. D. R. Robertson, in addition to holding Divine service at the prison on Sundays, visits a good many of the prisoners in their cells every week.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. John Doherty, after holding Mass at the prison on Sundays, gives a short instruction on some practical subject. He also teaches catechism to those whose knowledge of it is slender and defective. He visits the male prisoners once a week in their cells, and the female prisoners occasionally.

The Very Rev. Provost Frederick C. Moir, Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman, holds Divine service on Sunday afternoons, and visits male Episcopalian prisoners in their cells once a week.

The Medical Officer, Professor A. M. Stalker, M.D., reports that no disease has been specially prevalent, but, in most of the cases, alcoholism leading to premature senile decay has been responsible in a greater or

less degree for the outbreak of the illness to begin with. Except in one case, in which probably the loss of a prisoner's prospects in life induced melancholia, the Medical Officer does not think that any disease was brought on by imprisonment. He considers that all the officers are in good physical condition, except one female warder who was undergoing treatment in a sanatorium. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, and the sanitary state of the prison satisfactory.

Visitors.—Ten Presbyterian ladies visited this prison; they paid 97 visits during the year. The Lady Visitors continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of the prisoners, and show untiring zeal and energy in their efforts to reform and help them by encouragement, sympathy, and ever-ready practical assistance after liberation. Cases that show any hope at all are followed up, some of them with good results, and much good is undoubtedly done. By their efforts a Home for necessitous discharged prisoners, under the auspices of the Dundee Ladies' Union, has been established in Dundee, and was opened by Lady Marjorie Sinclair on 30th October.

The following Visitors also rendered invaluable help:—

3 Episcopalian ladies, who paid 35 visits.
4 Roman Catholic ,, ,, 86 ,,
3 Salvation Army Officers ,, 51 ,,

Bible Classes.—Classes for Protestant males and females are held on Sundays; the average attendance has been 55 males and 13 females. The Governor reports that the work done by the Bible teachers is characterised by an enthusiastic devotion which is deserving of the highest praise. The prisoners cordially appreciate the classes and the zealous efforts of the teachers, and cannot fail to be benefited by the lessons and practical instruction they receive.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—406 prisoners were assisted by the Dundee Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society on discharge from this prison with lodgings, &c., and some were sent to Homes. The Salvation Army assisted a large number. Eighteen females went to the Ladies' Union Home. Very few males accepted the advantage of the Church of Scotland Labour Home.

Physical Drill.—All prisoners physically capable have been exercised in this drill throughout the year. The Governor believes it to be of real benefit in developing healthful conditions and in smartening up many who greatly need it.

Lectures.—The following is a statement regarding the lectures provided during the year:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
*A Visit to Palestine,	Rev. G. E. Troup, M.A.	95
America,	Rev. Walter Walsh,	100
Sir Walter Scott,	Rev. D. R. Robertson.	92
Robert Burns,	James H. Martin, Esq.	109
*English Garden Cities,	R. F. Gardiner, Esq.	110
*Switzerland,	C. W. Scrimgeour, Esq.	90
The Life and Songs of Lady Nairne,	Rev. D. R. Robertson.	121
Readings, Humorous and Otherwise,	Thomas Murdoch, Esq.	116
*A Trip to Palestine,	Very Rev. F. C. Moir, M.A.	107
Scottish Songs and Songwriters,	Rev. Andrew N. Sutherland, M.A.	101
*Scenes on the Clyde,	Rev. Thomas Grainger.	93
*Animal Artisans,	W. D. Henderson, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.	104

* Limelight illustrations.

The Governor reports:—"The lectures, which covered many different subjects, were most interesting and instructive; the prisoners listen to them with keenness and intelligence, and eagerly look forward to the next. Six of the lectures were illustrated by limelight views, which greatly added to the interest."

The Chaplain states:—"The lectures give much pleasure to the prisoners; but also serve an important purpose in impressing them with the feeling that the prison authorities and the general public (as represented by the lecturers) wish to show them such kindness as is possible."

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.* M.	F.	T.	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Sack-Making,	56·5	8·9	65·4	606 6 3	
Sewing,	.	·3	·3	2 19 10	
Teasing Rope, Hemp, and Manilla,	9·7	·3	10·	58 11 8	
Washing,	.	1·3	1·3	38 14 3	
					706 12 0
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	1·7	.	1·7	66 10 3	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·5	.	·5	19 11 3	
Labourers,	4·1	.	4·1	96 4 11	
Painters and Glaziers,	1·6	.	1·6	50 1 7	
Slaters and Plasterers,	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Smiths and Fitters,	·5	.	·5	19 11 3	
Stonebreaking,	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Whitewashers,	·6	.	·6	14 1 8	
					272 6 1
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	7·6	3·7	11·3	221 1 1	
Cooking,	.	2·3	2·3	44 19 10	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·4	2·1	3·5	63 9 4	
Stoking Furnaces,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	
Washing,	.	4·2	4·2	115 0 7	
					458 18 8
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·2	·2	·4	.	
Disabled,	·7	1·1	1·8	.	
Late Admissions,	4·1	3·3	7·4	.	
Untried—not working,	1·	·1	1·1	.	
Sick,	·6	·2	·8	.	
Total,	91·4	28·	119·4	.	1437 16 9

EDINBURGH PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners	288	93	381

Major William Stewart, who took duty as Governor of this prison on 7th May 1907, reports that all the officers are fully qualified and zealous in the performance of their duties. The numbers of male and female prisoners were high in July and March respectively, owing to a great many convictions for petty offences. The percentage of prisoners punished shows a marked decrease on the previous year's figures. Prisoners were, on the whole, very industrious, and there was no difficulty in getting remunerative work. Thirty-five of the prisoners who received instruction in trades or useful employments made very good progress.

The Chaplain, the Rev. R. S. Calderwood, states that at the services for Presbyterian prisoners held on Sundays and at the prayer meeting on Wednesday mornings "every effort is made to instruct, admonish, and enlighten the minds of those placed in my charge. The plan adopted of going systematically through a

portion of Scripture and expounding it has proved most profitable, especially to the longest-sentenced prisoners. A number have professed conversion, and I am glad to say that some of those have shown me the reality of their change by their lives outside." Nearly 200 visits are paid every week to prisoners in their cells either by the Chaplain or his assistant.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Canon Stuart, in addition to holding Divine service with Mass every Sunday morning, visits Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells during the week.

The Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Hugh MacKean, conducts Divine service for Episcopalian prisoners at the prison every Sunday afternoon, and visits the prisoners of his denomination in their cells during the week.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Henry Hay, considers that physically the officers are fit for their work. The general health of the prisoners and the sanitary state of the prison have been satisfactory.

Lady Visitors.—The following visits to prisoners were paid by these ladies during the year:—

Presbyterian Lady Visitors, .	129
Episcopalian do., . .	47
Roman Catholic do., . .	72
Salvation Army Lady Officer, .	47

In some cases the ladies have received encouragement by finding that their endeavours to assist prisoners have been appreciated. Few of the women in for cruelty to children have returned to prison, and there has latterly been a diminution in the number of young girls coming to prison for the first time, as they are often handed over to ladies at the police court.

The Governor reports that "the Brabazon Class for female prisoners has been carried on regularly during the year by Miss Jardine and Miss Dalmahoy every Wednesday forenoon. The work is made interesting to the prisoners employed, and I think it should be beneficial to them when they go out. The intercourse with the ladies, quite apart from the work, must have the good effect of softening their characters."

Bible Classes.—Classes for Protestant prisoners have been held as formerly; the average attendances have been 75 males and 30 females. Mr. Davies, who has charge of the class for men, reports that he has been much cheered during the past year by the testimony of men who professed to have received blessing at the Bible Class. He believes that the practical object of getting the prisoners to commit Scripture to memory has a specially good influence. Mrs. White, who takes charge of the class for females, states that the women seem interested and evidently like being at the class; from time to time she receives testimony that former members of her class are striving towards or have attained to better life.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The Edinburgh Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society assisted 1132 men and 757 women on discharge from this prison during the year; the number of males assisted represents a considerable increase. The Salvation Army, Church Army, and the Church of Scotland Committee on Social and Rescue Work have also assisted prisoners on discharge; several have been taken into Homes, laundries, &c., and helped with food, lodgings, clothes, &c.

Physical Drill.—The Governor reports that the prisoners have received regular instruction in physical drill.

Lectures.—The number of lectures to prisoners arranged for during the year shows a gratifying increase. The following Table gives particulars regarding the series:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
The Story of the Crusades, .	Rev. David Rollo.	162
Robert Burns (Musical Illustrations),	Rev. Andrew Benvie.	162
The Drink Problem in Norway,	John Cowan, Esq., D.L.	172
The Influence of Poetry and Song,	John Panton, Esq.	179
A Trip through Palestine, .	Rev. Dr. R. Drummond.	182
The Kingdom of Fife, . .	R. J. Skinner, Esq., M.A.	180
The "Maries" of Burns and Cowper,	Rev. J. R. Aitken, M.A.	175
Alcohol—its Uses and Abuses, with experiments and diagrams,	J. Rutherford Hill.	184

A lantern, enabling limelight illustrations to be given to the lectures, was introduced during the year. The Chaplain remarks "the change has been most helpful, as the prisoners grasp instruction through the eye quicker than through the ear alone."

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Carpentry, Smithing, &c., .	·2	.	·2	2 7 2	
Knitting, ...	.	10·6	10·6	12 10 0	
Mail-Bag Making, . .	1·	6·1	7·1	111 2 4	
Mat-Making & Fender-Making	60·2	.	60·2	542 16 7	
Net-making, . . .	·1	.	·1	1 17 2	
Sack-repairing, . . .	36·3	3·5	39·8	264 0 2	
Sewing, ...	.	3·5	3·5	29 15 2	
Tailoring, ...	·3	.	·3	13 7 2	
Teasing Rope, Hemp, and Manilla, ...	93·7	24·3	118·	196 13 4	
Washing, ...	.	4·	4·	118 6 0	
Sundry Manufactures, . .	21·6	·1	21·7	55 16 3	
					1348 11 4
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons, .	1·5	.	1·5	58 13 9	
Joiners and Upholsterers, .	1·1	.	1·1	43 0 9	
Labourers, ...	4·3	.	4·3	100 18 10	
Painters and Glaziers, . .	·1	.	·1	3 2 7	
Plumbers and Gasfitters, .	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Slaters and Plasterers, .	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Smiths and Fitters, . .	1·	.	1·	39 2 6	
Stonebreaking, . . .	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Tinsmiths, ...	·1	.	·1	3 2 7	
Whitewashers, . . .	·6	·3	·9	21 2 7	
					279 7 0
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Baking, ...	1·	.	1·	31 6 0	
Bookbinding, . . .	1·	.	1·	27 7 9	
Cleaning, ...	29·	9·5	38·5	753 3 1	
Cooking, ...	7·6	.	7·6	148 13 6	
Gardening, ...	·1	.	·1	1 19 1	
Nursing, ...	·7	.	·7	16 8 8	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding, ...	4·5	9·6	14·1	275 16 7	
Stoking Furnaces, . .	2·5	.	2·5	58 13 9	
Washing, ...	·3	14·2	15·	410 16 3	
					1724 4 8
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment, ...	1·6	·3	1·9	.	
Disabled, ...	2·6	2·	4·6	.	
Late Admissions, . .	10·1	4·	14·1	.	
Untried—not working, .	3·1	·2	3·3	.	
Sick, ...	2·6	·5	3·1	.	
Total,	239·6	92·7	332·3	.	3352 3 0

Glasgow (Barlinnie) Prison.

	Males.
Average daily number of prisoners, . . .	948

The Governor, Mr. Alexander Thomson, I.S.O., reports that all the officers are fully qualified for the duties of their office physically and otherwise, and have been zealous in the performance of them. The number of admissions was slightly less than in the previous year; there were no unusual fluctuations in numbers. The prisoners were industrious, and there

was no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work. Ninety of the prisoners who received instruction during the year in trades or useful employments are reported as having made very good progress.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Andrew Miller, conducts Divine service every Sunday morning. Service was also held on Wednesday mornings and on Christmas Day. The Chaplain or his assistants pay about 400 visits a week to prisoners in their cells. The Chaplain states that every prisoner has been visited on admission, and that every prisoner over seven days has been seen on liberation. The longer-sentenced men have been visited from time to time. Four divinity students helped the Chaplain in his work, especially among the juvenile offenders.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. John M'Millan, who took duty on 6th September 1907, officiates at a service for Catholics held every Sunday morning. Divine service for Catholics was also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. He states that all such prisoners are seen on admission; that the sick are visited daily, and that frequent visits are paid to the prisoners in their cells.

The Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman, the Rev. William Henry Jenkins, took duty on 1st February 1907. He conducts Divine service for Episcopalian prisoners every Sunday afternoon. A service is also held on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Prisoners are visited and instructed in their cells during the week.

The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. W. J. H. Sinclair, reports that the diseases most prevalent were incidental to immorality of life prior to admission to prison. Some injuries, mostly of a minor character, were sustained at work, but otherwise no disease was due to imprisonment. He considers each officer physically efficient. Considering the weak state of health in which so many prisoners are found to be on admission, the general health of the prisoners has been very good indeed. The sanitary state of the prison has been maintained at a highly satisfactory level during the year.

Bible Classes.—Gentlemen connected with the Bible Training Institute, Glasgow, have continued their good work of conducting Bible Classes for Protestants and visiting prisoners in their cells. These are, as formerly, under the supervision of Mr. James Purdie, who reports:—"The average attendance at the classes during the year was 255. The attention and interest shown by the men have been very good, and most encouraging. Many of the men, whom we have got to know through visitation in the cells, have been followed up on their release, and we have been encouraged in seeing many of them getting into work and seeking to do well. The work during the past year has been specially hard, owing to the great difficulty in securing work for the men, on account of the great depression all over. In order to show the abiding nature of the work done, we mention the following cases:—A young man who served a number of long terms of imprisonment, and who, after undergoing a course of training, the expense of which was entirely borne by his own savings after his release from prison, has gone to West Queensland to work as a missionary under the Queensland Evangelization Society. Other two young men, one of whom had served two terms of penal servitude, after doing well in the city for a time, proceeded during the year to Canada, and are now occupying good positions in a large fur warehouse."

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—Over 3000 prisoners discharged from Barlinnie Prison were assisted by the three certified Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Glasgow. The original Glasgow Aid Society, which is not sectarian in its constitution, assisted 1953, the Roman Catholic Society 1022; the Chaplain sent 179 to a Labour Home connected with the Church of Scotland Committee on Social and Rescue Work, but only 105 of these took advantage of the opportunity, and were assisted by that society.

Physical Drill.—On an average 250 prisoners were (weather permitting) exercised in physical drill on every working day during the year.

Lectures.—Twelve lectures were delivered by various gentlemen to the prisoners during the year, as shown in the following Table:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
*New Zealand,	Archibald M'Neur, Esq.	520
China (in Chinese dress),	Mr. Ching.	540
*Brittany and Brittany Folk,	Rev. A. Miller.	544
*Round Britain in a Yacht,	P. O'Malley, Esq.	568
*Wonders of the World,	Rev. W. H. Jenkins, B.A.	576
*Belgium and the Ardennes,	John S. Samuel, Esq.	594
†Reading—"An Old Waterloo Hero" ("The old Lieutenant and his Son,")	Thomas Harrower, Esq.	602
Duels and Duelling,	James F. Arthur, Esq.	607
Chinese Characteristics (in costume),	Mr. Ching.	623
*Switzerland,	Rev. Father Jas. Nolan.	604
*Palestine,	S. Benjamin Rohold, Esq.	619
*Glimpses of Italy,	Rev. A. Miller.	612

* Limelight illustrations. † One of the warders sang two sacred songs.

The Chaplain in his report makes the following reference to these lectures:—"I think the lectures are all in the right direction. It is curious what old memories some of them stir in the hearts of the prisoners. They have a distinctively humanising effect upon them, though the influence is indirect and not easily traced."

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking,	5·0	.	5·0	156 10 0	
Carpentry, Smithing, &c.,	2·8	.	2·8	26 2 4	
Fender-Making,	6·8	.	6·8	89 3 10	
Gardening and Pig-Feeding	54·3	.	54·3	1092 1 2	
Hackling,	44·6	.	44·6	339 17 9	
Mail-Bag Making	27·3	.	27·3	427 4 11	
Mat-Making,	110·6	.	110·6	623 17 4	
Picking Oakum,	14·6	.	14·6	8 7 11	
Sack Repairing,	6·5	.	6·5	13 9 9	
Shoemaking,	4·8	.	4·8	197 6 1	
Stonebreaking,	29·8	.	29·8	102 6 3	
Tailoring,	7·3	.	7·3	316 19 5	
Teasing Hair,	130·5	.	130·5	300 3 0	
and opening Rope, Hemp, and Manilla,	86·8	.	86·8	202 10 8	
Sundry Manufactures,	3·6	.	3·6	11 10 1	
					3907 10 6
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	10·1	.	10·1	395 3 3	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	5·3	.	5·3	207 7 3	
Labourers,	53·1	.	53·1	1246 10 5	
Painters and Glaziers,	9·9	.	9·9	309 17 5	
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	·4	.	·4	15 13 0	
Slaters and Plasterers,	3·1	.	3·1	121 5 9	
Smiths and Fitters,	4·7	.	4·7	183 17 9	
Stonebreaking,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	
Tinsmiths,	·9	.	·9	28 3 5	
Whitewashers,	1·7	.	1·7	39 18 2	
					2557 4 3
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Bookbinding,	2·8	.	2·8	76 13 8	
Cleaning,	128·8	.	128·8	2519 13 0	
Cooking,	19·1	.	19·1	373 12 10	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	26·8	.	26·8	524 5 6	
Stoking Furnaces,	5·5	.	5·5	129 2 3	
Washing,	36·9	.	36·9	1010 12 0	
					4633 19 3
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	14·5	.	14·5	.	
Disabled,	21·6	.	21·6	.	
Late Admissions,	65·7	.	65·7	.	
Sick,	14·6	.	14·6	.	
Total,	961·2	.	961·2	.	11098 14 0

Glasgow (Duke Street) Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners, .	153	346	499

Mr. William B. Buglass took duty as Governor of this prison on 8th October 1907, and reports that, with the exception of warders on probation learning their duties and three who, at the end of the year, were on sick leave, all the officers are fully efficient, and that in almost every case the officers have been zealous in the discharge of their duties. There were no unusual fluctuations in the number of prisoners. One female prisoner, who was subsequently certified insane, attempted to commit suicide in prison. The percentage of prisoners punished is decreasing. In the main, prisoners have been industrious, but with a large number of the short-sentenced prisoners the results are not satisfactory; there has been no lack of suitable work. Very good progress in acquiring a knowledge of trades or useful employments was made by 144 prisoners during the year.

The Resident Chaplain, the Rev. John Alexander, states that Divine service is conducted at the prison every Sunday morning. He has exchanged pulpits with other clergymen occasionally. A prayer service lasting about 20 minutes is held on week-day mornings except on Saturdays. The Chaplain states that he has had valuable assistance from some experienced Christian missionaries at these services. Special services were also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. At least one visit per week is paid to each prisoner in his cell. First offenders and juveniles are visited much more frequently. The sick are visited at least once a day. Much time is given by the Chaplain to work outside the prison bearing directly or indirectly on his prison work. He thinks that the mirrors and wall pictures which have been inserted in the cells are exercising a good influence.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Hyacinth Fitzpatrick, conducts Divine service every Sunday morning. Special services were also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. He pays about 125 visits per week to prisoners in their cells. He states that "as a rule moral instructions are given in order to awaken a sense of their obligations to God and society."

The Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Canon Mitchell-Innes, holds a service for Episcopalian prisoners every Sunday afternoon, and visits prisoners of that denomination in their cells during the week.

The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. James Devon, states that each officer of the prison is in good health and physically fit to perform full duties.

Lady Visitors.—Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Salvation Army Lady Visitors paid 315 visits to the prison during the year (200, 72, 2, and 41 respectively). The Governor regards the visits of these devoted women as the most helpful and promising feature of prison work. Their visits are highly appreciated by the prisoners, and their influence is most beneficial in and out of prison; it has been brought to bear on Church societies and other institutions in order to obtain assistance for the prisoners on discharge. In many cases prisoners were visited in their own homes and found to be doing well. The Chaplain also records his high estimation of the help rendered by the Lady Visitors; he finds that, in many cases, their visits are productive of much good.

Mrs. Pettigrew and Mrs. Gardner, of the Brabazon Employment Society, have continued to hold classes for instructing female prisoners in art needlework during the year. One class is for first offenders, and another for old offenders. These have been always fully attended, and the ladies are often encouraged by seeing attempts to do better. One of the "old offenders" is reported as having completely regained her status in society; she is in domestic service and valued and trusted by her mistress. £5 of the passage money to Australia was provided from Brabazon funds in a very hopeful case. The Governor reports:—"The devotion of these ladies to their practical and most beneficent work is most pleasing. Their influence is most softening, and the pride shown by the prisoners in the work they have been taught to do cannot but have a most helpful effect in promoting the efforts towards self-help which their teachers are so patiently making."

Bible Classes.—Classes for male and female Protestant prisoners are held on Sundays; the average attendance being respectively 65 and 104. Mr. Colquhoun reports that the class for males continues to be most satisfactory. The special features of the class are: the quiet, reverent air of the men, the large percentage who repeat the memory verses, and the intelligent interest with which the whole lesson is followed. A number of the prisoners have made profession of receiving blessing through the lessons. The lady students of the Bible Training Institute, who conducted the classes for women on alternate Sundays, state that the arrangements made for the service were in every way satisfactory, and the attention and serious demeanour of the audiences were such as to justify the hope that on some, at least, the memory of these quiet hours might become an influence for good in their after lives. "We deem it a privilege to be permitted to assist in this good work." Classes for Roman Catholic female prisoners have also been held as formerly; the average attendance at each was 66. The Governor states that as the classes are conducted for the most part by those engaged as visitors their usefulness is greatly enhanced—the teachers getting into personal touch with their hearers. The effect of these classes has been most encouraging in quite a number of cases. The interest of the prisoners is most marked, and their behaviour exemplary. The Chaplain has heard many testimonies as to the benefits received at these classes.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The numbers of prisoners (chiefly female) discharged from this prison who were assisted by the three Glasgow societies (the Glasgow Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the Roman Catholic Society, and the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Work) were respectively 1467, 782, and 137—total 2386. In addition, 4627 were supplied with breakfast by the first-named society, and many have come under its influence in other ways. The Chaplain states that the agents are taking a wise and loving interest in the prisoners, and are working in harmony with the prison officials. The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman also reports that "very many have been helped, with good results."

Physical Drill.—The female prisoners continue to receive exercises in Swedish drill, and, as the Governor says, "with most beneficial effects on those with longer sentences, and to all with advantage."

Lectures.—It has again been found practicable to arrange for the delivery of an excellent series of lectures. The following Table gives particulars of those which were given during the year:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
*A Trip to Australia,	R. King, Esq.	178
*A Trip through Belgium and up the Rhine,	John Craig, Esq., M.A.	130
Customs and Habits of the Chinese,	Rev. Campbell N. Moody.	259
*South Africa,	Rev. Wm. Liddle, B.D.	120
A Sound Mind in a Sound Body,	Dr. John Carswell, L.R.C.P.E.	256
*Infantile Mortality,	Ex-Bailie W. F. Anderson.	188
To What Extent are Alcoholic Liquors a Food (illustrated by demonstrations in chemistry),	Wm. Buchanan, Esq., F.T.C.A.	227
On a Healthy Body,	Dr. Elizabeth Smith.	115
Music,	Father Antoninus Hull.	200
The Beauties of Nature,	Miss Birrell.	140
*South Africa,	L. Y. Mitchell, Esq.	215
*A Trip to Ceylon,	Rev. Julius M'Callum.	196
Life and Work of John B. Gough,	Rev. James Barr, B.D.	260
A Trip to the West Indies,	Leander M. Fyfe, Esq., F.E.I.S.	124
Temperance — Some Simple Facts, with Chemical Experiments,	David Allan, Esq.	207
*The Human Ear—Its Structure and Ailments,	Dr. James Erskine, M.A.	120
*Irish Life and Character, with Illustrative Songs,	James Gillies, Esq.	186

* Limelight illustrations.

The Governor remarks that the lectures have been most interesting and instructive, the attention and behaviour of the prisoners everything that could be desired, and, from the testimony of many, both verbal and written, the lectures have been much appreciated.

The Chaplain also states that the lectures were profitable and appreciated highly.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.* M.	F.	T.	Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting,	.	54·5	54·5	172 2 9	
Mail-Bag Making,	11·4	.	11·4	178 8 2	
Picking Oakum,	1	1·9	2·9	1 6 7	
Sack-Making,	2·1	9·7	11·8	33 6 8	
Sack-Repairing,	4·4	14·3	18·7	29 5 11	
Sewing,	.	28·	28·	231 6 2	
Teasing—Hair,	3·3	.	3·3	9 17 9	
Teasing—Rope, Hemp, and Manilla,	47·9	68·8	116·7	96 5 7	
Washing,	.	19·1	19·1	367 5 6	
Sundry Manufactures,	5·2	25·2	30·4	33 1 2	1152 6 3
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	3·7	.	3·7	144 15 3	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	1·5	.	1·5	58 13 9	
Labourers,	11·9	.	11·9	279 7 1	
Painters and Glaziers,	2·3	.	2·3	71 19 10	
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	·4	.	·4	15 13 0	
Slaters and Plasterers,	·5	.	·5	19 11 3	
Smiths and Fitters,	1·3	.	1·3	50 17 3	
Whitewashers,	1·2	3·8	5·	117 7 6	758 4 11
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Bookbinding,	·7	.	·7	19 3 5	
Cleaning,	12·8	39·5	52·3	1023 2 4	
Cooking,	.	9·3	9·3	181 18 7	
Nursing,	.	·1	·1	2 6 11	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·3	11·4	12·7	248 8 10	
Stoking Furnaces,	3·3	..	3·3	77 9 4	
Washing,	.	24·9	24·9	681 19 0	2234 8 5
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·2	·6	·8	.	
Disabled,	·3	4·3	4·6	.	
Late Admissions,	19·3	32·2	51·5	.	
Untried—not working,	12·2	2·1	14·3	.	
Sick,	8·3	3·7	12·	.	
Total,	156·5	353·4	509·9	.	4144 19 7

GREENOCK PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	55	24	79

Mr. John Seaton took duty as Governor of this prison on 27th June 1907. He reports that the officers have continued to work zealously, and that they are efficient. Overcrowding was avoided by the removal direct from court at Greenock to Glasgow (Duke Street) Prison of 163 male prisoners. One prisoner, who was doing work connected with the building of the new prison near Greenock, escaped from custody, but was recaptured after an absence of two days. The percentage of prisoners punished is decreasing. The prisoners have been industrious; no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining work for them of a satisfactory kind; the excavations at the new prison site provided very suitable work for male prisoners. Thirty-four prisoners who received instruction in trades or useful employments made very good progress in acquiring a knowledge of them.

The Chaplain, the Rev. T. R. Thomson, conducts Divine service for Protestant prisoners every Sunday morning, and, on an average, visits the prison twice a week, in addition to speaking to prisoners in their cells.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Patrick Houlihan, or another priest with whom an arrangement is made, holds a service every Sunday morning for Roman Catholic prisoners, and usually visits the prison once a week, when he endeavours to impress on the Catholic prisoners the importance of leading a sober and an industrious life, and encourages them to leave their surroundings.

The Medical Officer, Dr. James Laurie, states that the general health of the prisoners and the sanitary state of the prison have been excellent; that no disease has been specially prevalent nor due in any case to imprisonment. He considers each officer physically efficient.

Visitors.—Seven ladies paid 72 visits to Presbyterian prisoners; one lady paid 14 visits to Episcopalian prisoners, and a Salvation Army Officer paid 53 visits during the year. The Governor considers that the work carried on by the Visiting Ladies is most valuable. In addition to regular visits paid to prisoners in their cells, all hopeful cases are, on discharge, helped to make a fresh start.

The Rev. Thomas Lennie, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Greenock, reports that regular weekly visits have been made during the year to the prisoners belonging to the Episcopalian Church, and invitations given to prisoners to meet him on expiry of their sentences. He states that a considerable number have taken advantage of this, and have been helped in different ways.

Bible Classes.—Classes for Protestant prisoners have been held as formerly; the average attendance has been 19 males and 8 females. As hitherto, the Roman Catholic prisoners have had the advantage of Bible Classes, and the average attendance has been 15 males and 9 females. The Governor states that these classes are conducted most successfully, and cannot fail to influence those who attend for good. The teachers state that they are much encouraged by the close attention and good behaviour of the prisoners.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The Certified Society gave help to 54 prisoners on discharge by providing clothing, food, work, &c. The Independent Society for dealing with females admitted four prisoners to the Society's Home direct from prison, met 82 on discharge and conducted them to a free breakfast room, of whom 38 were helped to leave the

town, some being provided with goods to hawk. The Salvation Army also rendered valuable assistance by sending one female prisoner to the Army's Home in Glasgow and by visiting 117 discharged prisoners in their own homes. The St. Vincent de Paul Society assisted Roman Catholic prisoners on liberation.

Physical Drill.—All able-bodied male prisoners employed indoors receive physical drill regularly.

Lectures.—The following are the particulars of the lectures delivered at the prison during the year :—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,	Adam M'Kelvie, Esq.	77
The Sea and its Romance,	John MacOnie, Esq.	84
Meals and Manners of the Olden Time,	Rev. Wm. C. Mitchell.	72
The Life of Nelson,	Rev. T. R. Thomson.	72
The Life of R. L. Stevenson,	Do.	84
Alcohol, a Cause of Crime,	Dr. Laurie.	76
Cinematograph Entertainment,	Dr. Cluckie.	69
Heroes of the Deep,	Wm. Auld, Esq.	82
What a Health Visitor Sees and Hears,	Miss Anderson.	80
How to Make the Best of Life (illustrated by rapid free-hand drawings),	James Brown, Esq.	65

The Governor reports that the course of lectures was most interesting. The prisoners listened with attention, and evidently appreciated the efforts made to instruct them.

The Chaplain remarks that the lectures were of a very practical and instructive character.

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—									
Corn-Bruising,	·8	.	·8	3	19	4			
Knitting,	.	7·	7·	8	18	11			
Sack-Repairing,	21·7	·8	22·5	95	3	1			
Sewing,	.	1·6	1·6	5	6	0			
Teasing—Hair,	1·1	.	1·1	4	15	9			
Teasing—Rope, Hemp, and Manilla,	4·5	·2	4·7	8	2	2			
Washing,	.	3·	3·	38	9	9			
							164	15	0
In Buildings, &c.:—									
Labourers,	12·7	.	12·7	298	2	8			
Painters and Glaziers,	·3	.	·3	9	7	10			
Smiths and Fitters,	·2	.	·2	7	16	6			
Whitewashers,	·2	.	·2	4	13	11			
							320	0	11
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—									
Cleaning,	5·3	3·1	8·4	164	6	6			
Cooking,	.	1·2	1·2	23	9	6			
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·9	1·	2·9	56	14	7			
Stoking Furnaces,	1·2	.	1·2	23	3	5			
Washing,	.	3·	3·	82	3	3			
							354	17	3
Non-Effective :—									
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·4	.	·4	.					
Disabled,	1·	2·5	3·5	.					
Late Admissions,	4·1	1·2	5·3	.					
Untried—not working,	·5	.	·5	.					
Sick,	·1	·6	·7	.					
Total,	56·	25·2	81·2	.			839	13	2

Inverness Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	31	4	35

The Governor, Mr. John Nicol, is satisfied with the qualifications of the officers for their various duties, and with the manner in which they have performed them. He states that there was a considerable rise in the number of male prisoners in July and August, caused by naval prisoners being sent to prison when the Channel and Home Fleets were stationed in the neighbouring firths. The prisoners have been industrious; there is at times a little difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work, but, on the whole, the year has been a progressive one. Of the prisoners who received instruction in trades or useful employments during the year, 20 made very good progress.

The Chaplain, the Rev. Gavin Lang, conducts Divine service for Protestant prisoners every Sunday, and visits prisoners in their cells during the week. Both at Divine service and at the week-day visits he aims at encouraging the prisoners to a new and better life.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Duncan MacQueen, holds Divine service for Catholic prisoners every Sunday afternoon, and, during the week, visits these prisoners in their cells. He states that on Sundays the prisoners always conduct themselves in a devout and reverential manner, and that on week-days they are instructed in their religious duties when necessary, and exhorted to an amendment of their lives.

The Medical Officer, Dr. James Murray, considers that imprisonment has induced no disease amongst prisoners during the year, and that their health and the sanitary state of the prison have been satisfactory. He considers each officer of the prison to be in good health and physically fit for full duties.

Visitors.—Mrs Werner continues with unabated zeal the good work of visiting, for the Salvation Army, the Protestant female prisoners; she prays with them, gives them spiritual instruction and good advice, and assists a few on discharge.

Bible Classes.—Twenty-seven males and 4 females were the average attendances at the Sunday Bible Classes held during the year. The Governor states that the interest in the classes is well maintained; that the attention shown has been most gratifying, and the reception given to the teachers most encouraging.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—The local society dealt with the cases of 8 prisoners who were discharged from this prison during the year. The Salvation Army Lady Officer and a lady who assists with the Bible Class gave assistance to female prisoners on liberation by providing underclothing or arranging for their reception into "Homes." The Governor obtained a situation for one of the male prisoners on liberation.

Physical Drill.—The Governor reports that, when possible, this drill has been given with good results to all able-bodied male prisoners who were employed in their cells.

Lectures.—The number of lectures, &c., during the year has increased. In 1907, 12 lectures or services of song were given, of which the following table gives particulars :—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
Highland Customs 50 years ago (illustrated with songs),	Rev. John M'Kay.	44
*What we saw in India,	Rev. John Reid.	40
A Trip to the Continent,	Rev. Wm. Todd.	33
Songs with Gramophone,	R. Christie, Esq.	33
Service of Song,	Mr. Yuile and Party.	27
Adventures of a Half-Crown,	Rev. John Macechern.	30
Service of Song, with Music,	Dr. J. M'Donald and Party.	29
Songs with Gramophone,	Messrs. Christie and Reid.	29
A Trip to India,	Rev. D. Campbell.	29
Real Economy,	Henry A. Braine, Esq.	30
Service of Song and Recitations,	Rev. C. Macechern and Party.	26
The Holy Wells of Inverness,	James Ross, Esq.	27

* Illustrated with views.

The Governor states that prisoners have testified to their appreciation of the lectures. The Chaplain states that the introduction of these lectures is an excellent idea, and calculated to both cheer and profit prisoners.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Carpet-Beating,	1·1	.	1·1	34 12 10	
Corn Bruising,	2·1	.	2·1	21 8 1	
Gardening,	1·1	.	1·1	25 1 9	
Mat-Making and Fender-Making,	1·9	.	1·9	14 8 11	
Net-Making,	·4	.	·4	5 15 1	
Picking Oakum,	4·5	·2	4·7	7 18 7	
Sack-Repairing,	1·6	.	1·6	7 12 5	
Stonebreaking,	1·1	.	1·1	10 14 9	
Teasing Hair	2·6	·2	2·8	12 2 11	
Wool Cleaning,	6·3	.	6·3	18 11 2	
					158 6 6
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·2	.	·2	7 16 6	
Labourers,	2·6	.	2·6	61 0 8	
Painters and Glaziers,	·7	.	·7	21 18 2	
Slaters and Plasterers,	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Smiths and Fitters,	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Whitewashers,	·2	.	·2	4 13 11	
					103 5 9
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	3·	·8	3·8	74 6 9	
Cooking,	.	1·1	1·1	21 10 4	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·5	·6	1·1	21 10 4	
Stoking Furnaces,	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Washing,	.	1·1	1·1	30 2 6	
					149 16 10
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·1	.	·1	.	
Late Admissions,	1·	·1	1·1	.	
Untried—not working,	·2	.	·2	.	
Sick,	·1	.	·1	.	
Total,	31·6	4·1	35·7	.	411 9 1

KIRKWALL PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	1	0	1

The First Class Warder-in-Charge, Mr. Peter M'Gregor, reports that the officers are efficient, and have zealously performed their duties. The prisoners have been industrious, and there has been no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work.

The Chaplain, the Rev. W. Pitcairn Craig, conducts Divine service on Sunday, and pays one visit weekly to each cell, and oftener when considered necessary. Religious instruction is given at each visit; the Bible is read and expounded, and prayer offered.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Benjamin D. C. Bell, reports that the general health of the prisoners was good, and the sanitary state of the prison satisfactory. Pending the introduction by the burgh authorities of a new water supply, the water when used for drinking at the prison has, as a precautionary measure, been boiled. The Medical Officer considers the officers to be physically efficient.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Mat-Making and Fender-Making,	·09	.	·09	0 8 10	
Net-Making,	·15	.	·15	1 2 3	
Sack-Repairing,	·22	.	·22	1 6 3	
					2 17 4
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Whitewashers,	·01	.	·01	0 4 8	
					0 4 8
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	·09	.	·09	1 15 3	
Cooking,	·03	.	·03	0 11 9	
Gardening,	·03	.	·03	0 11 9	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·04	.	·04	0 15 8	
Washing,	·04	.	·04	1 1 10	
					4 16 3
Non-Effective:—					
Late Admissions,	·02	.	·02	.	
Untried—not working,	·15	.	·15	.	
Sick,	·14	.	·14	.	
Total,	1·01	.	1·01	.	7 18 3

LERWICK PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	3	0	3

The First Class Warder-in-Charge, Mr. David King, considers that the service of the officers has been satisfactory. The only large or sudden fluctuations in the numbers of prisoners occurred in May, when 11 prisoners were committed for illegal trawling. The prisoners have been industrious, and there has been no difficulty in finding suitable work.

The Chaplain, the Rev. A. J. Campbell, holds Divine service at the prison on Sunday mornings. He visits each prisoner once a week in his cell; prisoners are directed and encouraged in the private reading of Scripture.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Andrew A. Maclennan, states that the general health of the prisoners has been very good, and the sanitary state of the prison satisfactory. Each officer of the prison is physically competent.

Visitors.—As in former years, Mrs. Linklater paid a few visits to prisoners, but, as the number of prisoners is so small and sentences so short, little could be done. One female prisoner was taken in hand by the Salvation Army Officer on discharge and placed in a Rescue Home.

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Carpet-Beating,	·01	.	·01	0 3 4	
Gardening,	·2	.	·2	2 10 6	
Picking Oakum,	·8	.	·8	3 1 2	
Stonebreaking,	1·2	.	1·2	27 6 7	
					33 1 7
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Whitewashers,	·05	.	·05	1 3 6	
					1 3 6
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Cleaning,	·2	·01	·21	4 2 2	
Nursing,	·01	.	·01	0 4 7	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·02	·04	·06	1 3 6	
Washing,	·1	·03	·13	3 11 3	
					9 1 6
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·01	.	·01	.	
Disabled,	·02	.	·02	.	
Late Admissions,	·2	·01	·21	.	
Untried—not working,	·01	.	·01	.	
Sick,	·02	.	·02	.	
Total,	2·85	·09	2·94	.	43 6 7

Perth Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	217	41	258

Mr. James Cram, who took duty as Governorof this prison on 26th June 1907, reports that, with the exception of five probationary warders, who, he believes, will become efficient, all the officers are fully qualified for their duties, and have been zealous in their performance. There were sudden fluctuations in the number of prisoners in eight months of the year, owing to transfers from other prisons, where the accommodation was temporarily insufficient. An untried prisoner, employed papering a room in the Governor's house, effected his escape, but was recaptured six days later. A young prisoner, reported by the Medical Officer to be of unstable and emotional temperament, had apparently intended to commit suicide by hanging, but the rope which he had made was discovered before he inflicted any injury on himself. Another attempted suicide was reported to the Commissioners, but the Governor and Medical Officer both believe it was feigned. The prisoners in general have been industrious, and little difficulty has been found in getting suitable work. 152 prisoners who were given the opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of trades or useful employments made very good progress.

The Rev. Walter Lee, who was appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to be Chaplain of this prison during the year, took duty on the 5th August. He reports that the service for Presbyterian prisoners continues to be held every Sunday morning. He visits the prisoners in their cells during the week. Inmates of the Criminal Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory are also visited by the Chaplain.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Michael Lavelle, conducts Divine service for Roman Catholic prisoners at the prison every Sunday morning, and visits the prison, on an average, twice during the week to exhort prisoners in their cells.

The Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman, the Very Rev. Dean Rorison, D.D., holds a service for Episcopalian prisoners on Mondays, and generally visits each prisoner after the conclusion of the service. He occasionally gives lessons to prisoners on the Catechism.

The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. John M'Naughtan, reports that illnesses, due mainly to drink and exposure outside the prison, have been the chief ailments of prisoners during the year. He states that the officers of the prison are all in good health and physically fit to perform their full duties. The general health of the prisoners has been good throughout; there has been no epidemic disease. The sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory; the work recently undertaken of improving the ventilation and heating of one of the halls of the prison is reported by the Medical Officer to have produced excellent results.

Visitors.—290 visits to prisoners were paid during the year by the approved visitors, viz. :—

Presbyterian Lady Visitors,	234
Roman Catholic do.,	25
Salvation Army Officers,	24
Church Army Officer and Miss Gardyne of Gowrie Lodge,	7

The Governor reports that the Lady Visitors take a great interest in the work of endeavouring to lead the prisoners into a better mode of life and reclaiming the fallen.

Bible Classes.—The average attendances at the Sunday Bible Classes have been :—

Presbyterian,	73 males;	21 females.
Roman Catholic,	13	,,

The Episcopalian prisoners attend the Presbyterian Bible Class. Classes for Roman Catholic female prisoners are still conducted by Sisters of Mercy from St. Joseph's Convent, Perth. The Governor considers that good work is still being done by the Bible Class teachers.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—220 prisoners were assisted by the local aid society on discharge; 283 others received help from societies in other towns to which prisoners were sent on liberation from Perth Prison. Miss Gardyne takes an interest in male prisoners on liberation, and Mr. Brittain, Church Army Officer, looks after male Episcopalian prisoners on discharge.

Physical Drill.—The Governor reports that this drill is still carried on with benefit to the prisoners.

Lectures.—Arrangements were again made for the delivery of an excellent course of lectures to the prisoners. The particulars of subjects, &c., are given in the following Table :—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Prisoners present.
Scottish Antarctic Expedition,	Ex-Moderator of High Constables, Cuthbertson, Edinburgh.	170
A Gospel of Yesterday,	Dr. Carruthers.	110
Nationality in Music,	S. M. Murray, Esq.	100
Abraham Lincoln,	Wm. Barclay, Esq.	97
The Highlander, his Home and Fancies,	John A. Stewart, Esq.	120
Marriage,	Rev. Geo. M'Dougall.	160
Egypt,	Rev. P. A. Gordon Clark.	225
Scottish Stories,	Rev. Jas. Ballingall.	172
Old Perth,	Ex-Bailie Bridges.	162
Life of Sir Wm. Wallace,	Rev. J. F. Miller.	139
Changing One's Mind,	Rev. T. S. Newlands.	110

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Baking,	1·2	.	1·2	37 11 2	
Gardening,	·2	.	·2	3 16 10	
Knitting,	.	·8	·8	2 14 10	
Net-Making,	5·	.	5·	35 13 4	
Picking Oakum,	1·	·1	1·1	1 1 4	
Sack-Making,	68·	1·4	69·4	323 17 4	
Sack-Repairing,	2·3	.	2·3	13 2 5	
Sewing,	.	2·9	2·9	26 8 11	
Teasing Rope, Hemp, and Manilla,	81·2	12·6	93·8	255 12 1	699 18 3
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	1·3	.	1·3	50 17 3	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·9	.	·9	35 4 3	
Labourers,	10·4	.	10·4	244 2 10	
Painters and Glaziers,	1·5	.	1·5	46 19 0	
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	·2	.	·2	7 16 6	
Slaters and Plasterers,	·8	.	·8	31 6 0	
Smiths and Fitters,	·9	.	·9	35 4 3	
Stonebreaking,	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Whitewashers,	·4	.	·4	9 7 10	463 4 10
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Bookbinding,	·3	.	·3	8 4 4	
Cleaning,	17·5	6·3	23·8	465 11 9	
Cooking,	5·3	.	5·3	103 13 7	
Nursing,	·9	·1	1·	23 9 6	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·1	4·2	5·3	103 13 7	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	·8	.	·8	18 15 7	
Stoking Furnaces,	1·6	.	1·6	37 11 2	
Washing,	.	8·1	8·1	221 16 9	982 16 3
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	1·	·1	1·1	.	
Disabled,	4·	·5	4·5	.	
Late Admissions,	8·5	2·7	11·2	.	
Under Restraint,	·1	.	·1	.	
Untried—not working,	·5	.	·5	.	
Sick,	2·3	2·1	4·4	.	
Total,	219·3	41·9	261·2	.	2145 19 4

PETERHEAD PRISON.

	MALES.
Average daily number of convicts,	311

The Governor, Major S. A. Dodd, reports that the convicts have been generally industrious, but that some would fain do as little as possible. The Public Works continue to provide ample employment. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of prisoners punished as compared with the previous year. Very good progress was made by 55 convicts in acquiring a knowledge of the following trades, &c., viz., carpentry and joiner work (3), smithing and engineering work (1), tailoring (5), laundry work (2), knitting (4), stone-dressing (6), quarrying (34).

The Resident Chaplain, the Rev. David Sutherland, conducted Divine service for Presbyterian convicts on Sunday mornings; at the close of the year, owing to increase in the number of convicts, it was necessary to arrange for a second service for Presbyterian convicts being held on Sunday afternoons. Services were also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The Chaplain visits convicts in the hospital and punishment cells daily, and pays from 40 to 50 visits a week to convicts in their cells. The religious instruction imparted to prisoners in their cells consists chiefly of exhortation and kindly encouragement, which the Chaplain thinks influences them as much, if not more, than preaching from the pulpit.

The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. A. F. Thomson, holds Divine service for Roman Catholic prisoners on Sunday mornings. Special services were also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. He pays three or four visits to the prison during each week and sees the convicts in their cells or in the hospital, those who have asked for an interview being attended to first. He reports that all are fairly well instructed in their religion. He finds that the immense majority have come to prison through drink and bad company.

The Episcopalian Visiting Clergyman, the Rev. Leopold O. Critchley, conducts Divine service for Episcopalian convicts every Sunday afternoon. Special services were also held on Good Friday and Christmas Day. In addition, Mr. Critchley visits convicts in their cells, &c., during the week.

The Resident Medical Officer, Dr. W. H. M'Walter, reports that the general health of the prisoners and the sanitary state of the prison have been good, but that in January a very large number of convicts were attacked by influenza, happily without any untoward result. He considers that each officer is fully efficient physically.

Visitors.—Commissioner Sturgess and Major Linacre, of the Salvation Army, visited the prison three times during the year. Mr. Forrest, who conducts the Bible Class, occasionally visits members of his class in their cells.

Bible Classes.—Mr. Forrest, of Peterhead, continues to take a Bible Class each Sunday afternoon. The Chaplain reports that Mr. Forrest's heart and soul seem to be in this kind of work. Attendance at the class is purely voluntary; about 30 take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.—Sixty convicts were assisted by aid societies in the towns to which they were sent on discharge from this prison, three-fourths of them by the societies in Glasgow.

Physical Drill.—Convicts who are not employed on the Public Works, and who are considered medically fit, are drilled daily in the afternoon, except when the days are at their shortest.

Lectures.—Three lectures were delivered to the convicts during the year, viz.:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Convicts present.
Robert Burns,	Rev. J. Halliday.	284
Homesteads of Canada,	Rev. D. Sutherland.	302
Emigration,	Rev. Dr. Stewart.	304

The Chaplain considers that "these lectures are a break in the monotony of the life of the prisoners, and are undoubtedly appreciated by the great majority of them. Attendance at these lectures is voluntary, but all attend with the exception of one or two."

Return showing the Employment of the Convicts, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Convicts *on Working Days.*			Value of Convicts' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking,	2·0	.	2·0	62 4 0	
Basket-Making,	0·1	.	0·1	0 18 4	
Carpentry, Smithing, &c.,	7·4	.	7·4	316 4 2	
Gardening,	1·3	.	1·3	25 5 4	
Knitting,	8·8	.	8·8	7 18 0	
Labouring,	172·4	.	172·4	6385 5 0	
Picking Oakum,	14·9	.	14·9	18 10 0	
Shoemaking,	2·6	.	2·6	66 4 10	
Stone-Dressing,	9·8	.	9·8	435 15 11	
Tailoring,	14·5	.	14·5	359 6 5	
					8177 12 0
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	0·4	.	0·4	18 17 6	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	3·1	.	3·1	138 15 2	
Labourers,	3·7	.	3·7	152 3 8	
Painters and Glaziers,	2·6	.	2·6	118 16 1	
Plumbers and Gasfitters,	0·3	.	0·3	14 9 4	
Slaters and Plasterers,	0·2	.	0·2	11 0 11	
Smiths and Fitters,	3·0	.	3·0	167 7 2	
Whitewashers,	0·8	.	0·8	35 19 0	
					687 8 10
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Bookbinding,	2·1	.	2·1	57 2 11	
Cleaning,	12·9	.	12·9	250 14 10	
Cooking,	6·	.	6·	116 12 6	
Gardening,	·9	.	·9	17 9 10	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	15·8	.	15·8	307 2 3	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	·5	.	·5	11 13 3	
Stoking Furnaces,	1·	.	1·	23 6 6	
Washing,	6·3	.	6·3	171 8 9	
					955 10 10
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	1·8	.	1·8	.	
Late Admissions,	0·4	.	0·4	.	
Not Working	6·7	.	6·7	.	
Sick,	12·2	.	12·2	.	
Total,	314·5	.	314·5	.	9790 11 8

Stornoway Prison.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners	1	0	1

Mr. Alexander Macdonell, First Class Warder-in-Charge, reports that the officers are qualified for their duties, and have performed them quite satisfactorily. The prisoners have been industrious; a slight difficulty has occasionally arisen in finding suitable labour for them. One prisoner made very good progress in acquiring a knowledge of mat-making.

The Chaplain, the Rev. J. S. M'Callum, conducts Divine service on Sundays, and visits prisoners in their cells during the week.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Murdoch Mackenzie, considers the sanitary state of the prison to be satisfactory; he also reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good; he thinks the officers physically fit for their work.

Bible Class.—A Bible Class for males has been conducted by the Chaplain on Sunday afternoons when there were two or more prisoners in custody. The Warder-in-Charge reports that the prisoners "really appreciated the teaching, and derived much good from it."

Physical Drill.—Physical drill for male prisoners is regularly conducted at this prison when three prisoners are in custody.

Return showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners *on Working Days.*			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Mat-Making and Fender-Making,	·1	.	·1	4 15 5	
Picking Oakum,	·09	.	·09	0 5 0	
Teasing Hair,	·01	.	·01	0 4 1	
					5 4 6
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Painters and Glaziers,	·03	.	·03	0 18 9	
					0 18 9
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning,	·1	.	·1	1 19 1	
Gardening,	·03	.	·03	0 11 9	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·02	.	·02	0 7 10	
Washing,	·1	.	·1	2 14 9	
					5 13 5
Non-Effective:—					
Disabled,	·04	.	·04	.	
Late Admissions,	·06	.	·06	.	
Total,	·58	.	·58	.	11 16 8

No. XXXVI.—REPORT ON WORKS EXECUTED OR IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1907.

Aberdeen Prison—Workshed.—An extension of this building to provide additional accommodation, commenced in August 1906, was completed in November, exclusive of the heating apparatus, which is now being fitted up.

Females' Prison.—The iron guard bars outside the cell windows have been removed, with the result that a great improvement in the lighting of the cells has been effected.

Males' Block.—The old hospital not now required has been divided and formed into three ordinary cells, and these have been fitted with new doors, beds, tables, and shelves during the year.

The whole of the works referred to above have been carried out by prison labour.

Ayr Prison—Females' Block.—The iron guard bars outside the cell windows have been removed, and the lighting of the cells has been considerably improved. The disinfector has been rearranged and improved.

The footpaths in male exercise yard have been relaid in cement concrete.

All the work was executed by prison labour.

Dumfries Prison.—A silent cell, commenced in September 1906, was completed in December by prison labour.

The levelling of the ground inside the prison yard and of the general area of the field outside the walls of the prison has been in progress during the year by prison labour.

Dundee Prison—Cookhouse.—The old floor has been removed and a new concrete floor laid by prison labour.

Edinburgh Prison—B Block.—The fitting up of the men's cells with fixed folding beds and with fixed tables and shelves has been completed.

A Block.—The cells in the males' prison have been fitted with electric bells. The exercise yard has been re-formed.

A new boiler for the females' reception has been fitted up.

These services have been executed by prison labour.

Glasgow—Barlinnie Prison.—Four houses for married warders, commenced in March, were roofed in and the walls lathed at the end of the year, and it is expected that these houses will be completed and ready for occupation by Whitsunday 1908. This tenement contains 16 rooms, bathrooms, w.c.'s, and sculleries, and is being erected entirely by prison labour.

Workshed.—A boiler and heating pipes have been fitted up during the year.

The levelling of the general area of the fields outside the walls of the prison has been continued, and more land brought under cultivation.

The quarrying of the rock and levelling of the ground inside the prison yard have also been continued.

All the above works have been carried out by prison labour under the direction of the Governor.

Glasgow—Duke Street Prison—C Block.—The fitting up of the females' cells with fixed folding beds and with fixed tables and shelves has been completed.

B and C Blocks.—The enlargement of the windows in the lavatory spaces on each side of the central corridors has improved the lighting and ventilation. The work was commenced in April and completed in September.

A Block.—The corridor floor has been relaid with tiles during the year.

All the above works have been carried out by prison labour.

Greenock Prison.—The site acquired for the new prison was entered upon in March and the work of enclosing part of the ground by a hoarding 10 feet high, including the erection of workshed and offices to facilitate the employment of prisoners on the works, was commenced by hired labour in April and completed in June.

On the 1st July the labour of prisoners, who are driven to and from the works daily, was commenced in quarrying the rock, levelling the site, and excavating the trenches for the walls, heating chamber, boiler-house, and basement drains, &c., for the males' prison, and at the end of December the work was well advanced and practically ready for the concrete foundations.

This work has afforded excellent employment to a number of prisoners. The excavations—all in rock—have been very extensive; utilisation of prison labour has materially reduced the cost.

Inverness Prison.—The workshed is being extended to provide additional accommodation. This is being carried out by prison labour.

Perth Prison—D Block—Males.—The basement has been largely re-formed and a new boiler-house provided.

The general heating and ventilation of this block have been completely reconstructed; new ventilating flues and increased boiler power provided, and the sanitation has been greatly improved and the bathing rearranged.

The accommodation for male inebriates has been extended by five cells.

The whole of the works referred to above have been carried out by prison labour.

Peterhead Prison—Separate Cells.—The exercise yard floors have been laid with cement concrete.

A railway carriage for conveying prisoners to and from the quarries has been built.

The outlying prison lands have been levelled and dressed.

These works have been carried out by convict labour.

No. XXXVII.—State of the Accounts of the Department of Prisons and Judicial Statistics for the year from 1st January to 31st December 1907.

Receipts—being Charge.

Balance on 1st January 1907,		£1,403 6 11
I. Parliamentary Grant, &c.:—		
Amount received from King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer during the year,	89,778 0 7	
II. Manufactory:—		
Amount received,	16,371 3 9	
III. Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Amount received,	301 15 5	
IV. Pensions Commutation:—		
Amount received for Commutation of Pensions,	53 16 8	
V. Prisoners' Private Cash:—		
Amount received from Prisoners,	3,672 6 9	
VI. Prisoners' Fines and Costs:—		
Amount received,	5,582 14 4	
Amount received as Aliment and Expenses under the Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Act, 1882,	14 1 1	
VII. Civil Prisoners:—		
Amount received as Security for Aliment,	9 11 0	
Amount of Charge,		£117,186 16

Payments—being Discharge.

I. Parliamentary Grant:—		
1. Expenses of Commissioners' Office, Viz.:—		£6,537 11 7
Salaries,	£5,985 1 8	
Travelling Expenses,	453 11 11	
Incidental Expenses,	98 18 0	
	£6,537 11 7	
2. Expenses of H.M. Prisons, &c., Viz.:—		89,332 9 3
*Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform,	£41,194 10 0	
Victualling,	14,317 10 1	
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c.,	3,511 14 4	
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	455 10 0	
Gratuities to Prisoners,	1,356 15 11	
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, &c.,	5,394 19 5	
Rents and Feu-Duties,	593 16 8	
Escort and Conveyance,	10,303 19 3	
New Buildings and Alterations,	2,231 19 5	
Ordinary Repairs of Buildings,	1,604 9 9	
Maintenance of Insane Prisoners Boarded out,	57 19 0	
Incidental Expenses,	993 8 7	
Contributions to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies,	704 17 4	
Maintenance of Prisoners in Police Cells,	1,004 4 3	
Purchase and Adaptation of Property,	5,606 15 3	
	£89,332 9 3	
II. Manufactory:—		
Amount paid for Material,		10,484 17 6
III. Commutations of Pensions:—		
Amount paid to National Debt Commissioners in terms of 45 & 46 Vict. cap. 72, sec. 22,		53 16 8
IV. Prisoners' Private Cash:—		
Amount paid to Prisoners,		3,690 11 7
V. Prisoners' Fines and Costs:—		
Amount paid,		5,628 2 7
Amount received as Aliment and Expenses under the Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Act, 1882, paid over,		14 1 1
VI. Civil Prisoners:—		
Amount received as Security for Aliment, repaid,		9 11 0
Balance at 31st December 1907,		1,435 15 3
Whereof—		
In hands of Governors of Prisons,	£1,423 12 9	
In hands of Accounting Officer,	12 2 6	
	£1,435 15 3	
Amount of Discharge,		£117,186 16 6

* This amount includes payments made to Police and other Authorities.

MANUFACTORY.

No XXXVIII.—Cash received from purchasers of work, and Expenditure connected with the same, for the year ended 31st December 1907, exclusive of Stocks in hand and outstanding Accounts.

PRISONS.	1. Receipts.	2. Expenditure for Material, Implements, &c.	3. Balance of Receipts over Expenditure.	4. Balance of Expenditure over Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen,	500 18 3	52 4 7	448 13 8	...
Ayr,	577 1 2	156 15 5	420 5 9	...
Dumfries,	175 14 9	33 18 6	141 16 3	...
Dundee,	655 8 5	37 10 11	617 17 6	...
Edinburgh,	1,943 3 8	973 4 10	969 18 10	...
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	6,752 16 8	5,085 13 2	1,667 3 6	...
Do. (Duke Street),	2,343 0 6	1,770 12 1	572 8 5	...
Greenock,	217 3 9	32 12 4	184 11 5	...
Inverness,	182 16 11	30 6 1	152 10 10	...
Kirkwall,	3 14 0	...	3 14 0	...
Lerwick,	27 14 10	4 13 4	23 1 6	...
Perth,	1,222 10 3	516 18 4	705 11 11	...
Peterhead,	1,576 2 11	1,656 8 9	...	80 5 10
Stornoway,	10 18 1	1 5 8	9 12 5	...
Total in Prisons,	16,189 4 2	10,352 4 0	5,917 6 0	80 5 10
Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory,	181 19 7	132 13 6	49 6 1	...
Grand Total,	16,371 3 9	10,484 17 6	5,966 12 1	80 5 10
Deduct Balance of Expenditure over Receipts,			80 5 10	
Net Balance of Receipts over Expenditure,			5,886 6 3	

No XXXIX.—Classification of the Expenditure for Maintenance of Prisoners *(exclusive of Escort charges)* in each of H.M. Prisons in Scotland for year ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	1. Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform.	2. Victualling.	3. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	4. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	5. Gratuities to Prisoners.	6. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, &c.	7. Rents and Feu-duties.	8. Ordinary Repairs.	9. Incidental Expenses.	10. Gross Expenditure.	PRISONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen,	1,443 4 3	425 4 10	80 9 3	21 19 7	48 3 8	191 14 11	...	32 8 2	40 9 2	2,283 13 10	Aberdeen.
Ayr,	1,496 5 5	451 3 3	80 15 11	18 1 4	31 7 7	170 10 1	6 16 11	70 5 7	30 0 6	2,355 6 7	Ayr.
Dumfries,	988 4 3	288 11 4	83 8 11	11 1 11	17 11 10	111 0 8	3 0 0	27 7 6	51 14 11	1,582 1 4	Dumfries.
Dundee,	1,916 5 7	501 17 4	73 15 2	20 19 0	58 1 1	229 6 7	1 2 0	152 6 4	45 5 9	2,998 18 10	Dundee.
Edinburgh,	4,500 19 10	1,682 9 9	296 17 8	40 14 8	151 5 4	613 15 0	2 15 2	172 16 1	157 15 2	7,819 8 8	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	9,045 17 7	4,063 9 11	1,062 17 2	74 3 5	428 5 0	1,437 14 3	3 11 11	292 14 6	152 0 8	16,560 14 5	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street),	5,564 12 4	1,807 3 11	463 11 1	57 1 4	203 3 0	853 6 0	105 13 11	403 6 5	158 7 5	9,616 5 5	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock,	1,640 4 9	363 7 7	103 14 10	17 18 2	26 5 11	171 6 9	13 11 6	10 6 1	56 10 2	2,403 5 9	Greenock.
Inverness,	799 17 5	242 16 10	38 11 7	11 16 2	18 5 7	112 0 9	37 17 6	12 8 3	19 18 5	1,293 12 6	Inverness.
Kirkwall,	163 18 2	8 11 9	0 13 2	1 17 4	0 9 2	20 16 3	...	2 8 9	1 10 8	200 5 3	Kirkwall.
Lerwick,	152 0 4	25 1 10	3 3 0	1 4 0	1 1 10	12 19 1	...	10 7 6	1 1 6	206 19 1	Lerwick.
Perth,	3,404 1 1	1,151 2 4	209 18 6	43 11 5	183 19 0	561 6 9	405 2 0	197 8 11	97 2 1	6,253 11 7	Perth.
Stornoway,	159 14 6	7 16 8	4 11 11	2 5 9	0 3 3	16 6 0	...	44 13 10	1 17 1	237 9 0	Stornoway.
Total Cost in Local Prisons,	31,275 5 6	11,018 17 4	2,502 7 8	322 14 1	1,168 2 3	4,502 3 1	579 10 11	1,428 17 11	813 13 4	53,611 12 3	*Total.*
Peterhead,	7,600 2 3	2,494 13 11	810 0 10	111 9 9	173 0 3	638 1 8	14 5 9	136 5 2	133 8 1	12,111 7 8	Peterhead.
Lunatic Dept. and State Inebriate Reformatory,	2,113 6 3	803 18 10	199 5 10	21 6 2	15 13 5	254 14 8	...	39 6 8	46 7 0	3,493 18 10	Lunatic Dept. and State Inebriate Reformatory.
Grand Total,	40,988 14 0	14,317 10 1	3,511 14 4	455 10 0	1,356 15 11	5,394 19 5	593 16 8	1,604 9 9	993 8 7	69,216 18 9	Grand Total.

No. XL.—Statement under the following Branches of Expenditure of the AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PRISONER.

PRISONS.	1. Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform.	2. Victualling.	3. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	4. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	5. Gratuities to Prisoners.	6. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, &c.	7. Rents and Feu-Duties.	8. Ordinary Repairs.	9. Incidental Expenses.	10. Gross Cost per Prisoner.	11. Average Daily Number of Prisoners.	PRISONS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Aberdeen	15 0 8	4 8 7	0 16 9	0 4 7	0 10 1	1 19 11	...	0 6 9	0 8 5	23 15 9	96	Aberdeen.
Ayr,	15 5 4	4 12 1	0 16 6	0 3 8	0 6 5	1 14 9	0 1 5	0 14 4	0 6 2	24 0 8	98	Ayr.
Dumfries,	21 19 3	6 8 3	1 17 1	0 4 11	0 7 10	2 9 4	0 1 4	0 12 2	1 3 0	35 3 2	45	Dumfries.
Dundee,	16 7 7	4 5 10	0 12 7	0 3 7	0 9 11	1 19 2	0 0 2	1 6 1	0 7 9	25 12 8	117	Dundee.
Edinburgh,	11 16 3	4 8 4	0 15 7	0 2 2	0 7 11	1 12 3	0 0 2	0 9 1	0 8 3	20 0 0	381	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	9 10 10	4 5 9	1 2 5	0 1 7	0 9 0	1 10 4	0 0 1	0 6 2	0 3 3	17 9 5	948	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street),	11 3 0	3 12 5	0 18 7	0 2 4	0 8 2	1 14 2	0 4 3	0 16 2	0 6 4	19 5 5	499	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock,	20 15 3	4 12 0	1 6 3	0 4 6	0 6 8	2 3 5	0 3 5	0 2 7	0 14 4	30 8 5	79	Greenock.
Inverness,	22 17 1	6 18 9	1 2 1	0 6 9	0 10 5	3 4 0	1 1 8	0 7 1	0 11 5	36 19 3	35	Inverness.
Kirkwall,	163 18 2	8 11 9	0 13 2	1 17 4	0 9 2	20 16 3	...	2 8 9	1 10 8	200 5 3	1	Kirkwall.
Lerwick,	50 13 5	8 7 3	1 1 0	0 8 0	0 7 4	4 6 4	...	3 9 2	0 7 2	68 19 8	3	Lerwick.
Perth,	13 3 11	4 9 3	0 16 3	0 3 4	0 14 3	2 3 6	1 11 5	0 15 4	0 7 6	24 4 9	258	Perth.
Stornoway.	159 14 6	7 16 8	4 11 11	2 5 9	0 3 3	16 6 0	.	44 13 10	1 17 1	237 9 0	1	Stornoway.
Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons,	12 4 3	4 6 1	0 19 7	0 2 6	0 9 1	1 15 2	0 4 6	0 11 2	0 6 4	20 18 8	2,561	*Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.*
Peterhead,	24 8 9	8 0 5	2 12 1	0 7 2	0 11 2	2 1 0	0 0 11	0 8 9	0 8 7	38 18 10	311	Peterhead.
Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory,	25 9 3	9 13 9	2 8 0	0 5 2	0 3 9	3 1 4	...	0 9 6	0 11 2	42 1 11	83	Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory.

No. XLI.—Comparison of Average Annual Cost per Prisoner for the Three Years ended 31st December 1907.

PRISONS.	1. Triennial Average. Daily Number in Custody.	2. Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform.	3. Victualling	4. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.	5. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.	6. Gratuities to Prisoners.	7. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc.	8. Rents and Feu-Duties.	9. Ordinary Repairs of Buildings.	10. Incidental Expenses.	11. Gross Cost per Prisoner.	PRISONS.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen, . .	100	13 13 11	4 12 11	1 4 4	0 3 6	0 9 4	1 16 1	0 0 1	0 16 5	0 6 10	23 3 5	Aberdeen.
Ayr, . . .	99	14 17 4	4 9 4	0 16 4	0 3 6	0 6 8	1 16 2	0 1 5	0 17 0	0 6 7	23 14 4	Ayr.
Dumfries, . .	44	21 13 11	5 18 5	1 8 4	0 5 9	0 8 10	2 5 6	0 0 7	1 12 3	0 14 1	34 7 8	Dumfries.
Dundee, . .	116	17 9 1	4 9 7	0 16 9	0 3 9	0 10 0	1 19 4	0 0 2	1 3 8	0 7 1	26 19 5	Dundee.
Edinburgh, . .	373	12 10 0	4 6 11	0 19 6	0 2 3	0 7 7	1 11 11	0 1 0	0 13 5	0 5 11	20 18 6	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie).	954	9 8 0	4 2 3	1 3 9	0 1 10	0 9 7	1 9 10	0 0 1	0 6 1	0 3 2	17 4 7	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street),	470	11 19 5	3 11 2	0 17 5	0 3 1	0 8 0	1 16 1	0 4 6	0 18 4	0 6 8	20 4 8	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock, . .	81	19 1 2	4 9 10	1 0 7	0 4 2	0 5 4	2 2 0	0 3 4	0 6 11	0 7 10	28 1 2	Greenock.
Inverness, . .	37	23 2 8	6 8 5	1 8 11	0 6 8	0 10 9	3 3 7	1 0 8	0 12 11	0 11 8	37 6 3	Inverness.
Kirkwall, . .	1	167 18 11	10 18 0	2 12 7	3 11 0	0 12 9	20 16 2	.	25 3 4	3 2 5	234 15 2	Kirkwall.
Lerwick, . .	2	78 4 1	10 0 1	1 19 1	0 13 4	0 10 11	7 9 0	..	7 8 5	2 7 3	108 12 2	Lerwick.
Perth, . .	242	13 16 9	4 8 9	0 11 7	0 4 1	0 14 4	2 7 8	1 17 2	1 4 6	0 8 2	25 13 0	Perth.
Stornoway, . .	.	159 1 7	4 3 9	2 2 6	2 0 0	0 1 4	18 16 6	..	23 6 9	5 19 7	215 12 0	Stornoway.
Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons, . .	2,519	12 8 7	4 4 3	1 0 3	0 2 10	0 9 3	1 15 6	0 5 1	0 13 11	0 5 9	21 5 5	*Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.*
Lunatic Dept. and State Inebriate Reformatory. .	73	27 18 10	9 19 9	2 12 3	0 7 8	0 4 4	3 6 6	..	0 19 8	0 12 9	46 1 9	Lunatic Dept. and State Inebriate Reformatory.
Peterhead. . .	280	26 10 0	8 9 7	2 8 9	0 6 6	0 12 2	2 7 4	0 1 0	0 8 7	0 7 11	41 11 10	Peterhead.

No. XLII.—A Comparative Table of the Expenditure for Prisons in Scotland, and of the Average Annual Cost per Prisoner, and Quinquennial Average, for the Five Years ended 1907.

I.—ORDINARY PRISONS *(excluding Perth).*

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS					*Quinquennial Yearly Average, ended 1907.*	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PRISONER.					*Quinquennial Yearly Average, ended 1907.*
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
Pay and Allowances, including Uniform,	£27,585 16 9	£27,605 11 3	£27,890 0 1	£28,120 1 6	£27,871 4 5	*£27,814 10 10*	£11 19 0	£12 0	£12 5 7	£12 9 1	£12 2 0	*£12 3 4*
Victualling,	9,769 15 1	9,780 7 8	9,557 2 4	9,197 7 3	9,867 15 0	*9,634 9 6*	4 4 8	4 5 5	4 4 2	4 1 6	4 5 8	*4 4 3*
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.,	2,393 18 1	2,544 0 1	2,432 4 11	2,519 16 0	2,292 9 8	*2,436 9 9*	1 0 9	1 2 3	1 1 5	1 2 4	0 19 11	*1 1 4*
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	314 0 2	344 12 2	313 13 5	324 13 3	279 2 8	*315 4 4*	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 2 5	*0 2 9*
Gratuities,	921 10 8	977 1 0	1,008 17 8	966 2 0	984 3 3	*971 10 11*	0 8 0	0 8 6	0 8 11	0 8 7	0 8 7	*0 8 6*
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc.,	4,200 13 1	4,075 15 10	3,954 7 11	3,790 16 6	3,940 16 4	*3,992 9 11*	1 16 5	1 15 7	1 14 10	1 13 7	1 14 3	*1 14 11*
Rent and Feu-Duties,	170 1 3	170 6 5	174 3 6	220 13 7	174 8 11	*181 18 9*	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 1 6	*0 1 7*
Ordinary Repairs,	1,736 0 10	1,534 5 6	1,887 11 3	1,260 9 0	1,231 9 0	*1,529 19 1*	0 15 1	0 13 4	0 16 8	0 11 2	0 10 8	*0 13 5*
Incidental Expenses,	705 18 11	568 14 5	591 7 6	562 10 10	716 11 5	*629 0 7*	0 6 1	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 6 3	*0 5 6*
TOTAL,	£47,797 14 10	£47,600 14 4	£47,809 8 7	£46,962 9 11	£47,358 0 8	*£47,505 13 8*	£20 14 2	£20 15 7	£21 1 1	£20 16 0	£20 11 3	*£20 15 7*

II.—PERTH PRISON *(including Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory).*

Pay and Allowances, including Uniform,	£5,230 10 10	£5,370 19 8	£5,293 12 7	£5,355 3 3	£5,517 7 4	*£5,353 10 9*	£16 9 0	£19 2 3	£18 19 6	£16 10 7	£16 3 7	*£17 9 0*
Victualling,	1,860 1 6	1,746 4 0	1,702 13 1	1,750 8 10	1,955 1 2	*1,802 17 9*	5 17 0	6 4 3	6 2 1	5 8 1	5 14 8	*5 17 2*
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.,	607 12 9	573 0 4	268 14 11	313 10 4	409 3 10	*434 8 5*	1 18 3	2 0 9	0 19 3	0 19 4	1 4 0	*1 8 4*
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	74 14 2	89 1 7	83 15 2	81 17 2	64 17 7	*78 17 2*	0 4 8	0 6 4	0 6 0	0 5 1	0 3 10	*0 5 2*
Gratuities,	209 10 11	177 10 5	166 10 1	201 17 3	199 12 5	*191 0 3*	0 13 2	0 12 8	0 11 11	0 12 5	0 11 8	*0 12 4*
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc.,	948 15 6	985 13 8	848 15 10	793 5 10	816 1 5	*878 10 5*	2 19 ·	3 10 2	3 0 10	2 9 0	2 7 10	*2 17 6*
Rent and Feu-Duties,	405 2 0	522 14 0	540 4 6	405 2 0	405 2 0	*455 12 11*	1 5	1 17 3	1 18 9	1 5 0	1 3 9	*1 10 1*
Ordinary Repairs,	511 12 5	415 7 3	447 15 0	421 12 11	236 15 7	*406 12 7*	1 12 2	1 9 7	1 12 1	1 6 0	0 13 11	*1 6 9*
Incidental Expenses,	184 14 6	172 3 5	137 10 10	155 11 0	143 9 1	*158 13 9*	0 11 7	0 12 3	0 9 10	0 9 7	0 8 5	*0 10 4*
TOTAL,	£10,032 14 7	£10,052 14 4	£9,489 12 0	£9,478 8 7	£9,747 10 5	*£9,760 4 0*	£31 11 0	£35 15 6	£34 0 3	£29 5 1	£28 11 8	*£31 16 8*

III.—PETERHEAD CONVICT PRISON.

Pay and Allowances, including Uniform,	£7,617 11 0	£7,342 18 6	£7,287 2 3	£7,370 9 11	£7,600 2 3	*£7,443 12 9*	£29 8 3	£28 11 5	£27 7 11	£28 0 6	£24 8 9	*£27 11 4*
Victualling,	2,372 11 10	2,266 11 10	2,342 15 9	2,286 3 11	2,494 13 11	*2,352 11 6*	9 3 2	8 16 5	8 16 2	8 13 10	8 0 5	*8 14 0*
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.,	560 13 6	447 9 5	543 15 4	694 10 11	810 0 10	*611 6 0*	2 3 4	1 14 10	2 0 11	2 12 10	2 12 1	*2 4 10*
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	73 18 11	86 4 8	82 3 2	77 14 10	111 9 9	*86 6 3*	0 5 8	0 6 9	0 6 2	0 5 11	0 7 2	*0 6 4*
Gratuities,	188 7 6	164 6 0	168 0 7	170 15 2	173 0 3	*172 17 11*	0 14 7	0 12 9	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 2	*0 12 10*
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc.,	868 6 7	702 5 3	688 11 9	659 6 3	638 1 8	*711 6 4*	3 7 1	2 14 8	2 11 9	2 10 2	2 1 0	*2 12 11*
Rent and Feu-Duties,	14 6 5	14 3 8	14 9 1	14 5 9	14 5 9	*14 6 2*	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 11	*0 1 1*
Ordinary Repairs,	68 5 11	78 3 9	106 3 9	118 17 5	136 5 2	*101 11 2*	0 5 3	0 6 1	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 9	*0 7 5*
Incidental Expenses,	79 1 10	111 16 7	84 19 4	114 6 10	133 8 1	*104 14 6*	0 6 1	0 8 8	0 6 5	0 8 8	0 8 7	*0 7 8*
TOTAL,	£11,843 3 6	£11,213 19 8	£11,318 1 0	£11,506 11 0	£12,111 7 8	*£11,698 12 7*	£45 14 6	£43 12 8	£42 11 0	£43 15 0	£38 18 10	*£42 18 5*

No. XLIII.—REPORT by Medical Superintendent for the year ended 31st December 1907.

On the 1st January 1907 there were 51 inmates, viz., 44 males and 7 females. During the year there were admitted 6 males and 1 female, and discharged, 9 males, leaving, at the close of the year, 41 males and 8 females. Of the admissions, four males were received charged with murder, one untried, one conditionally liberated inmate was recommitted, and two ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, one of whom was recommitted after having been discharged for trial. Of the discharges, four males were conditionally liberated, one died, and one committed suicide.

Classification of the inmates, by the creation of two separate divisions in the male department, has been of the greatest benefit to the peace of the establishment, and to the comfort of the quiet and well-disposed inmates. Of this there can be no doubt; but it is found that the arrangement limits the dayroom accommodation of the North Division, where the quiet inmates are located, causing overcrowding, especially at meal-times.

As stated in former Reports, a dining-room, which could be also used as a recreation and reading room, is very much required.

There have been three or four cases under treatment in the male department during the year showing impulses of an exceptionally dangerous and destructive character.

In all my experience I have never had so many dangerous inmates under treatment at the same time. I regret to state that it became absolutely necessary to restrain three of the more turbulent and destructive individuals for short periods.

With the exception of the use of restraint for 16 hours last year, and the application of the canvas jacket for seven days for surgical reasons nine years ago, no form of mechanical restraint has been employed in the department for 25 years. It is difficult to account for those unusual outbursts, which have necessitated the use of coercive treatment, unless it be that, in a comparatively small asylum such as this, one bad case upsets the others, and leads to increased excitement.

The inmate who, as stated in my Report for last year, had to be restrained for 16 hours is, in my opinion, responsible for much of the turbulence and insubordination with which we have had to contend.

After an interval of 25 years I have to record a death by suicide. A male inmate, aged 40 years, cut his throat during the night, and died an hour afterwards. He was always a dull, reticent man, but he gave no indications of a suicidal tendency.

With the exceptions stated, the year has been an uneventful one. There have been no serious accidents nor assaults, and the general health of the inmates has been good.

An untried male inmate, who was admitted on the 29th May in a poor state of health, died on the 15th July, the cause of death being heart disease.

The daily average number of females throughout the year has been seven.

With the exception of an acutely suicidal case, which caused much anxiety for a time, there is nothing calling for special remark in the conduct or condition of the inmates.

Those capable of working are regularly employed. They cook for the Lunatic Department and State Inebriate Reformatory, sew and knit for the department and for outside customers, and attend to general household duties.

The male inmates, as in former years, have been chiefly employed in garden work. Nothing can be better for the physical and mental condition of the insane than regular work in the open air. Gardening, which interests as well us employs the individual, is undoubtedly the best form of open-air work available in an asylum.

For this reason constant effort is made to induce every man, capable of working, to take his place in the garden, with this limitation, however, that inmates showing, or having a suspected tendency to, dangerous impulses, have to be strictly excluded, and more suitable work found for them elsewhere.

In a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, where violence has determined the presence of at least 80 per cent. of the inmates, the number of suspects, as might be expected, is high.

I should say that, on an average, 20 per cent. of possible garden workers belong to this class.

There have been the usual concerts and dances during the year, and the inmates have had the privilege of attending a course of lectures in the prison chapel.

With regard to the conditionally liberated lunatics, I beg to report that a male, who had been conditionally liberated for almost 12 years, was recommitted on account of a slight mental relapse. With this exception, there is nothing calling for special remark in the condition of the other conditionally liberated lunatics.

JOHN M'NAUGHTAN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

No. XLIV.—Return of Inmates who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1907.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT (PERTH PRISON).

1. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apartments for . .	52	12	64

2. Occupation—	Males.	Females.	Total.
At commencement of the year, ...	44	7	51
Admitted during the year—			
Recommitted, ...	1		1
From Glasgow (Duke Street) Prison, ...		1	1
,, Perth Prison, ...	1		1
,, Edinburgh Prison, ...	2		2
,, Barlinnie Prison, ...	1		1
,, Forfar, ...	1		1
Total Admitted, . . .	6	1	7
Total who have been in the Department, .	50	8	58
Removed, viz. :—			
Conditionally liberated, ...	4		4
Warrant of Secretary for Scotland, ...	1		1
Discharged for trial, ...	1		1
Transferred to Peterhead Prison, ...	1		1
Died, ...	1		1
Committed suicide, ...	1		1
Total disposed of, . . .	9		9
Inmates at the end of the year, ...	41	8	49

No. XLV.—Return of Inmates admitted to the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1907.

No.	Initials.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Crime or Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	County where Offence libelled.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial Proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	REMARKS.
1	R. B.	59	...	Airdrie.	1	...	1907. 13 February.	Murder.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	Insane at time of offence. His Majesty's pleasure, 2nd July, 1891.	Judicial Finding.	Melancholia	Recommitted.
2	T. M. B.	49	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	22 March.	Murder.	Ayr.	High Court Edinburgh.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 20th March, 1907.	Judicial Finding.	Dementia.	
3	T.C.M'L.	41	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	24 May.	Murder.	Wigtown.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insane at time of offence. His Majesty's pleasure, 20th May, 1907.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	
4	W. H. F.	37	...	Barlinnie Prison.	1	...	28 May.	Theft and p.c.	Lanark.	High Court. Edinburgh.	5 years' penal servitude, 3rd February, 1903.	Medical Certificate.	Dementia.	Probably congenitally of weak mind.
5	J. S.	64	...	Forfar.	1	...	29 May.	Murder.	Forfar.	Untried.		Committed by Court for examination on Medical Certifitate.	Mania.	Died 15th July 1907.
6	M. G.	...	36	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	6 September.	Theft (3 charges) and p.c.	Lanark.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	12 months, 6th August, 1907.	Medical Certificate.	Not insane.	
7	D. R.	26	...	Perth Prison.	...	1	4 December.	Assault and robbery and p.c.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	5 years' penal servitude, 29th April, 1903.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	A neurotic subject of low mental type.

No. XLVI.—Return of Inmates who have been discharged from, or died in, the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1907.

No.	Initials.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Crime or Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	County where Offence libelled.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial Proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity after Observation.	Removed during the Year. Date.	Removed during the Year. Method.	REMARKS.
1	J. K.	59	.	Perth.	1	...	29 November 1903.	Murder.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 26th February, 1895.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	1907. 14 Jan.	Conditionally liberated.	
2	P. M.	29	.	Stonehaven.	1	.	7 March 1905.	Assault by discharging a loaded revolver.	Lanark.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Insane at time of offence. His Majesty's pleasure, 21st November, 1902.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	18 Feb.	Conditionally liberated.	
3	T. C. M'L.	33	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	..	1 June 1899.	Murder.	Wigtown.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 1st June, 1899.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	4 April.	Discharged for trial.	Re-admitted, 24th May 1907.
4	T. M. B.	19	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	22 March 1907.	Murder.	Ayr.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 20th March, 1907.	Judicial Finding.	Dementia.	11 May.	Warrant of Secretary for Scotland.	Transferred to Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.
5	J. S.	64	...	Forfar.	1	...	29 May 1907.	Murder.	Forfar.	Untried.		Detained until further orders of Court.	Mania.	15 July.	Died.	
6	J. H.	34	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	..	30 March 1901.	Murder.	Aberdeen.	High Court, Aberdeen.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 29th March, 1901.	Judicial Finding.	Melancholia.	4 Sept.	Committed suicide.	
7	D. S. R.	23	...	Glasgow.	1	...	30 December 1898.	Murder.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	Insane in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 28th December, 1898.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	21 Sept.	Conditionally liberated.	
8	R. B.	59	...	Airdrie.	1	...	13 February 1907.	Murder.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	Insane at time of offence. His Majesty's pleasure, 2nd July, 1891.	Judicial Finding.	Melancholia.	7 Oct.	Conditionally liberated.	
9	J. T.	22	...	Peterhead Prison.	.	1	7 March 1905.	Theft and p.c.	Lanark.	High Court, Glasgow.	3 years' penal servitude, 27th December, 1904.	Medical Certificate.	Recovered.	11 Nov	Certified sane.	To Peterhead Prison.

No. XLVII.—Crimes or Offences of Inmates of the Department for Criminal Lunatics on 31st December 1907.

CRIMES OR OFFENCES.	Total remaining in Department.			Classified with reference to period when Insanity was recognised.																
				Found to be Insane when committing the Offence.			Found to be Insane in bar of Trial.			Untried.			Certified Insane whilst undergoing sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified Insane whilst undergoing sentences of Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder,	27	6	33	6	1	7	21	5	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempt to Murder,	2	1	3	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Culpable Homicide,	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Assaults,	3	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Ravish,	2	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Wilful Fire-raising,	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theft,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1
Assault and Robbery,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	41	8	49	9	2	11	26	5	31	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	1	1

No. XLVIII.—Return of Religious Persuasions and Nationalities of inmates in confinement at 31st December 1907.

RELIGIONS.	NUMBERS.			NATIONALITIES.	NUMBERS.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
Presbyterians,	28	6	34	Scottish,	27	6	33
Roman Catholics,	8	2	10	English,	4	..	4
Episcopalians,	4	..	4	Irish,	9	2	11
Other Denominations,	1	..	1	Foreign Countries,	1	..	1
Total,	41	8	49	Total,	41	8	49

No. XLIX.—Return of Professions and Trades of inmates in confinement at 31st December 1907.

MALES.	NUMBERS.	FEMALES.	NUMBERS.
Professional Men,	2	Housewives,	8
Carpenters, Joiners, &c.,	1		
Smiths and Engineers,	1		
Shoemakers,	2		
Tailor,	1		
Seamen and Fishermen,	4		
Millworker,	1		
Employees in Smelting Works and Foundries,	2		
Miner,	1		
Agricultural and Outdoor Labourers,	5		
Pedlars and Hawkers,	12		
Miscellaneous,	7		
Vagrants,	2		
Total,	41	Total,	8

No. L.—Record of Sickness of inmates during year ended 31st December 1907.

	M.	F.	T.
Total average daily number of inmates,	43	7	50
Cases under treatment put on the Sick Register,	7	1	8
Whereof Sickness originated before admission,	2	..	2
,, Sickness originated after admission,	5	1	6
Total number of days' labour lost by Sickness or Injuries,	192	5	
Average duration in days of the cases of Sickness,	66	10	

Diseases for which inmates on the Sick Register have been treated.

	M.	F.
Zymotic Diseases:—		
Febricula,	2	..
Diseases of Circulatory System:—		
Valvular Disease of Heart,	2	..
Diseases of Digestive System:—		
Colitis,	1	..
Dyspepsia,	1	..
Carried forward,	6	..

	M.	F.
Brought forward,	6	..
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion:—		
Lumbago,	..	1
Diseases of Skin and Connective Tissue:—		
Abscess,	1	..
Total,	7	1

No. LI.—Return showing the previous Imprisonments of Inmates committed during the year ended 31st December 1907.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number who have never been in Prison before,	..	..	..	2	..	2
Number who have been previously imprisoned, whereof:—						
Once,	2	..	2	..	..	..
Six times and under 10,	1	1	2	..	..	..
Ten times and under 20,	1	..	1	..	..	..
				4	1	5
Total,				6	1	7
Number who, when formerly imprisoned, received a sentence of Penal Servitude,				2	..	2

No. LII.—Return showing the Employment of the Inmates, and Value of their Earnings, during the year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates *on Working Days.*			Value of Inma Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardening,	4·8	.	4·8	86 5 5	
Sewing,	.	·1	·1	0 10 6	
					86 15 11
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons,	·1	.	·1	3 18 3	
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·2	.	·2	7 16 6	
Labourers,	1·9	.	1·9	44 12 1	
Smiths and Fitters,	·5	.	·5	19 11 3	
					75 18 1
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Department:					
Basketmaking,	·1	.	·1	2 14 9	
Bookbinding,	·1	.	·1	2 14 9	
Cleaning	8·2	2·0	10·2	198 10 9	
Cooking,	.	1·1	1·1	21 10 4	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	1·1	·2	1·3	25 8 8	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	1·3	.	1·3	30 10 4	
Stoking Furnaces,	·5	.	·5	11 14 9	
					294 4 4
Non-Effective:—					
Not working,	12·1	.	12·1	.	
Sick and Unfit,	13·1	4·0	17·1	.	
Total,	44·0	7·4	51·4	.	456 18 4

No. LIII.—REPORT by Commissioner in Lunacy on visits to Criminal Lunatic Department at Perth.

Perth, 4th April 1907.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

I have to report that I this day visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

There are at present resident 43 men and 7 women. Since the 1st August 1906, 4 men have been admitted, 1 man has been transferred to the Penal Department of the prison, 1 man has been discharged to the care of the parochial authorities of the parish of his birth, and 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged by warrant of the Secretary for Scotland.

Twenty-seven men and 5 women were industrially employed at the time of my visit. Of these, 15 men were working in the garden, 6 at various trades, and 6 were assisting in household work. Three women were sewing, 1 was working in the kitchen, and 1 was engaged in household work.

The inmates were found in good bodily health, with the exception of 2 men who were suffering from influenza.

With the exception of 2 of the women who were passing through attacks of periodic excitement, the utmost tranquillity prevailed, and beyond the customary references to discharge there was no evidence of discontentment or of dissatisfaction with the management.

The Department was found in good order, clean, and properly ventilated. The appearance of the day-rooms has been greatly improved, and an air of comfort and homeliness introduced by decorating the walls with pictures and engravings. I was informed by Dr. M'Naughtan that a suggestion has been made that a dining-room should be provided for the male inmates. The suggestion is an excellent one, and if carried out would add greatly to the comfort of the Department and tend to bring it abreast of the construction of modern institutions for the insane.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON.

Perth, 21st August 1907.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

I visited and thoroughly inspected the Criminal Lunatic Department of H.M. Prison at Perth at this date.

Since last visit on 4th April 1907, 3 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged by warrant of the Secretary for Scotland, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to cardiac disease.

The number confined in the Department at present is 51, of whom 44 are men and 7 are women. There have been no serious casualties, which, considering the violent and aggressive tendencies of certain of the inmates, bears testimony to the tact and vigilance of the staff. Seclusion is necessary from time to time in the cases of 3 men and 1 woman in order to prevent injury to others or to ensure their own safety. Constant efforts are made to employ the energies of the inmates in useful and interesting work. Twenty-one men labour daily in the garden, 6 in the wards, and 4 at various trades; and of the women 2 assist in the wards, 2 engage in sewing, and 1 in the kitchen. One man refuses to work and 12 men and 2 women are unfit, either bodily or mentally, for employment. There were no complaints of a character demanding investigation. The clothing of the inmates was clean and sufficient, and there was no lack of personal neatness. A good and substantial dinner, consisting of vegetable soup, stewed beef, potatoes, bread, and pudding, was served during the visit.

The Department was throughout in good order, and the rooms in the female section have been much improved in appearance by repapering. Everything that was seen gave evidence that the Department is under enlightened direction.

(Signed) JOHN FRASER.

No. LIV.—Report by Superintendent of the State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth for the year ended 31st December 1907.

On the 1st January 1907 there were 28 inmates, viz., 7 males and 21 females. During the year there were 4 males and 18 females admitted (including 2 females re-committed on revocation of licence) and 1 male and 14 females discharged, leaving, at the end of the year, 10 males and 25 females. Of the admissions, 4 males and 8 females were transfers from certified inebriate reformatories. Of the discharges, 1 male and 3 females were liberated on expiry of sentence, and 3 females were transferred to Hairmyres Certified Inebriate Reformatory.

Since the opening of the Reformatory, on the 26th September 1901, there have been, in all, 86 admissions, viz., 18 males and 68 females. Of these, 4 males and 29 females were transfers from certified inebriate reformatories.

The Reformatory, which has been enlarged during the year on both the male and female sides, can now accommodate 14 males and, at least, 30 females. The number of males in residence has been higher during the past year than it has been since the opening of the Reformatory. This is satisfactory so far, but I have again to complain of the quality of the inebriates. The increase in numbers on the male side is mainly due to the transfer of unmanageable inebriates from a certified inebriate reformatory. They are all more or less mental cases, and not fit subjects for reformatory treatment. They should properly be received into an asylum for the feeble-minded, which I hope to see established before long. Those "explosive" mental cases interfere with the discipline, and lower the tone of the whole establishment. Real reformatory work, which consists largely in an appeal to the higher moral faculties, can have no success with such cases, as the majority of them are congenital moral imbeciles with the moral faculties either absent or undeveloped.

If any progress is to be made in the reformation of inebriates, all such cases must be rigidly excluded from reformatories, otherwise those establishments will become merely places of detention, and the true spirit of the Inebriates Acts will inevitably be lost.

My remarks apply equally to the female "explosive" mental cases. Another year's experience emphasises the fact that they are hopeless cases for reformation, and that their presence in a reformatory interferes with the proper functions of such an establishment.

Inmates received under Section 23 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, are, I am pleased to report, generally of an entirely different class. They have, as a rule, no criminal instincts, the crimes they have committed being directly traceable to drink and its accompaniments, and the great majority, when quite free from the effects of alcohol, are of normal mental and moral capacity. In dealing with such cases one feels there is something to work upon. They acknowledge, or can be made to acknowledge, that they have sinned, which is the first true step towards regeneration. They willingly submit themselves to treatment, and have undoubtedly the desire to lead better lives.

I find that the average age on admission of all inebriates, since the opening of the Reformatory, is as follows, viz.:—

Males, 38 years. *Females*, 35 years.

And that their condition as to marriage is as follows, viz.:—

Males—Single,		12	Females—Single,		18
Married,		6	Married,		43
Widowers,		0	Widows,		7
Total,		18	Total,		68

The male inmates are employed both at indoor and outdoor work. They make nets, repair sacks, and attend to general household duties, and, outside, they have labouring and garden work. One inmate, a painter, has been kept steadily at his trade throughout the year.

The female inmates are chiefly employed at shirt and dress making. They are specially trained in the use of the sewing machine, and many become expert machinists. They also wash for the staff, the Lunatic Department, and the Reformatory, and attend to general household duties. After work is finished for the day they may spend their time, if they feel so inclined, in sewing and knitting for themselves. They knit stockings for their children at home, and many useful and fancy articles are made in their spare time. They are allowed to purchase materials from their gratuity.

The inmates receive instruction daily in reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are attentive to their lessons, and several have made good progress.

Amusements, such as dominoes, draughts, etc., are provided, and there are frequent concerts and lectures. All the female inmates, not exempted for physical reasons, have the advantage of regular training in Swedish drill. Inmates, whose conduct has been good, are allowed the privilege of a weekly walk outside the Reformatory accompanied by a warder in plain clothes.

The conduct of the inmates has, with a few exceptions, been good. One male and one female were each reported for misconduct 9 times, but both were of the feeble-minded class, at times barely responsible for their actions. Two of the offences were sufficiently grave to cause me to summon members of the Visiting Committee to deal with the cases. Five males were punished 11 times, and 18 females incurred 40 punishments. Eight reports against males and 13 against females were met by an admonition.

Licences.—On the 1st January 1907 there were 5 females on licence, and during the year licences were granted to 12 females. Of these 17, the sentences of 3 expired while on licence, and 5 licences were revoked, leaving, at the end of the year, 9 females on licence.

The licences were revoked for the following reasons, viz. :—

(a) *Drink*—3 females;
(b) *Quarrel with guardian*—1 female;
(c) *Found unfit for country work*—1 female.

The following Table shows the number of licences granted and the number revoked since the opening of the Reformatory :—

Year.	Licences granted.	Licences revoked during year.	Licences not revoked during year.
1902, ...	—	—	—
1903, ...	3	1	2
1904, ...	7	3	4
1905, ...	11	8	3
1906, ...	8	4	4
1907, ...	12	5	7
Total, ...	41	21	

I regret to state that the subsequent histories of our inebriates are not encouraging. All the Section 24 cases, the transfers from certified inebriate reformatories, have quickly lapsed into drinking habits, and a large majority of the Section 23 cases have, after varying intervals of sobriety, again reverted to alcoholic habits. The few who have done well, however, encourage us to persevere, in the hope that our efforts may be more and more successful as we gain experience in the special work.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my grateful thanks to the members of the White Ribbon Choir, and to the Visiting Ladies, who have done so much to help and encourage the inmates.

JOHN M'NAUGHTAN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

No. LV.—Return of number of Persons admitted for the year ended 31st December 1907.

	M.	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year, ...	7	21	28
Committed during year, ...	4	16	20
On licence at beginning of year—			
Re-committed, ...	—	2	2
Total, ...	11	39	50
Discharged during year, ...	1	14	15
In custody at end of year, ...	10	25	35
Daily average number during year, ..	9	24	33

No.	Initials.	Age on Admission and Sex. M.	Age on Admission and Sex. F.	Single, Married, or Widowed.	Profession or Trade.	Sheriff Court.	Date.	Sentence.	Previous Criminal Record. No. of Commitments. Crime.	Drunkenness.	Prostitution.	Other Offences.	No. of Sentences. Imprisonment.	Fine or Imprisonment.	Date of Admission.	Remarks.
															1907.	
67	E. L. or O'N.	-	43	Widow.	Hawker.	Greenock.	9 Oct. 1905.	18 months.	1	15	3	12	7	24	4 January.	Transferred from Greenock C.I.R.
68	E. P.	-	37	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	7 Jan. 1907.	10 days' impt. and 3 years.	-	-	-	2	2	-	17 January.	
69	M. M'C.	-	34	Married.	Domestic Servant.	Glasgow.	11 April 1905.	3 years.	-	7	5	-	-	11	7 February.	Transferred from Girgenti C.I.R.
70	M. B.	-	31	Single.	Cleaner.	Greenock.	22 Feb. 1907.	3 years.	-	30	4	36	13	56	25 March.	From Greenock C.I.R.
71	J. D.	-	49	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	10 April 1907.	1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 April.	
72	W. G.	35	-	Single.	Labourer.	Dundee.	27 March 1906.	18 months.	-	10	-	7		16	22 April.	Transferred from Scottish Labour Colony, Dumfriesshire.
73	M. C.	-	40	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	6 May 1907.	3 years.	-	-	-	2	2	-	7 May.	
74	J. A.	-	20	Single.	Confectioner	Glasgow.	20 June 1905.	3 years.	1	3	3	2	-	6	17 May.	Transferred from Girgenti C.I.R.
75	L. C.	-	40	Single.	Millworker.	Dundee.	29 Jan. 1906.	2 years.	-	20	15	13	-	44	24 May.	Transferred from Greenock C.I.R.
76	P. F.	-	-	Single.	Labourer.	Glasgow.	27 Feb. 1907.	3 years.	8	8	-	-	8	8	25 June.	Transferred from Scottish Labour Colony, Dumfriesshire.
77	J. C.	-	32	Married.	Cleaner.	Glasgow.	20 June 1907.	7 days' impt. and 3 years.		18	29	-	-	45	27 June.	
78	F. O'D. or K.	-	50	Married.	Housewife.	Greenock.	15 Aug. 1906.	3 years.	1	17	-	16	10	24	3 August.	Transferred from Greenock C.I.R.
79	M. E.	-	24	Single.	Cleaner.	Glasgow.	5 Dec. 1906.	3 years.	-	7	8	6	-	19	12 August.	Transferred from Girgenti C.I.R.
80	J. P. or A.	-	49	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	6 Sept. 1907.	7 days' impt. and 3 years.	3	1	-	3	6	-	13 September.	
81	M. M.	-	35	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	6 Sept. 1907.	7 days' impt. and 3 years.	2	-	-	2	3		13 September.	
82	W. D. C.	36	-	Single.	Joiner.	Dundee.	16 May 1906.	20 months.	-	38	-	4	3	39	14 September.	Transferred from Scottish Labour Colony, Dumfriesshire.
83	J. B.	47	-	Married.	Fish-dealer.	Dundee.	12 April 1906	2 years.	-	12	-	11	1	18	14 September.	Transferred from Scottish Labour Colony, Dumfriesshire.
84	A. K.	-	42	Married.	Housewife.	Glasgow.	4 Dec 1907.	10 days' impt. and 3 years.	-	-	-	1	-	-	14 December.	
85	R. A. D.	-	32	Single.	Hawker.	Glasgow.	4 Dec. 1907.	10 days' impt. and 3 years.	-	3	-	8	6	3	14 December.	
86	R. C. or M'B.	-	27	Married.	Housewife.	Greenock.	26 March 1907.	3 years.	-	20	-	14	3	30	20 December.	Transferred from Greenock C.I.R.

No. LVII.—Return of all Punishments inflicted during the year 1907, and the Offences for which such punishments were inflicted.

	M.	F.	T.
1. Total Number in Custody	11	39	50
2. Total Number of Inmates Punished during Year	5	18	23
3. Description of Punishments Inflicted, viz.:			
(*a*) Deprival of work for a period	1	1	2
(*b*) Reduction of diet	7	10	17
(*c*) Sleeping on wooden guard-bed	2	0	2
(*d*) Forfeiture of privilege of association	10	28	38
(*e*) Forfeiture of marks	0	0	0
(*f*) Forfeiture of gratuity	4	11	15
(*g*) Restraint of limbs	0	0	0
(*h*) Confinement in punishment cell	0	3	3

4. Offences Reported:—	M.	F.	T.
(*a*) Disobedience of orders	6	6	12
(*b*) Disrespect to officers or visitors	0	0	0
(*c*) Idleness or negligence at work, or refusal to work	1	1	2
(*d*) Swearing or using insolent or threatening language	1	9	10
(*e*) Assaulting any person	1	1	2
(*f*) Making unnecessary noises, etc.,	0	2	2
(*g*) Disfiguring or injuring any part of establishment or any article	2	8	10
(*h*) Having forbidden articles in possession	0	2	2
(*i*) Offending against good order and discipline	0	6	6
(*j*) Attempting to do any of the foregoing acts	0	1	1
(*k*) Absent without leave	0	4	4

No. LVIII.—Return of Religious Persuasions and Nationalities of inmates in confinement at 31st December 1907.

Religions.	Numbers. M.	F.	T.
Presbyterians,	7	16	23
Roman Catholics,	3	8	11
Episcopalians,	0	1	1
Total,	10	25	35

Nationalities.	Numbers. M.	F.	T.
Scottish,	7	15	22
Irish,	3	10	13
English,	0	0	0
Total,	10	25	35

No. LIX.—Return of Professions and Trades of inmates in confinement at 31st December 1907.

Males.	Numbers.
Pedlars and Hawkers,	1
Painters,	2
Labourers,	5
Joiners,	1
Wire-workers,	1
Total,	10

Females.	Numbers.
Housewives,	14
Machinists,	1
Laundry Workers,	1
Domestic Servants,	1
Millworkers,	2
Outdoor Workers, 1; Pedlars, 1; Confectioners, 1; Charwomen, 3,	6
Total,	25

No. LX.—Record of Sickness of inmates during year ended 31st December 1907.

	M.	F.	T.
Total average daily number of inmates,	9	24	33
Cases under treatment put on the Sick Register,	2	14	16
Whereof Sickness originated before admission,	0	3	3
„ Sickness originated after admission,	2	11	13
Total number of days' labour lost by Sickness,	11	176	
Average duration in days of the cases of Sickness,	5	18	

Diseases for which inmates on the Sick Register have been treated.

	M.	F.
Zymotic Diseases:—		
Febricula,	1	1
Diseases of Respiratory System:—		
Acute Bronchitis,	..	2
Laryngitis,	..	2
Bronchial Catarrh,	..	1
Diseases of Nervous System:—		
Hystero-epilepsy,	..	2
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion:—		
Lumbago,	1	2
Carried forward,	2	10

	M.	F.
Brought forward,	2	10
Diseases of Skin and Connective Tissue:—		
Abscess,	..	1
Diseases of Digestive System:—		
Hæmatemesis,	..	2
Parturition:—		
Confinement at term,	..	1
Total,	2	14

No. LXI.—Return showing the previous imprisonments of Inmates committed during the year ended 31st December 1907.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number who have never been in Prison before,	..	..	..	..	2	2
Number who have been previously imprisoned, whereof :—						
2 times,	..	2	2	..	..	..
3 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
6 times,	..	2	2	..	..	..
9 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
11 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
16 times,	2	..	2	..	..	..
19 times,	1	1	2	..	..	..
31 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
33 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
34 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
42 times,	1	..	1	..	..	..
44 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
45 times,	..	1	1	..	..	..
69 times,	..	1	1	4	14	18
Total,				4	16	20

No. LXII.—Educational Report for year ended 31st December 1907.

Total Number of Inmates received during the Year.			Degree of Instruction on Admission.					
			Illiterate.		Could Read or Write.		Of Superior Education.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	18	22	–	2	4	16	–	–

	M.	F.	T.
1. Number on Register at commencement of Year,	6	20	26
2. Number placed on Register during Year,	3	15	18
3. Total Number who have been on Register during year,	9	35	44
4. Number removed from Register during Year,	1	10	11
5. Number on Register at end of Year,	8	25	33

6. Particulars regarding 44 inmates on the Register during Year :—

	Numbers under Instruction in—								Totals under each subject.		
	One Subject.			Two subjects.			Three subjects.	TOTALS.			
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading and Writing.	Reading and Arithmetic.	Writing and Arithmetic.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
M.	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	9	8	8	9
F.	2	–	1	6	7	7	12	35	27	25	27
T.	2	–	2	6	7	7	20	44	35	33	36

Class.	Proficiency on Admission.	Number of inmates under Instruction.	State at end of Year or on Discharge.						
			O¹	O²	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	Reading.								
O¹	Wholly Ignorant,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
O²	Can read Primer,	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
I.	Do. Reader No. I.,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
II.	Do, do. II.,	4	–	–	–	1	3	–	–
III.	Do. do. III.,	11	–	–	–	–	4	7	–
IV.	Do. do. IV.,	11	–	–	–	–	–	6	5
V.	Do. do. V.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total,	35	2	2	2	4	7	13	5
	Writing.								
O²	Wholly Ignorant,	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
I.	Can form Letters,	5	–	–	8	2	–	–	–
II.	Can write from Copy,	11	–	–	–	4	7	–	–
III.	Can write from Book,	15	–	–	–	–	5	10	–
IV.	Can write to Dictation,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total,	33	–	1	4	6	12	10	–
	Arithmetic.								
O²	Wholly Ignorant,	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
I.	Able to do short addition sums,	15	–	–	7	8	–	–	–
II.	Able to subtract, multiply, divide,	13	–	–	–	9	4	–	–
III.	Able to work easy money sums,	5	–	–	–	–	1	4	–
IV.	Able to reduce money and simple weights and measures,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Total,	36	–	2	8	17	5	4	–

LXIII.—RETURN showing the Employment of the Inmates, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1907.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates *on Working Days.*			Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting,	.	·8	·8	1 0 8	
Net-Making	·7	.	·7	3 17 7	
Sack-Repairing,	1·9	.	1·9	11 16 7	
Sewing,	.	10·3	10·3	30 11 3	
Sundry Manufactures,	.	·7	·7	13 13 10	
					60 19 11
In Buildings, &c.					
Joiners and Upholsterers,	·2	.	·2	7 16 6	
Labourers,	1·8	.	1·8	42 5 1	
Painters and Glaziers,	1·5	.	1·5	46 19 0	
					97 0 7
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Reformatory :—					
Cleaning,	1·3	2·9	4·2	82 3 3	
Cooking,	.	1·1	1·1	21 10 5	
Repairing all Clothing and Bedding,	·2	2·	2·2	43 0 9	
Repairing all Furniture, &c.,	·1	.	·1	2 6 11	
Washing,	.	3·8	3·8	104 1 5	
					253 2 9
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or under Punishment,	·1	·1	·2	.	
Late Admissions,	.	·1	·1	.	
Not Working,	1·	1·7	2·7	.	
Sick,	·1	1·1	1·2	.	
Total,	8 9	24·6	33·5	.	411 3 3